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# AN EPITOME

OF THE

## CIVIL AND LITERARY CHRONOLOGY

OF

# ROME AND CONSTANTINOPLE,

FROM

## THE DEATH OF AUGUSTUS

TO

## THE DEATH OF HERACLIUS.

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# PREFACE.

THIS Epitome is on the plan of the Epitome of the Fasti Hellenici, to which it may be considered as a sequel, or as a second volume. The arrangement is similar: that is, the quotations and references are generally omitted; the facts and narratives are retained. The same distribution of subjects is followed as in the larger work, except in some few particulars where an alteration was desirable. In the larger work the Tables terminate at the year 578, and the sixty-three years which follow are placed in the Appendix, and in the second Volume: but in the Tables of this Epitome the years are given in one uninterrupted series, beginning at A.D. 15, and ending at A.D. 641.

At the close of the section containing the list and account of Emperors, the genealogies of the Merovingian, Carlovingian, and Capetian dynasties are added.

In the section on Scripture Chronology some new matter will be found which is not in the larger work. The probable period during which the Japhetic families inhabited the Iranian upland before they occupied India, Greece, and other countries, is considered; the Indian Chronology of Prichard and Tod is examined;

and the most probable dates are given for the rise of the kingdom of the Pharaohs.

Of the Abstracts from Ecclesiastical Authors contained in the larger work that of Origen *de principiis* is omitted, but in its stead is given an Abstract of Photius from a work of Theodorus of Mopsuestia.

This Epitome has the disadvantage of being a posthumous publication. The manuscript of it was carried down by the lamented Author to the commencement of *Testimonia Patrum*, but he did not live to finish it. (See page 454, note *a*). His journal attests how much he had at heart the completion of this Work, and how diligently he laboured at it, even when, while his mind retained its fullest vigour, his state of health was far from equal to the task.

For the compilation of the remainder (from page 454 to the end, including the Indices), and for the general revision of the whole, the Editor is responsible.

The Editor gratefully acknowledges that the Delegates of the Oxford University Press have extended to this last work of his brother the same favours which they have uniformly bestowed upon his former volumes. Like its predecessors it is published under their auspices and patronage.

Eastbourne, June 20th, 1853.

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# FASTI ROMANI.

IT is proposed in this volume briefly to exhibit in the order of time the civil and military events, together with the literary chronology both secular and ecclesiastical, of the Roman Empire from the death of Augustus to the death of Heraclius. To speak with greater precision, we may observe that the Tables of this volume, embracing a period of 627 years, commence at Jan. 1 A. D. 15, in the fifth month after the death of Augustus, and terminate Dec. 31 A. D. 641, in the eleventh month after the death of Heraclius.

I transcribe some passages from the introduction to the Tables of the larger work. "For the civil and military transactions valuable testimonies have been derived from the Roman coins contained in the accurate work of Eckhel. Where the assistance of the medals begins to fail us, the Theodosian Code supplies materials. It records the day and the month and the consuls, with the place from whence the emperor issued his edict, and the name and office of the person to whom it was addressed; and affords most valuable assistance. But unfortunately from many causes, from the similarity of names, sometimes from the identity (when the same persons were consuls in different years), and from the easy alteration of numbers, the Code has undergone corruptions; as Tillemont Eckhel and others who have used this monument have found. It is used therefore with caution. Only those inscriptions of laws are quoted, which appear without suspicion. We cannot always rely upon the subscriptions of laws in the Theodosian Code when they are not

supported by other testimony. When they corroborate the evidence of historians, their uses are important; thus coming in aid as independent witnesses, they establish the certainty of the fact. The Code and the History confirm each other."

"The Theodosian Code begins with Constantine and ends with the year 438. The Code of Justinian extends over a larger space. It ascends to the reign of Hadrian and proceeds through the intermediate emperors to Constantine inclusive; then embracing the whole period of the Theodosian Code it descends beyond that Code 96 years to A. D. 534. In the early period few notices of laws appear. One in the reign of Hadrian without a date; nine laws in the space between Hadrian and Severus. From Severus A. D. 193 the laws preserved are numerous. The dates are not always added; most of the laws of Diocletian are without the year. But yet in the interval from Severus to Constantine the subscriptions of laws supply some valuable information. Within the period of the Theodosian Code the diligence of Godefroy has collected from the Code of Justinian about 320 laws which are not found in the former Code[a]. For the rest, the Code of Justinian is less full than its predecessor: some laws are omitted, others are abridged. In the last period of 96 years it contains useful evidence. In addition to the two Codes the *Novellæ* supply testimonies which are inserted in the proper years."

"It is the object of this work to collect the original testimonies; to make each author speak for himself and deliver his own evidence in his own language. In executing this task I have been constrained to occupy in some parts of the subject a considerable space. When the epitomators and chronographers are our chief authorities a large space is sometimes required. None of these writers is so exact as to be wholly free from error; and yet few passages are so deficient as not to contain some valuable relic, some particle of truth. It was necessary then, where the passages were not too long, to give the whole of what each author has said, that they may be compared and examined, and that it may be

[a] Some of these have been now discovered in the five books of the Theodosian Code, which have been given from Cod. Taurin. and Cod. Ambros. by Wenck, 8vo. Lips. 1825.

seen at a glance wherein they confirm one another and wherein they differ. Some of them transcribe from their predecessors; as Cassiodorus from Hieronymus and from Prosper; Paulus Diaconus from the epitome of Victor, from Orosius, from Prosper; Isidorus from Idatius. But even here it was sometimes requisite to insert both passages, because he who transcribes from a preceding author may be a better evidence of the original reading than any extant manuscript. It will be further observed that in the decline of the empire the succession of events is rapid, the revolutions are various and complicated, and a mere recital of the facts requires a long narrative."

"The distribution of ecclesiastical authors into centuries is rejected in this work. That arrangement, although adopted by the Centuriators, and after them by Mosheim and others, is recommended by no advantage. The beginning and the end of each century, computed from the vulgar era, are not especially marked as epochs at which great changes occurred either for good or evil. Such a distribution is insufficient, and incomplete; for it may not fix an author's time within 50 years; and why should we be satisfied with an imperfect account, when a more exact description may be had? It is sometimes inaccurate, for an author may belong to two centuries. Hieronymus wrote and taught for 30 years of the fourth century, but he also composed many valuable works during 20 years of the fifth. It is sometimes delusive, and conceals the value of testimony. Thus Quadratus is called a writer of the second century. But this conveys an inadequate idea of the evidence of Quadratus, who was a disciple of the apostles, and who wrote only 60 years after the deaths of St. Peter and St. Paul, and little more than twenty after the death of St. John. The method adopted by Hieronymus himself, by Eusebius, Gennadius, and others, of marking an author's time by naming the reigning emperor, is far more judicious. In the present work then no mention is made of centuries, but each author is placed as nearly as may be at the year in which he flourished."

"The General Councils are important parts of the public history, and will be found in the Tables at the proper years. But it did not come within the scope and object of this

Chronology, nor was it possible within the intended limits, to introduce all the synods of which memorials remain. If any especial reason offered for describing some particular councils, if they supplied a date which verified other transactions, if they illustrated the lives or influenced the fortunes of eminent men recorded here, these have been inserted. The rest must be sought in other works."

"The bishops of the five great Churches, Rome, Alexandria, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Constantinople, are frequently mentioned in the Tables. All could not be inserted; for sometimes the want of space and the pressure of other subjects excluded them; sometimes the uncertainty of the testimonies required a long examination. The rest are therefore reserved for the Appendix, which will contain the series of those who flourished within the time included in this work."

In the Tables of this Epitome the coins, the inscriptions, the laws of the two Codes, and the testimonies collected from historians or chronographers are necessarily omitted. But the narrative of facts is founded upon those authorities, and may be verified by reference to the original passages.

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| 15 | U. C. Varr. 768 *Drusus Cæsar C. Norbanus Flaccus Coss.*<br>The death of Augustus Aug. 19 A. D. 14 was in the fifth month before these Tables begin. The succession of Tiberius and his first transactions are described in Tacitus and Dio. Tiberius entered his 56th year Nov. 19 A. D. 14. The Pannonian and German revolts, which commenced in the autumn of 14, are suppressed, the Pannonian by Drusus, the German by Germanicus, who carries on war against Arminius in the spring of A. D. 15.<br>Tiberius *pontifex maximus* March 10 A. D. 15.<br>Birth of Vitellius on the 6th or the 24th of September A. D. 15. |
| 16 | 769 *T. Statilius Sisenna Taurus L. Scribonius Libo. Tiberii* 3 from Aug. 19, *trib. pot.* 18 from June 27.<br>Third year of Germanicus in Germany. Recalled by Tiberius. Death of Scribonius Libo, followed by edicts for expelling the *mathematici* and *magi* from Italy.<br>A pretended Agrippa. Agrippa had been put to death by Tiberius in A. D. 14.<br>Rise of Sejanus. |
| 17 | 770 Ol. 199. *C. Cæcilius Rufus L. Pomponius Flaccus. Tiberii* 4 from Aug. 19, *trib. pot.* 19 from June 27.<br>Triumph of Germanicus. After which he is sent into the East. Earthquake in Asia. War in Africa against Tacfarinas.<br>(Apollonius of Tyana was a youth between 18 and 20 at the death of Archelaus, and Archelaus was called to Rome in 15 and died in 17.) |
| 18 | 771 *Tib. Cæsar Augustus III Germanicus Cæsar II. Tiberii* 5 from Aug. 19, *trib. pot.* 20 from June 27.<br>Germanicus in January of this year is in Greece.<br>Strabo still writes, now in advanced age. He mentions in libb. 12, 13 the earthquake which happened in A. D. 17.<br>Valerius Maximus accompanied Sex. Pompeius to Asia. Death of Ovid æt. 60, of Livy æt. 76. |
| 19 | 772 *M. Junius Silanus L. Norbanus Balbus. Tiberii* 6 from Aug. 19. *trib. pot.* 21 from June 27.<br>Germanicus visited Egypt on his return to Syria: he died at Antioch in his 34th year Oct. 9 A. D. 19.<br>Campaign of Drusus in Germany, to whom Maroboduus surrenders. Artaxias had been appointed in 18 king of Armenia by Germanicus. The Jews are banished from Italy.<br>L. Seneca at this period is about 25 years of age. His father M. Seneca is now about 80. |
| 20 | 773 *M. Valerius Messala M. Aurelius Cotta. Tiberii* 7 from Aug. 19, *trib. pot.* 22 from June 27. |

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| | Agrippina the widow of Germanicus arrives at Rome in the beginning of the year. Drusus after the *Megalesia*, which were celebrated April 4—9, returns to Illyricum. Trial and death of Piso. During that trial Drusus returned from Illyricum.<br>Tacfarinas renews the war in Africa. |
| 21 | 774 Ol. 200 *Tib. Cæsar Augustus IV Drusus Cæsar II. Tiberii* 8 from Aug. 19, *trib. pot.* 23 from June 27.<br>Tiberius retires into Campania. Junius Blæsus is sent against Tacfarinas. Commotions in Gaul are suppressed.<br>C. Lutorius Priscus is condemned at the end of this year; a poet who had composed an elegy upon Germanicus, and written verses upon Drusus. |
| 22 | 775 *Dec. Haterius Agrippa C. Sulpicius Galba. Tiberii* 9 from Aug. 19, *trib. pot.* 24 from June 27.<br>The tribunician power is granted to Drusus, son of Tiberius. The African war continues. |
| 23 | 776 *C. Asinius Pollio C. Antistius Veter. Tiberii* 10 from Aug. 19, *trib. pot.* 25 from June 27.<br>Influence of Sejanus. His rise commenced in A. D. 16. Death of Drusus. |
| 24 | 777 *Ser. Cornelius Cethegus L. Vitellius Varro. Tiberii* 11 from Aug. 19, *trib. pot.* 26 from June 27.<br>End of the African war. Ptolemy king of Mauretania, who reigned in the time of Strabo, assisted the Romans in this year. His father Juba had now been dead about 20 years, according to Josephus.<br>Cassius Severus is an exile at Seriphos. He had been banished to Crete about A. D. 8. C. Plinius Secundus of Verona was born in the beginning of this year. |
| 25 | 778 Ol. 201 *M. Asinius Agrippa Cossus Cornelius Lentulus. Tiberii* 12 from Aug. 19, *trib. pot.* 27 from June 27.<br>Death of Cremutius Cordus the historian.<br>Votienus Montanus of Narbonne, the orator, is banished to the Balearic islands, where he died about A. D. 28. |
| 26 | 779 *Cn. Lentulus Gætulicus C. Calvisius Sabinus. Tiberii* 13 from Aug. 19, *trib. pot.* 28 from June 27.<br>Successful campaign of Sabinus in Thrace.<br>Tiberius withdraws into Campania.<br>Death of Q. Haterius the orator. |
| 27 | 780 *M. Licinius Crassus Frugi L. Calpurnius Piso. Tiberii* 14 from Aug. 19, *trib. pot.* 29 from June 27.<br>An amphitheatre fell at Fidenæ, in which 50,000 persons |

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| | perished, according to Tacitus, or 20,000 according to Suetonius.<br>Tiberius retires to Capreæ. |
| 28 | 781 *Ap. Junius Silanus P. Silius Nerva. Tiberii* 15 from Aug. 19, *trib. pot.* 30 from June 27.<br>Death of Julia the granddaughter of Augustus, after an exile of 20 years. War with the Frisii, a people beyond the Rhine. Agrippina the daughter of Germanicus is married to Domitius. Nero was the issue of this marriage in A. D. 37.<br>[The Baptism according to Epiphanius, who places the Nativity at January 6 B. C. 2, and the Baptism at Nov. 8 A. D. 28.] |
| 29 | 782 Ol. 202 *L. Rubellius Geminus C. Fufius Geminus. Tiberii* 16 from Aug. 19, *trib. pot.* 31 from June 27.<br>Death of Livia at the age of 86. Her son Tiberius is now in his 70th year.<br>[The Passion is placed in this year by many authors; by Lactantius, Augustine, Sulpicius, Idatius, Fast. apud Noris., the Catalogue Pont. Rom. apud Bucherium, by Origen, Hieronymus and Tertullian. It is most probable that the Nativity was in B. C. 5, that the Ministry extended to a fourth Passover, and that the Crucifixion and Ascension were in A. D. 29. See F. Rom. vol. I p. 12—15 A. D. 29.] |
| 30 | 783 *M. Vinicius L. Cassius Longinus. Tiberii* 17 from Aug. 19, *trib. pot.* 32 from June 27.<br>[The Passion is referred to this year by Africanus.]<br>Asinius Gallus the orator, son of Asinius Pollio, is imprisoned. |
| 31 | 784 *Tiberius Cæsar Augustus V. L. Ælius Sejanus. Tiberii* 18 from Aug. 19, *trib. pot.* 33 from June 27.<br>Fall of Sejanus. His death is fixed by Tacitus to Oct. 18 A. D. 31, eight years after the death of Drusus, six before the death of Tiberius. He had been in favour 16 years.<br>[The Passion according to Prosper and the author of the Martyrdom of St. Paul; and to Epiphanius who allows three Passovers after the Baptism, and places the Crucifixion at March 20 A. D. 31.]<br>Valerius Maximus wrote IX. 11, 4 extern. soon after the death of Sejanus. |
| 32 | 785 *Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus Furius Camillus Scribonianus. Tiberii* 19 from Aug. 19, *trib. pot.* 34 from June 27.<br>Birth of Otho.<br>[The Passion is placed in March of the 18th year of Tiberius by the Paschal Chronicle, where the times are disposed in this manner; the Nativity is at Dec. 25 B. C. 3, the Bap- |

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| | tism at the age of 30y 13d is at Jan. 6 A. D. 29, the Crucifixion at March 23 A. D. 32. For this author anticipated the years of Tiberius, and reckoned them to begin from March 21, to adapt them to his years of the world. See F. Rom. vol. 1 p. 16. Hieronymus and Cassiodorus also refer the Passion to A. D. 32.]<br>L. Junius Gallio is in disgrace with Tiberius. He adopted Novatus the eldest son of M. Seneca after A. D. 41. |
| 33 | 786 Ol. 203 *Serv. Sulpicius Galba L. Cornelius Sulla Felix. Tiberii* 20 from Aug. 19, *trib. pot.* 35 from June 27.<br>Agrippina (who had been banished to Pandataria) and her son Drusus are put to death.<br>[Eusebius places the Passion at the year A. D. 33, the spring of the Eusebian year 2048.]<br>Death of Cassius Severus the orator. His works were proscribed, but permitted again by Caligula to be read. Death of Asinius Gallus, 3 years after his exile. |
| 34 | 787 *L. Vitellius Paulus Fabius Persicus. Tiberii* 21 from Aug. 19, *trib. pot.* 36 from June 27.<br>A. Persius Flaccus the poet is born in Etruria Dec. 4 A. D. 34. |
| 35 | 788 *C. Cestius Gallus M. Servilius Nonianus. Tiberii* 22 from Aug. 19, *trib. pot.* 37 from June 27.<br>Philo Judæus is mentioned at this date by Eusebius. |
| 36 | 789 *Sex. Papinius Allenius Q. Plautius. Tiberii* 23 from Aug. 19, *trib. pot.* 38 from June 27.<br>Death of Thrasyllus. See F. H. III A. D. 14 Greek authors No 244. |
| 37 | 790 Ol. 204 *Cn. Acerronius Proculus C. Pontius Nigrinus.*<br>Death of Tiberius March 16 in his 78th year. He reigned 22y 6m 26d. Caligula succeeds in his 25th year. Tiberius son of Drusus is slain by order of Caligula about November.<br>Nero born. Nero through his mother was the fifth in descent from Antony the triumvir. |
| 38 | 791. *M. Aquilius Julianus P. Nonius Asprenas. Caligulæ* 2 from March 16, *trib. pot.* 2.<br>Cotys Polemo and other kings are appointed by Caligula.<br>Birth of Josephus. He was 56 in the 13th year of Domitian, which coincides with his birth in 38 at the close of the first year of Caligula. |
| 39 | 792 *C. Cæsar Augustus Germanicus II L. Apronius Cæsianus. Caligulæ* 3 from March 16, *trib. pot.* 3.<br>Herod Antipas Tetrarch of Galilee is deposed and banished |

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| | by Caligula, and his dominions are given to Agrippa. The 43rd year of his reign is marked upon two coins. But, if the 43rd year was current in A. D. 39, the first year began in B. C. 4, and the death of his father Herod is carried back to the spring of B. C. 4.<br>Apion of Alexandria flourished in the reign of Caligula. He was at Rome with Philo in this year. Demetrius the cynic, the friend of Seneca, of Thrasea, and of Apollonius Tyaneus, is already eminent in the reign of Caligula.<br>Domitius Afer is in danger from Caligula. He escaped by submission. L. Seneca, now about 45 years of age, is also in danger. |
| 40 | 793 *C. Cæsar Augustus Germanicus III solus. Caligulæ* 4 from March 16, *trib. pot.* 4.<br>Expedition of Caligula to the ocean. He returned and had an ovation on his birthday Aug. 31.<br>Agrippa is at Rome after the return of Caligula, and intercedes for the Jews. The letters of Petronius arrive a short time before the death of Caligula; for the mandate of Caligula, which was 3 months in its passage, reached Petronius 27 days after the death of Caligula was known at Antioch. The transactions of Petronius in Judæa are fixed by these incidents to A. D. 40.<br>Ptolemy king of Mauretania is slain. He had reigned 35 years.<br>Philo Judæus, a native of Alexandria, now an old man, is ambassador to Caligula in behalf of the Jews. He is opposed by Apion, who is described in F. H. III Greek authors N° 246.<br>Lucan is brought to Rome. M. Annæus Lucanus the nephew of the philosopher Seneca was born Nov. 3 A. D. 39. |
| 41 | 794 Ol. 205 *C. Cæsar Augustus Germanicus IV Cn. Sentius Saturninus.*<br>Caligula is slain Jan. 24 in his 29th year. He had reigned $3^{y}\ 10^{m}\ 8^{d}$, his reign being reckoned exclusive of the day of his death.<br>Claudius at his election is in his 50th year. He promotes Agrippa and other kings. Agrippa at this time received Judæa and Samaria.<br>Success of Galba and Gabinius in Germany. Birth of Titus Dec. 30 A. D. 41.<br>Senecæ *de ira libri tres.* Soon after the death of Caligula, and before the exile of Seneca. His exile is at the close of this year. He was banished to Corsica. |
| 42 | 795 *Ti. Claudius Cæsar Augustus II C. Cæcina Largus.*<br>*Claudii* 2 from Jan. 25, *trib. pot.* 2.<br>Paulinus and Geta conquer the Moors.<br>Deaths of Pætus and Arria. |

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| | Asconius Pedianus flourished. He had conversed with Virgil, who died 61 years before A. D. 41; but Asconius lived 85 years. He probably reached the time of Quintilian A. D. 50. |
| 43 | 796 *Ti. Claudius Cæsar Augustus III L. Vitellius II. Claudii* 3 from Jan. 25, *trib. pot.* 3.<br>Julia the daughter of Drusus, and granddaughter of Tiberius is slain by Messalina: Dio LX. 18.<br>Expedition into Britain. Vespasian served in this expedition. Claudius himself passed over in his third consulship.<br>Martial is born March 1 A. D. 43. |
| 44 | 797 *L. Quinctius Crispinus II M. Statilius Taurus. Claudii* 4 from Jan. 25, *trib. pot.* 4.<br>Return of Claudius from Britain.<br>Death of Agrippa in the 54th year of his age, the 7th of his reign. He had been appointed to Philip's tetrarchy soon after the death of Tiberius A. D. 37. He received Trachonitis in A. D. 39, and Judæa from Claudius in the spring of 41, four years after his first appointment. His third year from the last appointment being completed in the spring, his death may be placed in the summer of 44. For the circumstances compare Acts XII. 21—23 with Josephus Ant. XIX. 8, 2.<br>Olympic games are celebrated at Antioch in Hyperberetæus of the 92nd year. The 92nd year of Antioch began in the autumn of A. D. 43, Hyperberetæus was the eleventh month of the year. These games are accordingly fixed to the autumn or Hyperberetæus of A. D. 44. These Olympic games were afterwards discontinued and then resumed. See A. D. 212. |
| 45 | 798 Ol. 206 *M. Vinicius II T. Statilius Taurus Corvinus. Claudii* 5 from Jan. 25, *trib. pot.* 5.<br>The younger Agrippa intercedes in favour of the Jews with Claudius, from whom he obtains a rescript dated June 28 A. D. 45.<br>Antipater archon at Athens.<br>(Apollonius Tyaneus in the East. He arrived at Ctesiphon $2^{y}\ 2^{m}$ after the accession of Vardanes. He remained according to Philostratus 20 months in Persia; then 4 other months in India; then returned to Vardanes, then he went to Nineveh, and from thence by Cyprus to Ionia. Damis an Assyrian, from whose account Philostratus composed his history, was the companion of these travels. He still attended Apollonius in Italy in A. D. 93, and brought his narrative to the accession of Nerva.<br>The acts of Vardanes (*Arsaces XIX*), his accession and death, are described by Tacitus, who marks that he still lived in A. D. 47, but does not fix the duration of his reign or the year of his death. Philostratus gives more than 4 years to Vardanes, namely, $2^{y}\ 2^{m} + 1^{y}\ 8^{m} + 4^{m} + (1^{m}) = 4^{y}\ 3^{m}$. These |

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| | numbers, if Philostratus may be trusted, carry back the accession of Vardanes to the beginning of 44.)<br>Domitius Afer flourished. He was *curator aquarum* in the year 49. His oration *pro Cloantilla* was delivered in the reign of Claudius.<br>Clodius Quirinalis, a rhetorician of Arelate, teaches at Rome. |
| 46 | 799 *Valerius Asiaticus II M. Junius Silanus. Claudii* 6 from Jan. 25, *trib. pot.* 6.<br>The excesses of Messalina are mentioned at this year by Dio. |
| 47 | 800 *Ti. Claudius Cæsar Augustus IV L. Vitellius III. Claudii* 7 from Jan. 25, *trib. pot.* 7.<br>The Secular Games are celebrated for the sixth time.<br>Vespasian is in Britain, Corbulo in Gaul and Germany.<br>(The birth of Philo Byblius may be placed at this date, if he was 78 in Ol. 225. See F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 31, 111.) |
| 48 | 801 *A. Vitellius L. Vipsanius. Claudii* 8 from Jan. 25, *trib. pot.* 8.<br>*Lustrum conditum.* See F. H. III p. 457=467, or Epitome p. 397.<br>Death of Messalina in the autumn through the influence of Narcissus. The freedmen of Claudius who acquired great influence, were, besides Narcissus, Posides an eunuch, Pallas and his brother Felix, who was appointed procurator in Judæa, Harpocras, Polybius the friend of Seneca. Polybius had been slain by Messalina.<br>The younger Agrippa succeeds his uncle Herod towards the close of the 8th year of Claudius and of A. D. 48.<br>M. Antonius Liberalis a rhetorician taught at Rome. His rival Palæmon is a distinguished grammarian at Rome. He taught Quintilian. |
| 49 | 802 Ol. 207 *Cn. Pompeius Longinus Gallus Q. Verannius. Claudii* 9 from Jan. 25, *trib. pot.* 9.<br>Marriage of Claudius and Agrippina.<br>Dinophilus archon at Athens.<br>Domitius Afer is *curator aquarum*, and holds that office till his death in 59. Quintilian in his youth heard Afer in his old age.<br>Seneca through the interest of Agrippina is recalled from exile, and Nero, six years before his accession, is placed under the care of Seneca. |
| 50 | 803 *C. Antistius Vetus M. Suillius Nervilianus. Claudii* 10 from Jan. 25, *trib. pot.* 10.<br>Adoption of Domitius, through the influence of Pallas. Nero was born Dec. 15 A. D. 37, and Britannicus (who was 3 years |

younger) Feb. 13 A.D. 41; and the former is now in his 13th, the latter in his 10th year.

Ostorius in Britain, who had defeated the Iceni, invades the Silures who are led by Caractacus. Capture of Caractacus, in the 9th year of the war according to Tacitus, who supposes the war to have commenced in Britain in 42, one year before the expedition of Claudius.

51 | 804 *Ti. Claudius Cæsar Augustus V Ser. Cornelius Aufitus. Claudii* 11 from Jan. 25, *trib. pot.* 11.

Vespasian is consul suffectus in the two last months of this year: and his son Domitian is born Oct. 24, 9 days before his father's consulship.

Nero receives the *toga virilis*. The pupil of Seneca. Burrus is appointed prætorian præfect. A famine in this year is marked by Tacitus.

52 | 805 *Cornelius Sulla Faustus L. Salvius Otho Titianus. Claudii* 12 from Jan. 25, *trib. pot.* 12.

Pallas has great influence. His brother Felix had now been for some years a procurator in Judæa [compare Acts XXIV. 10] and jointly with Ventidius Cumanus had committed various acts of mal-administration. Cumanus presided over Galilee, Felix over Samaria. Quadratus the governor of Syria interposing condemned and removed Cumanus, but Felix remained till the reign of Nero.

A naval combat is exhibited on the lake Fucinus. For the aquæducts completed in this year see F. Rom. Vol. I p. 36.

53 | 806 Ol. 208 *D. Junius Silanus Torquatus Q. Haterius Antoninus. Claudii* 13 from Jan. 25, *trib. pot.* 13.

Nero in his 16th year marries Octavia.

The younger Agrippa is appointed to Philip's tetrarchy and to Trachonitis and Abilene about February A.D. 53.

Dionysodorus archon at Athens.

54 | 807 *M. Asinius Marcellus M'Acilius Aviola.*

Death of Domitia Lepida through the management of Agrippina. Death of Claudius Oct. 13. He lived $63^{y}\ 2^{m}\ 13^{d}$, he reigned Jan. 25 A.D. 41—Oct. 12 A.D. 54 inclusive, $13^{y}\ 8^{m}\ 18^{d}$.

Nero succeeds in his 17th year. Narcissus is put to death. The influence of Burrus and Seneca is marked by Tacitus and Dio.

Domitius Corbulo is appointed to Armenia.

Gallio and Seneca are mentioned at this date by Dio. The treatise of Seneca *de vita beata*, written in his old age, is addressed to his brother Gallio.

55 | 808 *Nero Claudius Cæsar Augustus L. Antistius Vetus. Neronis* 2 from Oct. 13, *trib. pot.* 2.

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| | The freedman Pallas is removed from the administration of affairs.<br>Death of Britannicus between the *Saturnalia* Dec. 16 A. D. 54 and his birthday Feb. 13 A. D. 55. He had nearly completed his 14th year.<br>Paullinus Pompeius is now in command in Germany.<br>Heraclides the disciple of Didymus taught at Rome in the reigns of Claudius and Nero. If Didymus was born in B. C. 63 (see F. H. III p. 205), and Heraclides lived to the reign of Nero, there was a space of about 120 years from the birth of the master to the death of the disciple. |
| 56 | 809 *Q. Volusius Saturninus P. Cornelius Scipio. Neronis* 3 from Oct. 13, *trib. pot.* 3.<br>Conon archon at Athens.<br>Senecæ *de Clementia libri duo ad Neronem Cæsarem.* Written when Nero had completed his 18th year. But the 18th year was completed Dec. 14 A. D. 55, and this treatise may be referred to the beginning of 56. |
| 57 | 810 Ol. 209 *Nero Claudius Cæsar Augustus II L. Calpurnius Piso. Neronis* 4 from Oct. 13, *trib. pot.* 4.<br>Pomponia Græcina (Tacit. Ann. XIII. 32) the wife of Plautius, who triumphed for his success in Britain, mourned for the death of Julia 40 years. Julia the daughter of Drusus was put to death by Messalina in A. D. 43. (see 43), whom Pomponia accordingly survived till A. D. 82.<br>Probus of Berytus is distinguished as a Latin grammarian at Rome. |
| 58 | 811 *Nero Claudius Cæsar Augustus III M. Valerius Messalla. Neronis* 5 from Oct. 13, *trib. pot.* 5.<br>Successful campaign of Corbulo in Armenia.<br>Sabina Poppæa and Otho are described at this year by Tacitus. Otho is sent into Lusitania, where he remained 10 years.<br>Pamphila flourished in the reign of Nero. Pamphila is quoted by Gellius and Laertius. Sopater transcribed from his tenth book.<br>Seneca wrote Ep. 91 about this year. His epistles were written in old age; after the works *de Beneficiis, de Tranquillitate, de Constantia.* He is still in favour with Nero in A. D. 58. |
| 59 | 812 *C. Vipstanus Apronianus L. Fonteius Capito. Neronis* 6 from Oct. 13, *trib. pot.* 6.<br>Agrippina is put to death at the time of the *Quinquatrus* which were celebrated March 19—23.<br>Death of Domitius Afer the orator, who was *curator aquarum* A. D. 49—59. According to Quintilian the powers of Afer declined in his old age. |

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| 60 | 813 *Nero Claudius Cæsar Augustus IV Cornelius Cossus Lentulus. Neronis* 7 from Oct. 13, *trib. pot.* 7.<br>Nero institutes the *quinquennalia* at Rome.<br>Successful campaign of Corbulo. He succeeds Ummius Quadratus in the government of Syria. |
| 61 | 814 Ol. 210 *Cæsonius Pætus P. Petronius Turpilianus. Neronis* 8 from Oct. 13. *trib. pot.* 8.<br>Boadicea is at first successful against the Romans, but afterwards the Britons are overthrown in a great battle by Suetonius Paullinus. After this success Suetonius delivered up the command of the army in Britain to Petronius the consul of this year.<br>Galba commands in Spain in the 8th year before he became emperor.<br>Thrasyllus archon at Athens.<br>Apollonius Tyaneus is present at the Olympic games in 61. He had arrived at Athens in the preceding autumn. After the games he went to Sparta, remained there till the end of winter, and in the spring of 62 proceeded to Crete.<br>Demetrius the cynic is at this time at Corinth.<br>The birth of C. Plinius Cæcilius Secundus of Comi may be referred to the close of 61, since his 18th year was still current in August 79. Tacitus was a little older; probably 34 or 35 years of age at his prætorship in A. D. 88. |
| 62 | 815 *P. Marius Celsus L. Asinius Gallus. Neronis* 9 from Oct. 13, *trib. pot.* 9.<br>Death of Burrus. His office of prætorian præfect is divided between Fenius Rufus and Tigellinus. Nero marries Poppæa, and Octavia in her 20th year is slain on the 9th of June. Death of the freedman Pallas.<br>Death of the poet Persius Nov. 24 in his 28th year. Seneca after the death of Burrus is in danger. |
| 63 | 816 *C. Memmius Regulus L. Verginius Rufus. Neronis* 10 from Oct. 13, *trib. pot.* 10.<br>Seneca completes *Naturalium Quæstionum libros VII* after this year. |
| 64 | 817 *C. Lecanius Bassus M. Licinius Crassus Frugi. Neronis* 11 from Oct. 13, *trib. pot.* 11.<br>Nero exhibits in the theatre at Neapolis. Death of Silanus.<br>Fires at Rome, Nero being at Antium. They began July 19 and lasted six days and seven nights. Out of the 14 regions of Rome only four remained entire. A persecution of the Christians followed.<br>Josephus at the age of 26 comes to Rome, where he is introduced to Poppæa.<br>Seneca is in danger from Nero. |

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| 65 | 818 Ol. 211 *A. Licinius Nerva Silianus M. Vestinus Atticus. Neronis* 12 from Oct. 13, *trib. pot.* 12.<br>Piso's conspiracy in April 65. Nero celebrates the *Quinquennalia* for the second time. After these games Poppæa died. Death of the younger Silanus.<br>A pestilence in this year is marked by Tacitus. According to Suetonius 30,000 persons died in a single autumn.<br>This 211th Olympiad was omitted because Nero postponed the celebration two years, that he might be present.<br>Demostratus archon at Athens.<br>St. Peter and St. Paul perish in Nero's persecution. That persecution followed the fires at Rome which were in July 64, and the deaths of St. Peter and St. Paul may be placed within the 11th of Nero A.D. 65. Confirmed by Orosius, who places their deaths before the pestilence, which is determined to the autumn of 65 by Tacitus and Suetonius.<br>Death of Seneca. Followed by the death of Lucan, who perished in his 26th year on the 30th of April A. D. 65, coinciding with the date of Piso's conspiracy. Mela the father of Lucan was slain in 66. The death of Gallio is placed in this year 65 by Hieronymus. |
| 66 | 819 *C. Luccius Telesinus C. Suetonius Paullinus. Neronis* 13 from Oct. 13, *trib. pot.* 13.<br>Nero orders the deaths of Ostorius Scapula, and of Thrasea Pætus and Barea Soranus, when Tiridates was approaching Rome. Tiridates son of Vonones II was at Rome, to receive the kingdom of Armenia. After his departure Nero proceeded to Greece, leaving Helius the freedman in Italy.<br>The Jewish war begins in May 66. Cestius Gallus advancing from Antioch into Judæa at the time of the feast of Tabernacles, (which began on the 15th of Hyperberetæus or Tisri), is defeated on the 8th of Dius within the 12th year of Nero; therefore before Oct. 13 A. D. 66. Nero at this time in Greece commits the Jewish war to Vespasian.<br>Musonius and Plutarch are named at this date by Eusebius. Plutarch in his youth hears Ammonius at Delphi during Nero's visit to Greece. His brother Lamprias also took part in that discourse. If Plutarch at this time was 20 years of age, his birth will be placed at A. D. 46. Musonius after an imprisonment had been banished in 65.<br>Apollonius of Tyana was at Rome during the imprisonment of Musonius. His coming may be referred to A. D. 64. He was sent from Rome in A. D. 66.<br>Demetrius the cynic is present at the death of Thrasea. He was the friend of Seneca, by whom he is often quoted. Demetrius was in danger from Nero.<br>Martial comes to Rome at the age of 23 about the spring of A. D. 66. |

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| 67 | 820 *Fonteius Capito Junius Rufus. Neronis* 14 from Oct. 13, *trib. pot.* 14.<br>Death of Corbulo.<br>Nero in Greece celebrates the Olympic games in Ol. 211. 3 A. D. 67, two years below the true time. He gives liberty to the Greeks at the *Isthmia.* About August A. D. 67 Nero is still in Greece, but towards the close of the year is recalled to Rome by the messages of Helius.<br>Vespasian conducts the Jewish war. Entering Galilee with his army in the month Artemisius he took Jotapata after 47 days' siege on the 1st of Panemus or Thamuz A. D. 67. Joppa and Tiberias then surrender; Tarichæa is taken on the 8th of Gorpiæus.<br>Josephus was taken prisoner at Jotapata.<br>Apollonius of Tyana is in the West. He was in Spain when the Isthmus was cutting, and at the time of the revolt of Vindex. Musonius was in Greece at the cutting of the Isthmus. |
| 68 | 821 *Galerius Trachalus C. Silius Italicus.*<br>Revolt of Julius Vindex, who proclaims Galba. The forces of Vindex however were routed by the soldiers of Verginius Rufus, and he died by his own hand: Dio 63. 34, 35. Conf. Tacit. Hist. I. 51. IV. 57. Nero heard of the revolt of Vindex on the 19th of March at Naples. He had already been at Rome, where his first arrival was triumphant. His second coming thither, after the news received at Naples, was under very different circumstances. After some interval the revolt of Galba is known. Galba accepted the empire on the 3rd of April.<br>Death of Nero 1 year and 22 days before July A. D. 69; therefore in June A. D. 68. The exact duration of his life, Dec. 15 A. D. 37—June 9 A. D. 68, was $30^{y}\ 5^{m}\ 26^{d}$, and of his reign from Oct. 13 A. D. 54 was $13^{y}\ 7^{m}\ 28^{d}$.<br>Vespasian proceeds with the Jewish war. About February 68 he enters Gadara, and Jericho about May: during the intermediate operations he hears of the revolt of Vindex. After the 3rd of Dæsius Vespasian pursues his preparations, till news arrives of the death of Nero.<br>Apollonius Tyaneus in Sicily hears of the death of Vindex, the flight of Nero, the rise of Galba Otho and Vitellius. Returning from Sicily to Greece in the autumn, he finds Demetrius in Greece.<br>Quintilian accompanies Galba to Rome. He had already been at Rome in his early youth, and had heard Domitius Afer. But the 20 years of his teaching appear to have commenced in A. D. 69 on his return to Rome with Galba. |
| 69 | 822 Ol. 212 *Serv. Sulpicius Galba Cæsar Augustus II. T. Vinius Rufinus.*<br>The German legions revolt *ipso Kal. Jan. die,* and Vitellius |

is proclaimed Jan. 2. Adoption of Piso Jan. 10. Galba is slain Jan. 15. He is said to be in his 73rd year by Plutarch, Tacitus, Eutropius and Victor. He reigned $7^{m}$ $7^{d}$ from the day of Nero's death, inclusive of that day, and exclusive $7^{m}$ $6^{d}$ to the day of his own death. The birth of Galba is placed by Suetonius at Dec. 24 B. C. 3, or $70^{y} - 23^{d}$ before his death. If the account that he reached his 73rd year is correct, his birth must be placed at B. C. 5.

Otho is acknowledged by the senate. He is still at Rome on the 14th of March, and set out soon after. The battle near Bedriacum was fought in the spring season. Death of Otho at Brixellum. His death was known at Rome Ap. 19, or the 95th day after the death of Galba. He died on the 92nd day, on the 16th of April, when he wanted eleven days of completing his 37th year; for he was born Ap. 28 A. D. 32.

Vitellius was in Gaul at the time of the death of Otho. Visited the field 40 days after the battle, towards the end of May, and entered Rome before July 18. The city of Cremona was destroyed in October (conf. Tacit. Hist. III. 37 de Allieni Cæcinæ consulatu). Vitellius withdrew from the palace Dec. 18. His death may be placed at Dec. 21. It is computed that he reigned one year wanting 10 days, and lived 54 years and 89 days. This period for his life, from Sept. 24 A. D. 15 will terminate at Dec. 31 A. D. 69; the period of his reign, reckoned from Jan. 2, will terminate at Dec. 22. But Josephus gives $3^{m}$ $2^{d}$ to Otho, and $8^{m}$ $5^{d}$ to Vitellius, or $11^{m}$ $7^{d}$ for the whole space from the death of Galba; and this amount being computed from Jan. 15 will be completed at Dec. 21.

Vespasian was proclaimed on the 1st of July. It was determined that Titus should remain in Judæa, that Vespasian should occupy Egypt, that Mucianus with a part of the forces should encounter Vitellius. Vespasian according to Tacitus and Philostratus is 60 years of age at his elevation. Consistently with his birth Nov. 17 A. D. 9.

The Jewish war during this year is suspended, and Jerusalem is left to the factions of John and the zealots, and of Simon and his banditti.

Apollonius of Tyana having wintered in Greece went in spring 69 to Egypt. He was in Egypt with Dio Prusæus and Euphrates when Vespasian assumed the empire. Dio is already eminent. That Nero reigned in his time is attested by Dio himself. The quarrel of Euphrates with Apollonius began in Egypt in 70. He is said to have been jealous of Apollonius in Ethiopia in 71, and to have incited Domitian against him in 93. Euphrates however is mentioned with praise by Epictetus. He was admired by Timocrates a contemporary of the sophist Polemo, and is highly commended by Pliny.

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| | Musonius Rufus is at Rome at the close of this year, and is present after the death of Vitellius. For memorials of Musonius see F. Rom. vol. I. p. 55. 57.<br>Silius Italicus is at Rome in A. D. 69. After his proconsulship in Asia he retired to Campania and to Naples, where he dwelt in A. D. 99. Silius is mentioned by Martial in A. D. 100; he died after a long retirement in his 76th year. |
| 70 | 823 *Cæsar Vespasianus Augustus II Titus Cæsar. Vespasiani* 2 from July 1, *trib. pot.* 2. (from Dec. 21.)<br>Vespasian sailed from Alexandria to Italy while Titus besieged Jerusalem. The Jewish war is ended. Titus marching by land from Alexandria arrives a little before the Passover. The temple is burnt on the 10th of Loüs; the last wall taken on the 8th of Gorpiæus. The siege of Jerusalem had lasted nearly 5 months, the war $4^{y}$ $4^{m}$. Titus left the three towers and the western wall standing, every other part of the city being destroyed. He removed to Cæsarea, and arrived at Berytus between Oct. 24 and Nov. 17.<br>The movements of Civilis in Batavia and Gaul in 69 before the battle of Cremona are described by Tacitus. They were continued after the death of Vitellius. Civilis and his confederates Classicus and Tutor are at last defeated by Cerialis.<br>Apollonius of Tyana visits Ethiopia and the Cataracts. He addresses Titus in A. D. 70. |
| 71 | 824 *Cæsar Vespasianus Augustus III M. Cocceius Nerva. Vespasiani* 3 from July 1, *trib. pot.* 3. (from Dec. 21.)<br>Titus having passed the winter at Berytus proceeds to Antioch (where he represses a persecution of the Jews) and thence to the Euphrates. From thence he went to Alexandria, and then to Rome. The triumph of Vespasian and Titus is described at large by Josephus. The temple of Janus is now shut. It had been closed for the fifth time by Augustus, but was opened again and remained open till the time of Vespasian.<br>Apollonius in Cilicia meets Titus at Argos and at Tarsus. He was in Ionia at the time of the edicts of Domitian which were issued in the years 83 and 93. Demetrius the cynic, now at Rome, is recommended by Apollonius to Titus. |
| 72 | 825 *Cæsar Vespasianus Augustus IV Titus Cæsar II. Vespasiani* 4 from July 1, *trib. pot.* 4. (from Dec. 21.)<br>Commagenë is reduced to a province; the king Antiochus is deposed and resides with his sons at Rome. From hence Commagenë dates its era, from the 383rd year of the Seleucidæ and the 4th of Vespasian. Confirmed by a coin of Samosata which proves that the first year of the era was still current in March A. D. 73. |

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| | Pliny writes *H. N. lib. XIV* at this date, 90 years after the death of Virgil. |
| 73 | 826 Ol. 213 *Domitianus Cæsar II M. Valerius Messalinus. Vespasiani* 5 from July 1, *trib. pot.* 5. (from Dec. 21.) |
| 74 | 827 *Cæsar Vespasianus Augustus V Titus Cæsar III. Vespasiani* 6 from July 1, *trib. pot.* 6. (from Dec. 21.)<br>The era of Flaviopolis in Syria may be placed in the 385th year of the Seleucidæ, which began in October A. D. 73.<br>*Lustrum conditum.* See F. H. III. p. 456. 458=466. 468. Epitome p. 397.<br>(Vespasian between A. D. 71 and 75 expels the philosophers from Rome. Demetrius the cynic is sent into exile. Musonius Rufus alone is allowed to remain at Rome.) |
| 75 | 828 *Cæsar Vespasianus Augustus VI Titus Cæsar IV. Vespasiani* 7 from July 1, *trib. pot.* 7. (from Dec. 21.)<br>The temple of Peace, begun soon after the triumph in A. D. 71, is finished in 75.<br>The dialogue *de oratoribus* is written in the 6th of Vespasian. |
| 76 | 829 *Cæsar Vespasianus Augustus VII Titus Cæsar V. Vespasiani* 8 from July 1, *trib. pot.* 8. (from Dec. 21.)<br>Birth of Hadrian Jan. 24 A. D. 76. |
| 77 | 830 Ol. 214 *Cæsar Vespasianus Augustus VIII Titus Cæsar VI. Vespasiani* 9 from July 1, *trib. pot.* 9. (from Dec. 21.)<br>An earthquake in Cilicia and a pestilence at Rome are referred to the 9th year of Vespasian.<br>Plinii *Historia Naturalis.* Dedicated *Tito sexies consuli.* Published therefore after Jan. 1 A. D. 77 and before Jan. 1 A. D. 79.<br>Gabinianus a rhetorician in Gaul is noticed at this date by Hieronymus. |
| 78 | 831 *L. Ceionius Commodus D. Novius Priscus. Vespasiani* 10 from July 1, *trib. pot.* 10. (from Dec. 21.)<br>Agricola in Britain. Tacitus enumerates the successive commanders between the victory of Claudius A. D. 43 and the present year. These were Aulus Plautius, Ostorius Scapula, Didius Gallus, Veranius, Suetonius Paullinus, Petronius Turpilianus, Trebellius Maximus, Vettius Bolanus, Petilius Cerialis, Julius Frontinus. Agricola the successor of this last entered Britain in the summer of 78. |
| 79 | 832 *Cæsar Vespasianus Augustus IX Titus Cæsar VII.*<br>Sabinus, who had revolted in A. D. 70, and had been concealed with his wife for 9 years, is taken, brought to Rome, and put to death. |

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| | Death of Vespasian June 23. From his birth Nov. 17 A. D. 9 to his death June 23 A. D. 79 are $69^{y}\ 7^{m}\ 7^{d}$; from his accession July 1 A. D. 69 are 10 years wanting 7 days.<br>Second campaign of Agricola in Britain.<br>Eruption of Vesuvius Aug. 24.<br>Death of the elder Pliny at the eruption of Vesuvius. His nephew the younger Pliny was now 18. Pliny the elder was 56. |
| 80 | 833 *Titus Cæsar Vespasianus Augustus VIII Domitianus Cæsar VII. Titi* 2 from June 23, *trib. pot.* 10. (from July 1.)<br>A fire at Rome for 3 days and nights, Titus being in Campania. Games of Titus for 100 days. Third campaign of Agricola in Britain.<br>Plutarch composed the treatise *περὶ τοῦ μὴ χρᾶν ἔμμετρα τὴν Πυθίαν* soon after the eruption of Vesuvius.<br>Pliny in his 19th year began to plead. |
| 81 | 834 Ol. 215 *L. Flavius Silva Nonius Bassus Asinius Pollio Verrucosus.*<br>Death of Titus Sept. 13. He reigned $2^{y}\ 2^{m}\ 22^{d}$. He lived, from his birth Dec. 30 A. D. 41, $39^{y}\ 8^{m}\ 15^{d}$.<br>Fourth campaign of Agricola. |
| 82 | 835 *Domitianus Augustus VIII T. Flavius Sabinus. Domitiani* 2 from Sept. 13, *trib. pot.* 2.<br>The Capitol restored. The splendour and cost of the structure are mentioned by Plutarch.<br>Fifth campaign in Britain. |
| 83 | 836 *Domitianus Aug. IX Q. Petilius Rufus II. Domitiani* 3 from Sept. 13, *trib. pot.* 3.<br>Expedition of Domitian against the Catti. Agricola in his 6th campaign gains a victory over the Caledonians.<br>Eusebius refers to the 2nd year of Domitian an edict— *Domitianus eunuchos fieri vetuit.* |
| 84 | 837 *Domitianus Aug. X Oppius Sabinus. Domitiani* 4 from Sept. 13, *trib. pot.* 4.<br>Domitian after the war with the Catti is called *Germanicus.* He receives ten consulships, and the censorship for life.<br>Agricola at the end of his 7th campaign defeated Galgacus. Domitian received the news after his own triumph. |
| 85 | 838 Ol. 216 *Domitianus Aug. XI T. Aurelius Fulvus. Domitiani* 5 from Sept. 13, *trib. pot.* 5. |
| 86 | 839 *Domitianus Aug. XII Ser. Cornelius Dolabella. Domitiani* 6 from Sept. 13, *trib. pot.* 6.<br>Capitoline games. Dacian war. |

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| | Birth of Antoninus Pius Sept. 19 A. D. 86. |
| 87 | 840 *Domitianus Aug. XIII Saturninus. Domitiani* 7 from Sept. 13, *trib. pot.* 7. |
| 88 | 841 *Domitianus Aug. XIV L. Minucius Rufus. Domitiani* 8 from Sept. 13, *trib. pot.* 8.<br>*Ludi sæculares.* One hundred years after the secular games of Augustus in B. C. 17.<br>Suetonius is a young man 20 years after the death of Nero. His father was a military tribune in the army of Otho A. D. 69. Tacitus is prætor at the time of the secular games. |
| 89 | 842 Ol. 217 *T. Aurelius Fulvus II Atratinus. Domitiani* 9 from Sept. 13, *trib. pot.* 9.<br>Quintilian teaches at Rome. He taught 20 years, which terminated at this date. He was preceptor to the nephews of Domitian, and was exercising that office when he composed *de Institutione Oratoria libros*, which were accordingly written in the reign of Domitian, and yet written after those 20 years of teaching had expired.<br>Tacitus leaves Rome four years before the death of Agricola. |
| 90 | 843 *Domitianus Aug. XV M. Cocceius Nerva II. Domitiani* 10 from Sept. 13, *trib. pot.* 10.<br>Domitian expels the philosophers from Rome, and Epictetus withdraws from Rome to Nicopolis. Dio Prusæus also went into exile, and visited many distant countries.<br>Pliny is prætor in the year in which the philosophers are expelled. He was prætor before the legal age; and the legal age was fixed by Augustus at the 30th year. Pliny therefore was prætor in his 29th year. But he entered his 29th year at the close of A. D. 89; which determines his prætorship to the year 90, and confirms the date of Eusebius for the expulsion of the philosophers. |
| 91 | 844 *M. Ulpius Trajanus M'Acilius Galbrio. Domitiani* 11 from Sept. 13, *trib. pot.* 11.<br>Domitian triumphs for his Dacian war. After the triumph, September is called *Germanicus*, and October *Domitianus*. The iniquity and cruelty of Domitian to the Vestal virgin Cornelia is referred to this year by Eusebius.<br>Antonius revolts in Germany. He is overthrown by Norbanus Appius. |
| 92 | 845 *Domitianus Aug. XVI Q. Volusius Saturninus. Domitiani* 12 from Sept. 13, *trib. pot.* 12. |
| 93 | 846 Ol. 218 *Sex. Pompeius Collega Corn. Priscus. Domitiani* 13 from Sept. 13, *trib. pot.* 13. |

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| | An edict of Domitian prohibits the planting of vines.<br>Sarmatian war. Domitian sets forth in May 93, was 8 months absent, and returned to Rome in January 94.<br>Death of Agricola at the age of 56 August 23 A. D. 93.<br>Josephus in his 56th year in the 13th of Domitian finishes the Antiquities towards the close of A. D. 93. After this period he wrote his Life as a sequel to the Antiquities.<br>Apollonius of Tyana at the beginning of this year comes to Italy. He went from Asia to Corinth, thence by Sicily to Puteoli; where he met Demetrius the cynic. Thence to Rome. He is favoured by Ælianus the præfect, is brought before Domitian, and admitted alone. Is again before Domitian, who suffers him to escape; and he joins Demetrius and Damis at Puteoli. These transactions were in the beginning of the year; for Domitian left Rome in May, and Apollonius was in Greece in July, and passed through Sicily to Olympia at the Olympic games. After 40 days at Olympia he went to Lebadea.<br>Scopelianus of Clazomenæ is ambassador to Domitian *pro serendis vitibus*. His mission was successful. It may be placed in the beginning of 993, before the month of May. Scopelianus was the pupil of Nicetes, and the preceptor of Herodes Atticus. He taught at Smyrna.<br>Martial in his first nine books, and in the book *de Spectaculis* alludes to transactions from the reign of Titus to the return of Domitian from the Sarmatian expedition in January 94. His return is expected in December—he returns in January. The Sarmatian victory is celebrated, in which he declines a triumph. The two triumphs—*de Cattis et de Dacis*—and the Sarmatian laurel are recorded among the acts of Domitian; who was 8 months absent in the Sarmatian expedition. As he returned in January, he set forth in May preceding, or May 93. *Lib. VII* was composed during the Sarmatian war, and comes down to Dec. 93; *lib. VIII* opens with January 94; *lib. IX* still describes January 94, but might possibly be written in A. D. 95. |
| 94 | 847 *Asprenas* et *Lateranus*. *Domitiani* 14 from Sept. 13, *trib. pot.* 14.<br>Domitian after the death of Agricola increased in tyranny, sentencing to death or exile without intermission. Referred by Eusebius to this year, *anno* 2109, commencing Oct. A. D. 93. |
| 95 | 848 *Domitianus Aug. XVII T. Flavius Clemens*. *Domitiani* 15 from Sept. 13, *trib. pot.* 15.<br>Conspiracy of Celsus. A persecution of the Christians, in which the consul Flavius Clemens is put to death, and his wife Flavia Domitilla sent into exile. Clemens was put to death in the present year, after he had abdicated the consulship, and this persecution occurred partly in the 14th and partly in the 15th year of Domitian, within A. D. 95. |

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| | Apollonius of Tyana after two years in Greece went to Ionia about July 95.<br>St. John is banished to the isle of Patmos, and there composes the Apocalypse. For the testimonies see F. Rom. Vol. I p. 81.<br>Statius in the 4th book of the *Silvæ* marks the 17th consulship of Domitian. The first book was written after the Dacian war; the third after the return from the Sarmatian war Jan. 94. The *Thebais* had been composed before the first book of the *Silvæ*. The *Achilleis* is mentioned in the fifth book. The *Thebais* had employed 12 years, and was not completed till after the Dacian war. The *Achilleis* was composed after the *Thebais*. |
| 96 | 849 *C. Manlius Valens C. Antistius Vetus.*<br>Domitian slain Sept. 18 A. D. 96. He was born Oct. 24 A. D. 51, he lived 44$^{y}$ 10$^{m}$ 25$^{d}$. The 15th year of his reign was completed Sept. 12.<br>Apollonius of Tyana is at Ephesus at the time of Domitian's death. Thirty days afterwards he hears from Nerva. Dio Prusæus at the death of Domitian is still in distant countries.<br>Plinii *actio in Publicium Certum de Helvidii ultione.* After the death of Domitian. |
| 97 | 850 Ol. 219 *Nerva Cæsar Aug. III L. Verginius Rufus III.*<br>*Nervæ* 2 from Sept. 18, *trib. pot.* 2.<br>Sedition of the soldiers. Trajan, then in command in Germany, is adopted, three months before the death of Nerva, and is associated in the tribunician power. Hence the tribunician years of Trajan are reckoned from the autumn of 97. Trajan was a native of Italica in Spain, a city founded by Scipio in the second Punic war.<br>Death of Verginius Rufus in his 84th year.<br>Nicetes of Smyrna is sent into Gaul. Ælianus tacticus flourished. Apollonius of Tyana died about the same time as Nerva. As he was 20 years old soon after the death of Archelaus A. D. 17, he must have been at least 97 at the time of the death of Nerva.<br>Frontinus is appointed *curator aquarum.* Tacitus is *consul suffectus* in A. D. 97. |
| 98 | 851 *Nerva Cæsar Aug. IV Nerva Trajanus Cæsar II.*<br>Death of Nerva Jan. 25. He reigned Sept. 18 A. D. 96—Jan. 25 A. D. 98 1$^{y}$ 4$^{m}$ 8$^{d}$. Dio reckons his age 65$^{y}$ 10$^{m}$ 10$^{d}$, Eutropius and Cassiodorus 72 years, Victor the 63rd year current. Trajan at his accession is at Cologne.<br>Justus of Tiberias is marked by Eusebius at the year 2113, commencing Oct. A. D. 97. Justus published his history of the war after the deaths of Vespasian and Agrippa, and was still living when Josephus wrote his own life. |

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| | Plutarch flourished. As he was old enough to receive instructions in an abstruse philosophy in A. D. 66, he was probably born in 46, and would be 52 at the accession of Trajan, to whom he had been preceptor.<br>Pliny and Tertullus are in this year appointed *tribuni ærarii Saturni*. Pliny mentions in this year Licinius Nepos the prætor, and Afranius Dexter the consul. Afranius was *consul suffectus* Oct. 1 A. D. 98. |
| 99 | 852 *C. Sosius Senecio II A. Cornelius Palma. Trajani* 2 from Jan. 25, *trib. pot.* 3 from October.<br>Trajan returns to Rome.<br>Dio Prusæus is favoured by Trajan. He was already eminent and in favour with Vespasian 30 years before. Dionis *Or. XLVIII*, an address to the citizens of Prusa, was composed when Varenus was proconsul of Bithynia, and before the Dacian war was finished, who were conquered in 102. Varenus was proconsul in the beginning of the reign of Trajan, although the year is not certain.<br>Martial celebrates Trajan in *lib. X*, which is a second edition. He addresses X. 19 to Pliny then at Rome; quoted by Pliny himself Epist. III. 21.—X. 24 is written on the 1st of March, his 57th birthday. At the close of this book he had been 34 years at Rome, and now meditates a return to his own country. He sends this book to his native town Bilbilis. Martial sometimes scarcely produced one book in a year. He marks IX. 35 that he was composing epigrams at the time of the revolt of Antonius in 91, and promises Norbanus the productions of 6 years. The two books of distichs, the *Xenia* and the *Apophoreta*, were also composed in the reign of Domitian.<br>Silius Italicus 31 years after his consulship still lives in retirement at Naples. See 69. |
| 100 | 853 *Nerva Trajanus Aug. III M. Cornelius Fronto III. Trajani* 3 from Jan. 25, *trib. pot.* 4 from October.<br>The evangelist St. John survives till the reign of Trajan. See the testimonies in F. Rom. vol. I. p. 87.<br>From A. D. 29, the probable date of the Passion, to the 3rd of Trajan A. D. 100 are 71 years.<br>Plinii et Taciti *actiones in Marium Priscum*. In January of the third consulship of Trajan. Plinii *Panegyricus*. Pronounced by Pliny in his consulship. His colleague was Tertullus. They were consuls in the same year with Trajan, and in the month September. Delivered in the senate in the beginning of September in the presence of Trajan.<br>Martial is still at Rome, where probably *lib. XI* was published before he withdrew to Spain, containing some pieces which had been written in former years. He retires to Bilbilis to his wife Marcella, and lives on her estate after 35 |

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| | years' absence. The 35 years will bring his return to Bilbilis to the close of A. D. 100. |
| 101 | 854 Ol. 220 *Nerva Trajanus Aug. IV Sex. Articuleius Pætus. Trajani* 4 from Jan. 25, *trib. pot.* 5 from Oct.<br>First Dacian war. Hadrian is quæstor in this year.<br>Isæus the orator is contemporary with Ardys and Nicetes. He taught Dionysius Milesius, Lollianus, Marcus, and is celebrated by Pliny. |
| 102 | 855 *C. Sosius Senecio III L. Licinius Sura II. Trajani* 5 from Jan. 25, *trib. pot.* 6 from October.<br>The Dacian war is continued. |
| 103 | 856 *Suburanus II* et *Marcellus. Trajani* 6 from Jan. 25, *trib. pot.* 7 from October.<br>Victories are obtained in Dacia, and peace is granted to Decebalus. Triumph of Trajan. The title *Dacicus* is assumed in the 7th tribunician year, in the autumn of A. D. 103.<br>Epictetus taught at Nicopolis in the time of the Dacian war, and after the peace—perhaps the first peace; concluded in 103. He is now at Nicopolis, and mentions his old age. Arrian heard the teaching of Epictetus and committed his discourses to writing.<br>Pliny arrived in his province of Bithynia in September. |
| 104 | 857 *Nerva Trajanus Aug. V L. Appius Maximus II. Trajani* 7 from Jan. 25, *trib. pot.* 8 from October.<br>Second Dacian war. Hadrian served in this war with distinction.<br>Pliny is in his province in January of this year, and in September. After Sept. 18, and before the end of the year, he writes to Trajan concerning the Christians. See F. Rom. vol. I. p. 91.<br>Martial now at Bilbilis, after 3 years' silence, sends his 12th book to Rome in A. D. 104. He entered his 62nd year March 1 A. D. 104. |
| 105 | 858 Ol. 221 *Ti. Julius Candidus II A. Julius Quadratus II. Trajani* 8 from Jan. 25, *trib. pot.* 9 from Oct.<br>A bridge of stone is built over the Danube. Hadrian in 105 is *trib. plebis.*<br>Pliny a second time celebrates January in his province. |
| 106 | 859 *L. Ceionius Commodus Verus* et *Cerealis. Trajani* 9 from Jan. 25, *trib. pot.* 10 from October.<br>Death of Decebalus. Palma conquers Arabia Petræa within the 417th year of the Seleucidæ, which commenced Oct. A. D. 105, and the *Petræi* and *Bostreni* make that year the first of their era. |

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| | Second triumph of Trajan. The whole war with Dacia had lasted five years, from the middle of 101 to the middle of 106. The title *optimus princeps* now first appears upon the coins of Trajan, but had been already conferred before Sept. A. D. 100.<br>Plutarch wrote his treatise *de primo frigido*, addressed to Favorinus, while Trajan was wintering on the Danube. The winter of $10\frac{5}{6}$. |
| 107 | 860 *C. Sosius Senecio IV L. Licinius Sura III. Trajani* 10 from Jan. 25, *trib. pot.* 11 from October.<br>Trajan after his triumph is engaged in various public works and beneficial acts. These are recorded upon coins given by Eckhel.<br>Pliny writes Ep. VI. 10 in Italy in A. D. 107, ten years after the death of Verginius Rufus. |
| 108 | 861 *Ap. Annius Trebonius Gallus M. Atilius Metilius Bradua. Trajani* 11 from Jan. 25, *trib. pot.* 12 from Oct. |
| 109 | 862 Ol. 222 *A. Cornelius Palma II* et *Tullus. Trajani* 12 from Jan. 25, *trib. pot.* 13 from October.<br>The road from Beneventum to Brundusium is completed by Trajan in his 13th tribunician year.<br>Pliny, who is now 48, is commemorated by Hieronymus apud Eusebium *anno* 2125. |
| 110 | 863 *Ser. Salvidienus Orfitus M. Pæducæus Priscinus. Trajani* 13 from Jan. 25, *trib. pot.* 14 from October.<br>Trajan in his 14th tribunician year completed the road through the Pontine marshes.<br>Plutarch wrote the life of Sulla near 200 years after the defeat of Archelaus by Sulla in B. C. 86. Written before the 10th book, or *Pericles and Fabius*, and before *Pyrrhus and Marius*, and before *Nicias and Crassus*. The 5th book contained *Demosthenes and Cicero;* quoted in *Phocion and Cato*, and in *Theseus and Romulus*. When Plutarch wrote this 5th book, he lived at Chæronea.<br>The Parallel Lives, or at least *Theseus and Romulus*, and the 5th book and the 12th, were addressed to *Sosius Senecio*, whom Plutarch also addresses in the *Symposiacs*, and in *πῶς ἄν τις αἴσθοιτο ἑαυτοῦ προκόπτοντος*. Sosius was four times consul; younger than Plutarch, and the companion of Plutarch's sons. |
| 111 | 864 *C. Calpurnius Piso M. Vettius Bolanus. Trajani* 14 from Jan. 25, *trib. pot.* 15 from October. |
| 112 | 865 *Nerva Trajanus Aug. VI T. Sextius Africanus. Trajani* 15 from Jan. 25, *trib. pot.* 16 from October.<br>Hadrian is archon at Athens. |

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| 113 | 866 Ol. 223 *L. Publilius Celsus II C. Clodius Crispinus. Trajani* 16 from Jan. 25, *trib. pot.* 17 from October.<br>The Column of Trajan is erected in the 17th tribunician year.<br>Plutarch wrote the *life of Antony* before the Parthian victories of Trajan. He had already composed the 12th book, or *Dion and Brutus.* The 12th book is also quoted in *Timoleon and Paulus,* and in *Agesilaus and Pompey.* But of some of the lives there seem to have been two editions; for the 12th book is quoted in *Cæsar,* and yet Cæsar is quoted in the 12th book. *Theseus and Romulus* are quoted in *Camillus,* and Camillus in *Numa;* and yet *Numa* is quoted in *Theseus and Romulus.* |
| 114 | 867 *P. Ninnius Hasta P. Manilius Vopiscus. Trajani* 17 from Jan. 25, *trib. pot.* 18 from October.<br>Trajan's expedition to the East, in his old age, in his 18th tribunician year. In the autumn he proceeds through Athens and Seleucia to Antioch.<br>Apollodorus the architect flourished. He built the bridge over the Danube, and the Forum of Trajan. Hadrian employed Apollodorus, who inscribed to Hadrian his πολιορκητικὰ, of which *excerpta* are still extant. Hadrian however afterwards put Apollodorus to death. |
| 115 | 868 *L. Vipstanus Messalla M. Vergilianus Pedo. Trajani* 18 from Jan. 25, *trib. pot.* 19 from October.<br>Earthquake at Antioch, in which the consul Pedo perished, in the beginning of A. D. 115, in Jan. or Feb. of the 163rd year of Antioch. After the earthquake Trajan marches in the spring. Armenia is conquered. From Armenia Trajan marched to Edessa.<br>Sedition of the Jews in Cyrene and Egypt.<br>Martyrdom of Ignatius. He was brought before Trajan at Antioch at the time of the earthquake, about February A. D. 115, and was conducted by slow journeys through Smyrna, Troas, and Macedonia to Rome. His epistle to the Romans was written from Smyrna Aug. 29. The day of the martyrdom was Dec. 20 A. D. 115. See F. Rom. Vol. I. p. 101. Ignatius was a disciple of St. John. |
| 116 | 869 *L. Ælius Lamia Ælianus Vetus. Trajani* 19 from Jan. 25, *trib. pot.* 20 from October.<br>Trajan enters Ctesiphon and penetrates to the Ocean. The conquered provinces taking advantage of his absence revolted; but Nisibis was recovered and Edessa burnt by Lusius, and Seleucia on the Tigris was taken by Erycius Clarus and Julius Alexander, the lieutenants of Trajan; who coming to Ctesiphon appoints Parthamaspates king of Parthia instead of Chosroes. After this Trajan proceeded to Arabia.<br>Macrinus archon at Athens. |

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| | Phlegon of Tralles remembered one who lived at this period.<br>Coins with the title *Parthicus* were issued partly in the 19th partly in the 20th tribunician year. Trajan might receive this title in the summer of 116. |
| 117 | 870 Ol. 224. *Niger* et *Vipstanus Apronianus.*<br>The sedition of the Jews (see 115) is suppressed by Lusius.<br>Death of Trajan at Selinus in Cilicia after a reign of 19y 6m 15d. The 15 days being placed at July 25—Aug. 8 will give Aug. 8 for the day of the death of Trajan, 3 days before Hadrian assumed the empire. Dio gives July 26—Aug. 9 for the 15 days, two days before the reign of Hadrian began. Trajan lived by some accounts 63 or 65 years. His birthday was Sept. 18 A.D. 97, and according to Dio he was 41 Sept. 18 A. D. 97, and 60y 10m 22d at Aug. 8 A. D. 117.<br>Hadrian was at Antioch, 300 miles from Selinus, at the time of the death of Trajan, and was proclaimed through the management of Plotina on the 11th of August.<br>Hadrian abandons the provinces east of the Tigris and the Euphrates. |
| 118 | 871 *Hadrianus Augustus II* et *Salinator. Hadriani* 2 from Aug. 11, *trib. pot.* 2 from Aug. 11.<br>Hadrian came to Rome through Illyricum. Four senators, Palma, Celsus, Nigrinus, Lusius, are put to death. Hadrian at Rome remitted the debts due to the treasury, in his second tribunician year, and second consulship, within Aug. 11—Dec. 31 A. D. 118.<br>Epictetus and Favorinus are favoured by Hadrian. Epictetus, the slave of Epaphroditus, was already grown up in the reign of Nero, 50 years before the accession of Hadrian. During the reign of Trajan he dwelt at Nicopolis. His death at a very advanced age may be placed in the reign of Hadrian.<br>Hadrian was afterwards jealous of Favorinus. This philosopher was the pupil of Dio and the preceptor of Herodes Atticus and of Alexander.<br>Valerius Pollio of Alexandria flourished in the reign of Hadrian—author of an Ἀττικὴ λέξις.<br>Terentius Scaurus a grammarian flourished in this reign; and Juvenal, whose 13th Satire was composed 60 years after the consulship of Fonteius A. D. 59. |
| 119 | 872 *Hadrianus Augustus III* et *Rusticus. Hadriani* 3 from Aug. 11, *trib. pot.* 3 from Aug. 11.<br>Hadrian after the remission of the public debts celebrates his birthday Jan. 24 A. D. 119.<br>Turbo is appointed prætorian præfect in the place of Attianus, and Clarus in the place of Similis.<br>Death of the philosopher Euphrates in advanced age. Dionysius Milesius, the disciple of Isæus, was favoured by Ha- |

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| | drian. But Hadrian was afterwards jealous of his fame. Dionysius was an old man when Polemo was young. |
| 120 | 873 *L. Catilius Severus T. Aurelius Falvus. Hadriani* 4 *trib. pot.* 4 from Aug. 11.<br>The progress of Hadrian through the provinces is related by Dio after the death of Euphrates A.D. 119; by Spartianus after the third consulship of Hadrian and the visit to Campania. This progress occupied many years. He visited Gaul in 120, Arabia and Egypt in 130. His coins mark the countries which he visited, but not the years.<br>Eusebius names at the year 2135, the 3rd of Hadrian. Plutarch of Chæronea, Sextus, Agathobulus, and Œnomaus. Plutarch is now in advanced age; but Sextus in early youth. If Plutarch was 20 when Nero visited Greece, he would now be 74. His grandfather Lamprias had conversed with Philotas, who was a young man in B. C. 40. His great grandfather Nicharcus remembered the battle of Actium B. C. 30. Sextus the grandson of Plutarch was still living towards the end of the reign of Marcus, 57 years after this date. |
| 121 | 874 Ol. 225. *M. Annius Verus II* et *Augur. Hadriani* 5 *trib. pot.* 5 from Aug. 11.<br>Birth of M. Aurelius at Rome April 26 A. D. 121. |
| 122 | 875 *Acilius Aviola Corellius Pansa. Hadriani* 6 *trib. pot.* 6 from Aug. 11.<br>A visit of Hadrian to Athens is placed by Eusebius in the year 2137 and the 5th of Hadrian; by Hieronymus partly in 2138, partly in 2139. Hadrian might pass at Tarraco the winter of A. D. $12\frac{1}{2}$, and at Athens the winter of $12\frac{2}{3}$.<br>(Artemidorus Capito and his relation the younger Dioscorides are named together by Galen. The works of Artemidorus were approved by Hadrian, and the younger Dioscorides flourished in the generation before Galen. They may be placed together about this period, 8 years before the birth of Galen.) |
| 123 | 876 *Q. Arrius Pætinus C. Ventidius Apronianus. Hadriani* 7 *trib. pot.* 7 from Aug. 11. |
| 124 | 877 *M'Acilius Glabrio C. Bellicius Torquatus. Hadriani* 8 *trib. pot.* 8 from Aug. 11.<br>Philo Byblius is in his 78th year in the consulship of Herennius Severus, and perhaps in A. D. 124. The preceptor of Hermippus. See 127. |
| 125 | 878 Ol. 226. *P. Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus II T. Vettius Aquilinus. Hadriani* 9 *trib. pot.* 9 from Aug. 11.<br>Hadrian is at Athens according to Eusebius in the year |

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| | 2140 and the 8th of Hadrian. On this occasion he is addressed by Quadratus and Aristides.<br>Pausanias the author of the *Periegesis* remembered this Olympiad. He flourished in the reign of Hadrian; but his work was the labour of many years. A passage of *lib. II*, mentioning Antoninus, was written in the reign of Hadrian, but a part of his work was composed almost 40 years after the death of Hadrian. See 176. *Lib. I* was written before the Odeum was begun by Herodes Atticus, *lib. VII* after he had finished it. The sophist Pausanias was probably a different person. See F. Rom. Vol. I p. 111, 112. |
| 126 | 879 *M. Annius Verus III L. Eggius Ambibulus. Hadriani* 10 *trib. pot.* 10 from Aug. 11.<br>Pertinax was born Aug. 1 A. D. 126. Death of Similis, 7 years after his removal from the præfecture.<br>Dionysius of Halicarnassus the younger flourished in the reign of Hadrian. He preceded Herodian the grammarian. Cephalion also flourished in this reign. For his work see F. H. I p. 265. |
| 127 | 880 *Titianus* et *Gallicanus. Hadriani* 11 *trib. pot.* 11 from Aug. 11.<br>Hermippus of Berytus, the disciple of Philo Byblius, flourished in the reign of Hadrian. Nicanor of Alexandria the grammarian was his contemporary. |
| 128 | 881 *L. Nonius Asprenas Torquatus II M. Annius Libo. Hadriani* 12 *trib. pot.* 12 from Aug. 11.<br>Hadrian assumes the title of *pater patriæ*. Eckhel shews that, although this title was conferred by the senate in 118, while Hadrian was still at Antioch, yet he deferred assuming it till the 12th tribunician year. See F. Rom. Vol. I p. 114. |
| 129 | 882 Ol. 227 *P. Juventius Celsus II Q. Julius Balbus. Hadriani* 13 *trib. pot.* 13 from Aug. 11.<br>Hadrian passes the winter at Athens. From Dio and Eusebius combined we may conclude that Hadrian was at Athens in October 129, that he passed the winter there, and proceeded in the spring of 130 to Syria, Judæa, Arabia, and Egypt. He reached Egypt in the autumn of 130.<br>Aristides was born when the planet Jupiter was in the sign Leo. But this happened (in every 12th year) in A. D. 105. 117. 129 according to Halley. But A. D. 117 was too early. Born therefore in 129, at Adriani. The disciple of Polemo. He also heard Herodes at Athens and Aristocles at Pergamus, and was taught by Alexander of Cotiæum. |
| 130 | 883 *Q. Fabius Catullinus M. Flavius Afer. Hadriani* 14 *trib. pot.* 14 from Aug. 11. |

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| | The second era of Gaza marked upon coins commences in 129. The first era of Gaza is fixed to the year of the *Seleucidæ* 252 commencing Oct. B. C. 61 by a coin of *Plautilla*. The first year of the second era fell upon the years 19♆ of the first, and commenced in the beginning of A. D. 130, to which date the visit of Hadrian is fixed, being marked by this new era of Gaza. His visit to Mount Casius, to Gaza, and Arabia, was in the beginning of 130, and he arrived in Egypt in the autumn. The death of Antinous may be placed in October 130.<br>Pancrates an Alexandrian poet, known to Athenæus, was in reputation when Hadrian visited Egypt.<br>Appian refers to this period. He lived in the reigns of Trajan and of Hadrian. He still wrote history in A. D. 147.<br>Birth of Galen. His 37th year was completed in 167; whence we may place his birth towards the autumn of 130, within the 14th year of Hadrian. |
| 131 | 884 *Octavius Lænas Pontianus M. Antonius Rufinus. Hadriani* 15 *trib. pot.* 15 from Aug. 11.<br>Hadrian, who had been in Egypt in the autumn of 130, is in Syria in the spring or summer of 131. He had founded Ælia Capitolina and placed there a temple of Jupiter, which produced the revolt of the Jews. During the presence of Hadrian in Egypt and Syria they remained quiet, but when he was removed to a distance they began a long and formidable war.<br>Adrian the sophist at the age of 18 heard Herodes Atticus. Adrian, a native of Tyre, was taught at Athens, and was the rival of Aristides. He taught at Rome and was afterwards the secretary of Commodus. See 192. |
| 132 | 885 *Augurinus* et *Sergianus. Hadriani* 16 *trib. pot.* 16 from Aug. 11.<br>The Jewish war began. Barchochebas was the leader of the Jews, Rufus was the lieutenant of Hadrian.<br>Lollianus flourished in the reign of Hadrian. An Ephesian sophist, the disciple of Isæus, he taught at Athens, and was the preceptor of Theodotus and Philager. We may place Lollianus at about the 16th year of Hadrian, as an intermediate point between the times of his master Isæus and of his disciple Theodotus. Isæus flourished in 101, Theodotus, who died at something more than 50 years of age, was still living in 168.<br>The Perpetual Edict was composed by Salvius Julianus. Referred by Eusebius to the year 2047, the 15th of Hadrian. Julianus was the grandfather of Didius Julianus, who was born about 133 and was Emperor in 193. On the import of this Edict see the authorities quoted by Milman in his edition of Gibbon Vol. 8 p. 20. |

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| 133 | 886 Ol. 228 *M. Antonius Hiberus* et *Sisenna. Hadriani* 17 *trib. pot.* 17 from Aug. 11.<br>The Jewish war continues.<br>Fifty-three coins bearing *Hadrianus Aug. cos. III p. p.* and marking the provinces which he visited are given in F. Rom. Vol. I p. 118. All these coins were issued after A. D. 128, some not earlier than 130, some later than 133.<br>Favorinus and Polemo are named at this year by Eusebius. Polemo of Laodicea was the disciple of Timocrates, Scopelianus, and Dio. He taught Aristides. When Scopelianus was old, Polemo was a young man. He was ambassador for the first time from Smyrna in the old age of Scopelianus. Polemo was older than Herodes Atticus; but, as he was still living in 143, and died at 56, he could not have been born earlier than A. D. 87. Polemo and Favorinus were rivals.<br>Marcus of Byzantium the disciple of Isæus was contemporary with Polemo, and was ambassador to Hadrian from the city of Byzantium.<br>The preceptors of Marcus Aurelius the future Emperor were Euphorion, Geminus, Andron, the grammarian Alexander of Cotiæum, Trosius Aper, Pollio, Eutychius Proculus, the Greek orators Annius Macer, Caninius Celer, Herodes Atticus, the Latin Cornelius Fronto, the philosophers Apollonius of Chalcedon the stoic, Sextus of Chæronea the grandson of Plutarch, Alexander the Platonist, Junius Rusticus, Cinna Catullus, Claudius Severus. From some of these Marcus received instructions at this time in his 12th year, from others at a later period. |
| 134 | 887 *C. Julius Servilius Ursus Servianus III C. Vibius Juventius Varus. Hadriani* 18 *trib. pot.* 18 from Aug. 11.<br>Barchochebas the Jewish leader still continues the war against the Romans, and puts many Christians to death for refusing to join him.<br>Basilides the heretic is named by Eusebius at the year 2149, the 17th of Hadrian. He had conversed with a disciple of St. Peter, and came between Menander and Valentinus. Saturninus at Antioch was contemporary with Basilides at Alexandria. Simon Magus was contemporary with St. Peter A. D. 35—65, Saturninus taught in the time of Basilides cir. A. D. 110—134. See F. Rom. vol. 1 p. 123. |
| 135 | 888 *Pontianus* et *Atilianus. Hadriani* 19 *trib. pot.* 19 from Aug. 11.<br>The Jewish war is ended by the surrender of Bethel in August 135. The war which began in the spring of 132, lasted 3 years and a half. According to Dio 50 fortified places in Judæa were destroyed, 985 towns or villages, and 580,000 persons.<br>Hadrian according to Dio is at Athens (his fourth visit to |

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| | Athens) towards the close of the Jewish war. He probably presides at the *Dionysia* of March 135, and now dedicates the temple of Jupiter Olympius, which he had begun before.<br>Hadrian adopts Ælius Verus. Verus was adopted in 135, and received the name of Cæsar in 136.<br>Polemo is at Athens, at the last visit of Hadrian. He was honoured both by Trajan and Hadrian. Polemo was heard by Verus in 143. Herodes Atticus when now in reputation, and governor of the cities of Asia, came to Smyrna and heard Polemo.<br>Arrian is governor of Cappadocia.<br>Agrippa Castor flourished, who wrote against Basilides the heretic. |
| 136 | 889 *L. Ceionius Commodus Verus Sex. Vetulenus Civica Pompeianus. Hadriani* 20 *trib. pot.* 20 from Aug. 11.<br>L. Verus receives the title of Cæsar and the tribunician power. He is not yet Cæsar on the 1st of January. His tribunician power was conferred after Aug. 11 and before Aug. 29 A. D. 136. After the adoption of Verus, Servianus the brother-in-law of Hadrian died at the age of 90, in 136.<br>Hermas the author of the *Pastor* flourished. He was the brother of Pius, who was bishop of Rome in A. D. 136—150. |
| 137 | 890 Ol. 229 *L. Ælius Verus Cæsar II P. Cælius Balbinus Vibullius Pius. Hadriani* 21 *trib. pot.* 21 from Aug. 11.<br>Valerius Diodorus of Alexandria flourished in the reign of Hadrian. The disciple of Telecles, and the son of Valerius Pollio. As the father of Diodorus also flourished in the reign of Hadrian (see 118), we may place the father at the beginning and the son at the end of this reign. |
| 138 | 891 *Camerinus* et *Niger*.<br>Death of Verus Jan. 1. Antoninus is adopted Feb. 25.<br>Death of Hadrian July 10 A. D. 138. He was born Jan. 24 A. D. 76. He began to reign Aug. 11 A. D. 117. He lived $62^{y}\ 5^{m}\ 17^{d}$, and reigned $20^{y}\ 10^{m}\ 30^{d}$.<br>Phlegon of Tralles the freedman of Hadrian flourished. His work on the Olympiads in 16 books terminated at Ol. 229. |
| 139 | 892 *T. Antoninus Pius Augustus II Bruttius Præsens II. Antonini* 2 from July 10, *trib. pot.* 2 (from Feb. 25.)<br>Lollius Urbicus gains a victory in Britain over the Brigantes.<br>Claudius Ptolemæus of Alexandria the astronomer makes an observation at Alexandria on the 69th day of N. E. 887, or Sept. 26 A. D. 139. |
| 140 | 893 *T. Antoninus Pius Aug. III M. Aurelius Cæsar. Antonini* 3 from July 10, *trib. pot.* 3 (from Feb. 25.) |

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| | Antoninus was *Imp. II* at the close of A. D. 139, a title bestowed for the victory of Urbicus in Britain obtained in that year.<br>Valentinus and Cerdon are named at this date by Eusebius. Valentinus had conversed with a disciple of St. Paul, and preceded Marcion. The times of Valentinus, Cerdon, and Marcion are fixed by Irenæus. "Valentinus came to Rome in the episcopate of Hyginus and remained through the times of Pius to the episcopate of Anicetus (cir. A. D. 140—155). Cerdon also came to Rome in the time of the 9th Bishop Hyginus. He was succeeded by Marcion of Pontus."<br>Ptolemy observes the vernal equinox at Alexandria on the 247th day of N. E. 887, or March 22 A. D. 140. |
| 141 | 894 Ol. 230 *M. Peducæus Syloga Priscinus T. Hœnius Severus. Antonini* 4 from July 10, *trib. pot.* 4 (from Feb. 25.)<br>Death of Faustina. She was still living Aug. 29 A. D. 141, and probably died soon after, at the age of $36^{y}\ 3^{m}\ 11^{d}$. |
| 142 | 895 *L. Cuspius Rufinus L. Statius Quadratus. Antonini* 5 from July 10, *trib. pot.* 5 (from Feb. 25.) |
| 143 | 896 *C. Bellicius Torquatus Ti. Claudius Atticus Herodes. Antonini* 6 from July 10, *trib. pot.* 6 (from Feb. 25.)<br>Herodes Atticus, who is consul in this year, had the following preceptors; Polemo, Favorinus, Scopelianus, Secundus, Theagenes, Munatius, Taurus. He heard Alexander declaim at Athens; saw Philager at Athens. Herodes was the preceptor of M. Aurelius and of Verus. He taught the sophists Pausanias, Ptolemy, Chrestus, Rufus, Onomarchus, perhaps Heraclides. In his youth he had declaimed before the emperor in Pannonia. Herodes governed the cities of Asia in the reign of Hadrian, when Antoninus was proconsul of Asia. Herodes declined or delayed a second consulship on account of the death of his wife Regilla.<br>Polemo the sophist is mentioned in this year by Fronto.<br>Cornelius Fronto is a *consul suffectus* for two months when M. Aurelius was 22 years of age. Marcus completed his 22nd year April 24 A. D. 143, and Fronto was consul from July 1 to Sept. 1. Fronto was not only the preceptor of Marcus but of Verus. Fronto was born at Cirta. His reputation in the reign of Hadrian is attested by Dio Cassius.<br>The preceptors of Verus were the Latin grammarian Scaurus, the Greek grammarians Telephus, Hephæstio, Harpocratio, the rhetoricians Apollonius, Caninius Celer, Herodes Atticus, Fronto, the philosophers Apollonius and Sextus. |
| 144 | 897 *Avitus* et *Maximus. Antonini* 7 from July 10, *trib. pot.* 7 (from Feb. 25.)<br>Aristocles of Pergamus, having heard Herodes declaim at |

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| | Rome, was afterwards in reputation as a sophist at Pergamus, and was attended there by the followers of Herodes. He taught Athenodorus, Euodianus, Rufus, Heraclides, Aristides (see 129). He lived beyond the middle age. We may collect that Aristocles was eminent at this date, when Herodes was a little more than 40, and Aristides 15 years of age.<br>Galen at the age of 14 hears the disciples of Caius and Aspasius. Galen was 37 in A. D. 167, and therefore 14 in 144.<br>Eusebius at the year 2159, the 6th of Antoninus, remarks that Valentinus continued from this date till the time of Anicetus. Mosheim supposes a difficulty from the distance of the time in the account (see 140) that Valentinus conversed with a disciple of St. Paul. But the disciple of St. Paul might survive his master 40 years to A. D. 105, and, if Valentinus in 105 was 25 years of age, he would be 70 in 150, the first year of Anicetus. And as Valentinus aspired to be a bishop, and after his failure seceded from the church, he might be somewhat advanced in years when he published his heresy. |
| 145 | 898 Ol. 231 *T. Antoninus Pius Aug. IV M. Aurelius Cæsar II. Antonini* 8 from July 10, *trib. pot.* 8 (from Feb. 25.)<br>L. Verus is in his 15th year. He was born Dec. 15, and was 7 years old at his adoption Feb. 25 A. D. 138, therefore 7 years old Dec. 15 A. D. 137, and 15 Dec. 15 A. D. 145. Whence it is assumed that he received the *toga virilis* in this year.<br>Mesomedes of Crete a lyric poet, the freedman of Hadrian, flourished at this time.<br>Galen at the age of 15 learns logic. While yet a boy he wrote on logic. |
| 146 | 899 *Sex. Erucius Clarus II Cn. Claudius Severus. Antonini* 9 from July 10, *trib. pot.* 9 (from Feb. 25.)<br>Birth of Severus Ap. 11 A. D. 146.<br>Taurus of Berytus the Platonic philosopher flourished. |
| 147 | 900 *Largus* et *Messalinus. Antonini* 10 from July 10, *trib. pot.* 10 (from Feb. 25, or from Jan. 1. See F. Rom. Vol. I p. 148. Vol. II p. 23 note h.)<br>M. Aurelius receives the tribunician power. His 15th tribunician year was current at the death of Pius, March 7 A. D. 161 (See F. Rom. Vol. I p. 148); his 34th was current at his own death March 17 A. D. 180; his first therefore had commenced before March 7 A. D. 147.<br>Galen at the age of 17 begins to study medicine. He mentions his preceptors. These were Satyrus the disciple of Quintus, then Pelops of Smyrna, then Numisianus, also a disciple of Quintus; then at Pergamus he was taught by Stratonicus, the disciple of Sabinus, and by Æschrion the empiric, |

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| | who was a countryman of Galen. After staying no long time at Pergamus Galen went to Rome.<br>Appian wrote history after the death of Hadrian. He mentions this date, the 900th year of Rome, "near 200 years from the time of Cæsar." These characters of time agree. Cæsar became master of the state in U. C. 706; from whence to U. C. 900 are "nearly 200 years." |
| 148 | 901 *Torquatus* et *Salvius Julianus. Antonini* 11 from July 10, *trib. pot.* 11 (from Feb. 25 or Jan. 1.)<br>Arrian of Nicomedia the philosopher, Maximus Tyrius, Apollonius of Chalcis the stoic, Basilides of Scythopolis, the preceptors of M. Aurelius, are named at this year by Eusebius. Arrian 45 years before this date had been the disciple of Epictetus. He is mentioned with Rusticus by Themistius. If Arrian reached the reign of Marcus, as Themistius, Photius, and Suidas affirm, he attained a very advanced age; for he heard Epictetus at Nicopolis (see 103) 58 years before Marcus began to reign.<br>(Birth of Hermogenes of Tarsus.) |
| 149 | 902 Ol. 232. *Ser. Scipio Orfitus Q. Nonius Priscus. Antonini* 12 from July 10, *trib. pot.* 12 (from Feb. 25 or Jan. 1.) |
| 150 | 903 *Gallicanus* et *Vetus. Antonini* 13 from July 10, *trib. pot.* 13 (from Jan. 1. See 147.)<br>Telephus of Pergamus the grammarian was the preceptor of Verus. See 143. But Galen (who himself died in 200) records that Telephus had attained nearly 100 years. Telephus was therefore at the least 40 years of age in 130, when Verus was born, and lived through the reigns of Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus, and Aurelius.<br>Marcion of Pontus the heretic taught in the reign of Antoninus, and in the episcopate of Eleutherus (A. D. 171—185). He was still living when Clemens Alexandrinus wrote the *Stromata*, cir. A. D. 194, and had already published his opinions in the time of Anicetus A. D. 150—162. Polycarp visited Rome in the time of Anicetus A. D. 153, and opposed the doctrines of Marcion. |
| 151 | 904 *Sex. Quintilius Condianus Sex. Quintilius Maximus. Antonini* 14 from July 10, *trib. pot.* 14 (from Jan. 1.)<br>Justini Martyris *Apologia I.* After Marcion had published his opinions, and, by Justin's reckoning, 150 years after the Nativity. Justin probably placed the Nativity "30 years more or less" before the 15th of Tiberius, and the 150 years would end in strict computation at 149. But he might speak in round numbers. Marcion however followed Cerdon (see 140); taught in the reign of Antoninus (see 150); and |

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| | reached the time of Clemens Alexandrinus (see 194): and this apology which speaks of Marcion could not have been written before the episcopate of Anicetus. That Justin flourished at this period is marked by Eusebius himself, who has a wrong date in his *Chronicon* (see F. Rom. Vol. I p. 131) but in his History refers Justin to the times of Eleutherus and Anicetus A. D. 150—173. The dialogue with Trypho was written after this apology. |
| 152 | 905 *Junius Glabrio* et *Homullus*. *Antonini* 15 from July 10, *trib. pot.* 15 (from Jan. 1.)<br>Hegesippus was at Rome in the time of Anicetus, and remained till the episcopate of Eleutherus, A. D. 150—171. He mentions the death of Antinous Oct. 130 as happening in his time; but his History was completed in the time of Eleutherus, whose episcopate began in 171. |
| 153 | 906 Ol. 233. *C. Bruttius Præsens A. Junius Rufinus*. *Antonini* 16 from July 10, *trib. pot.* 16 (from Jan. 1.)<br>L. Ælius Verus is quæstor.<br>Crescens the cynic the adversary of Justin Martyr flourished. Crescens is mentioned by Justin himself. |
| 154 | 907 *L. Ælius Aurelius Commodus T. Sextius Lateranus*. *Antonini* 17 from July 10, *trib. pot.* 17 (from Jan. 1.)<br>Bardesanes is born July 11 of the 465th year of Edessa or of the Seleucidæ, which commenced in October A. D. 153. The 11th therefore of July 154. |
| 155 | 908 *C. Julius Severus M. Rufinus Sabinianus*. *Antonini* 18 from July 10, *trib. pot.* 18 (from Jan. 1.) |
| 156 | 909 *M. Ceionius Sylvanus C. Serius Augurinus*. *Antonini* 19 from July 10, *trib. pot.* 19 (from Jan. 1.) |
| 157 | 910 Ol. 234. *Barbarus* et *Regulus*. *Antonini* 20 from July 10, *trib. pot.* 20 (from Jan. 1.) |
| 158 | 911 *Tertullus* et *Sacerdos*. *Antonini* 21 from July 10, *trib. pot.* 21 (from Jan. 1.)<br>Varus of Perga is contemporary with Philager, with whom he is named by Artemidorus Oniro: IV. 1. He is placed in Philostratus before Philager, in this order: Alexander (fl. 160—170.), Varus Pergæus, Hermogenes, Philager, Aristides (born in 129). Varus of Perga was contemporary with Polemo, who was eminent in 133—143.<br>Galen at the age of 28 returns to Pergamus from Alexandria. It appears from his own narrative (see F. Rom. Vol. I p. 145) that he entered his 29th year about autumn 158. |

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| 159 | 912 *Plautius Quintillus M. Statius Priscus. Antonini* 22 from July 10, *trib. pot.* 22 (from Jan. 1.)<br>Coins of the 22nd tribunician year mark the second period of ten years concluded and the third commenced.<br>Philager the sophist was the disciple of Lollianus and the preceptor of Phœnix. At Athens he was at enmity with Herodes, but was afterwards professor at Rome. He is placed in the list of Philostratus before Aristides, and therefore probably flourished at this date, when Aristides was 30 years of age, and Herodes about 59.<br>Galen at the age of 29 is at Pergamus. He is occupied there in the spring of the years 159, 160, 161, 162. Which is consistent with his journey to Rome in 162. |
| 160 | 913 *Appius Annius Atilius Bradua T. Clodius Vibius Varus. Antonini* 23 from July 10, *trib. pot.* 23 (from Jan. 1.)<br>Sickness of Aristides. The first of the 13 years described in the ἱεροὶ λόγοι commenced towards the close of the year, about November; at the time of his journey to Rome. He proceeded through Thrace and Macedonia across the Hellespont and the Hebrus, when messengers were passing from the army. He reached Rome on the 100th day. This first year of the sickness commenced in Nov. 160 because the 10th commenced in Nov. 169. Aristides then began his journey to Rome at the close of 160, and reached it at the end of March or beginning of April 161.<br>Alexander of Seleucia the sophist flourished; for he was ambassador in the reign of Pius, and therefore before March 7 A. D. 161. Dionysius was his preceptor for a short time, but Favorinus for a longer period.<br>Hephæstion of Alexandria the grammarian was the preceptor of L. Ælius Verus. He was contemporary with Athenæus, who lived in the times of Marcus and Commodus. |
| 161 | 914 Ol. 235 *M. Aurelius Cæsar III L. Ælius Aurelius Commodus II.*<br>Death of Antoninus March 7 A. D. 161. From his accession July 10 A. D. 138 he reigned $22^{y}\ 7^{m}\ 26^{d}$. He was born Sept. 19 A. D. 86, and was therefore $74^{y}\ 5^{m}\ 17^{d}$ old at his death March 7 A. D. 161.<br>Commodus and Antoninus, twin sons of Marcus, were born at Lanuvium Aug. 31 A. D. 161. Antoninus died at 4 years of age, Commodus unhappily survived.<br>Aristides is at Rome. He remained till after the *Ludi Apollinares* July 13, and returned to Smyrna in the winter. He was at Patræ at the equinox, in 14 days was at Miletus, and then at Smyrna.<br>Alexander of Cotiæum the preceptor of Aristides was at Rome at the visit of Aristides in 161. Alexander taught M. Aurelius. |

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| | Ptolemy according to Suidas survived till the reign of Marcus. Hence in the Astronomical Canon he might assign the 23 years 885—907 to the reign of Pius.<br>Pausanias mentions this Olympiad. |
| 162 | 915 *Q. Junius Rusticus* et *Aquilinus*. *Marci Aurelii* 2 from March 7, *trib. pot.* 16 from Jan. 1. *L. Veri* 2 from March 7, *trib. pot.* 2 from Jan. 1 (see F. Rom. Vol. I p. 158).<br>Vologesus III (*Arsaces XXV*) had invaded Syria; there was war in Britain, and war with the Catti. Calpurnius Agricola is sent into Britain; Aufidius Victorinus against the Catti. The Parthian war is committed to Verus, who after the Parthian invasion was at Athens in his way to Antioch.<br>Aristides in the second year of his illness is at Pergamus.<br>Galen mentions his first visit to Rome; when he cured Eudemus, who was 63 years old. He notices the war with Vologesus and the absence of Lucius in the East. |
| 163 | 916 *Lælianus* et *Pastor*. *M. Aurelii* 3 from March 7, *trib. pot.* 17 from Jan. 1. *L. Veri* 3 from March 7, *trib. pot.* 3 from Jan. 1.<br>Parthian war. Statius Priscus is successful in Armenia. Verus remaining at Antioch left the war to be conducted by his lieutenants Statius Priscus, Avidius Cassius, and Martius Verus. Marcus remaining in Italy.<br>Hermogenes of Tarsus at the age of 15 declaims before Marcus. At 17 years of age he wrote the work περὶ στάσεων, at 23 the treatise περὶ ἰδεῶν; in his 25th year he lost his faculties. The position of Hermogenes in the narrative of Philostratus has been already given at 158. The order is as follows: Alexander, Varus, Hermogenes, Philager, Aristides, Adrianus. Alexander flourished A. D. 160—170, Philager was the disciple of Lollianus, who taught in the reign of Hadrian (see 132), Aristides was born in 129. The birth of Adrianus was not later than 113. We may therefore place Hermogenes at 163—171, and his birth at 148, rather than at a later period.<br>Polyænus addresses his work περὶ στρατηγημάτων to Marcus and Verus during the Parthian war. Polyænus himself was a Jurist, and at this time in old age. |
| 164 | 917 *M. Pompeius Macrinus P. Juventius Celsus*. *M. Aurelii* 4 from March 7, *trib. pot.* 18 from Jan. 1. *L. Veri* 4 from March 7, *trib. pot.* 4 from Jan. 1.<br>The Parthian war continues. Verus returning to Ephesus marries Lucilla the daughter of Marcus.<br>Fronto, who was *consul suffectus* in 143, and had been the preceptor of Marcus and Verus, is in this year in correspondence with Marcus and Verus. (See 166.)<br>Nicostratus of Macedonia the orator flourished. Contem- |

porary with Aristides and Dio. He is mentioned by Philostratus with Dio and with Lesbonax of Mytilene. Syncellus at the 4th year of Marcus names the following: Galen of Pergamus, Julianus the lawyer, Fronto the orator, Aristides of Smyrna, Nicostratus, Oppian of Cilicia the poet, author of the Halieutics, Sextus the philosopher the *nephew* of Plutarch (the *grandson* in other authorities), Atticus the Platonist.

Galen at the age of 34 came the second time to Rome, and remained 3 years.

**165** 918 Ol. 236 *M. Gavius Orfitus L. Arrius Pudens. M. Aurelii* 5 from March 7 *trib. pot.* 19 from Jan. 1, *L. Veri* 5 from March 7 *trib. pot.* 5 from Jan. 1.

Further successes against the Parthians, marked by the titles *imp. III* and *Parthicus maximus* on the coins of this year. Verus during this war passed four winters in Asia $16\frac{2}{3}$—$16\frac{5}{6}$. The winters he passed at Laodicea, the summers at Daphne or Antioch. Meanwhile the war was successfully conducted by his generals. Vologesus was driven back, Ctesiphon and Seleucia were taken.

Peregrinus burns himself at the Olympic games, Ol. 236 July 165. Lucian, who records the death of Peregrinus, was present.

(Hermogenes æt. 17 *περὶ στάσεων.* See 163.)

The sixth year of the illness of Aristides began in Nov. 165, because the tenth began in Nov. 169. He gives a diary of the two winter months *Posideon* and *Lenæon* which are fixed to the winter of $16\frac{5}{6}$. At this time, Jan. 166, Quadratus is proconsul; who therefore entered on his year in 165. In *Lenæon* the emperor is in Syria. And Verus passed this winter there. Mention is also made by Aristides of the elder Antoninus (namely Marcus) and of peace with the king of Parthia. Agreeing with this period, when the peace was either negotiating or just concluded.

**166** 919 *Servilius Pudens L. Fufidius Pollio. M. Aurelii* 6 from March 7, *trib. pot.* 20 from Jan. 1. *L. Veri* 6 from March 7, *trib. pot.* 6 from Jan. 1.

Commodus is called Cæsar Oct. 12.

Triumph of Marcus and L. Verus. Fixed to 166 by coins.

Luciani *quomodo historia conscribenda sit.* Written after the Parthian war was ended. He mentions the defeat in Armenia sustained in 162.

Iamblichus of Babylon flourished in the time of the Parthian war.

Fronto also proposed to describe the Parthian war. His fragment was written after the disaster in Parthia in 162, and before the victory. Verus was to supply materials for the work of Fronto. Fronto had written to Avidius Cassius after the victory.

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| | Martyrdom of Polycarp, at Easter A. D. 166. He had seen not only St. John but other apostles. Polycarp mentions 86 years, which the Paschal Chronicle interprets of his age. But as this would make him under 30 at the death of St. John, and as he conversed with other apostles, some have computed the 86 years with more probability not from his birth but from his baptism. |
| 167 | 920 *L. Ælius Aurelius Verus Aug. III* et *Quadratus. M. Aurelii* 7 from March 7, *trib. pot.* 21 from Jan. 1. *L. Veri* 7 from March 7, *trib. pot.* 7 from Jan. 1.<br>A pestilence, when the Marcomannic war is impending. The two emperors proceed to Aquileia to the German war. The time is marked by the coins of this year.<br>Galen after 3 years at Rome returns to his own country at the beginning of the pestilence, at the age of 37.<br>Proclus of Naucratis the preceptor of Philostratus hears the sophist Adrian. As the 90th year of Proclus is recorded by Philostratus, his birth was probably not later than 149, and he might hear Adrian at this period. He followed the style of Adrian.<br>(Amyntianus dedicated his work *de Laudibus Alexandri* to Marcus. He also wrote a life of Olympias, and Parallels between Philip and Augustus, and between Dionysius and Domitian.) |
| 168 | 921 *Apronianus* et *Paulus. M. Aurelii* 8 from March 7, *trib. pot.* 22 from Jan. 1. *L. Veri* 8 from March 7, *trib. pot.* 8 from Jan. 1.<br>The Quadi prepare to submit. Marcus passing the Alps provides for the defence of Italy and Illyricum.<br>Herodes at Sirmium pleads before Marcus, while Verus was yet living. Marcus having heard the parties, acquits Herodes, who returns to Athens. Demostratus, of the party opposed to Herodes, was distinguished in this cause. He was assisted by Theodotus the disciple of Lollianus. The emperors Marcus and Verus were at Sirmium in the winter of $16\frac{7}{8}$ during the Marcomannic war. Herodes at this time calls himself an old man. Bassæus is prætorian præfect. The pestilence is noticed.<br>Aristides receives the *Ateleia* from Pollio in the year before the government of Severus, and in the 9th year of his illness, for the 10th was in the year of Severus A. D. $1\frac{6}{7}\frac{8}{0}$, which determines the year of Pollio in Asia to $16\frac{8}{9}$.<br>Athenagoræ *de Christianis.* Before the death of Verus A. D. 169, to whom he dedicates, and after the death of Peregrinus A. D. 165, which he mentions. |
| 169 | 922 Ol. 237 *Q. Sosius Priscus Senecio P. Cælius Apollinaris. M. Aurelii* 9 from March 7, *trib. pot.* 23 from Jan. 1.<br>Verus dies of apoplexy at Altinum in the middle of winter |

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| | in his 9th tribunician year, and in the 23rd tribunician year of Marcus. Verus had reigned $7^{y}$ $10^{m}$ and had lived $38^{y}$ $1^{m}$. His death is fixed by coins to the middle of January A. D. 169. Marcus attended his remains to Rome, and after the obsequies quitted Rome again before the close of this year.<br>Galen is at Aquileia at the time of the death of Verus. He describes the ravages of the pestilence, the death of Verus in the middle of the winter of $16\frac{8}{9}$, the funeral celebrated at Rome by Marcus. Galen afterwards returns to Rome, and remains there to have the care of the health of Commodus, while Marcus returns to the German war.<br>Tenth year of the sickness of Aristides. He received in the beginning of that 10th year imperial letters confirming the *ateleia* or immunity from office, Severus being then governor of Asia. After this he is at Smyrna at the *Dionysia* in the month *Anthesterion*, at which Severus was present. These imperial letters were sent after the death of Verus, and while Marcus was still at Rome. These incidents fix the letters to the summer or autumn of 169, and the year of Severus to $1\frac{8}{10}$. But the 10th year of the illness of Aristides began when Severus was governor of Asia. Therefore in Nov. 169, and the *Dionysia* were in the spring of 170. |
| 170 | 923 *M. Cornelius Cethegus C. Erucius Clarus. M. Aurelii* 10 from March 7, *trib. pot.* 24 from Jan. 1.<br>The Marcomannic war is continued by Marcus.<br>Alexander the sophist is Greek secretary to Marcus. He joined the emperor in Pannonia, and in his way passed through Attica while Herodes was resident at Marathon. Marcus is in Pannonia in this and the following years. We may perhaps refer the appointment of Alexander to the first of those campaigns A. D. 170. |
| 171 | 924 *Severus* et *Herennianus. M. Aurelii* 11 from March 7, *trib. pot.* 25 from Jan. 1.<br>The *vota decennalia* are fixed to this year by coins.<br>Oppian of Cilicia, the author of the *Halieutics*, is named at the year 2186 by Eusebius. He flourished in the reign of Marcus, and a little before Athenæus.<br>Twelfth year of the sickness of Aristides.<br>(Hermogenis *περὶ ἰδεῶν*. At the age of 23. See 163.)<br>Theophilus the 6th bishop of Antioch is placed by Eusebius at the year 2186, and the 10th of Marcus. |
| 172 | 925 *Maximus* et *Orfitus. M. Aurelii* 12 from March 7, *trib. pot.* 26 from Jan. 1.<br>The title *Germanicus* is assumed. Also conferred upon Commodus.<br>Thirteenth year of the illness of Aristides. For he was sick 13 years, and the 10th began in November 169. |

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| | Melito bishop of Sardes and Apollinarius of Hierapolis are authors of Apologies for the Christians, which are placed at the Eusebian years 2186, 2187. This Apology for the Christians addressed to the emperor Marcus was the last of the works of Melito. For his other works see F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 409; for the works of Apollinarius see Vol. 1 p. 167. |
| 173 | 926 Ol. 238 *M. Aurelius Severus II Ti. Claudius Pompeianus. M. Aurelii* 13 from March 7, *trib. pot.* 27 from Jan. 1.<br>Pausanias wrote *lib. V* 217 years after the rebuilding of Corinth. But 217 years from B. C. 44 will give A. D. 173. Pausanias mentions the splendid works of Herodes Atticus in various parts of Greece, in Attica, in the temple of Neptune at the Isthmus, at Olympia, at Delphi.<br>Herodian of Alexandria the grammarian, the son of Apollonius, is referred by Syncellus and by Suidas to the reign of Marcus.<br>(Hermogenes at the age of 25 years suffers a loss of faculties. See 163.)<br>The rise of the sect of Montanus, Maximilla, and Priscilla, is placed by Eusebius at the year 2188, the 12th of Marcus. Dionysius bishop of Corinth flourished, and Pinytus bishop of Cnossus, and Tatian founder of the *Encratitæ*, and Bardesanes, the chief of another heresy. Dionysius of Corinth flourished in the episcopate of Soter, and was the author of 8 epistles. Tatian had been the disciple of Justin Martyr.<br>Hegesippus, who was at Rome in the time of Anicetus, brought his history in 5 books to the episcopate of Eleutherus; which began in 171. He mentions the sects of Simon, Menander, Marcion, Carpocrates, Valentinus, Basilides, Saturninus. |
| 174 | 927 *Gallus* et *Flaccus. M. Aurelii* 14 from March 7, *trib. pot.* 28 from Jan. 1.<br>Marcus visits Rome in his 28th tribunician year. After his return to the army a miraculous rain in a battle with the Quadi is related by Dio, Capitolinus, Claudian, Themistius, among secular writers, and by Tertullian, Eusebius, Orosius, Gregory of Nyssa, Xiphilinus, among the Christians. See the testimonies in F. Rom. Vol. II p. 23. After the victory Marcus is *imp. VII.* Fixed to this year by coins. Faustina receives the title of *mater castrorum.*<br>Galen in the absence of the emperor A. D. 170—174 composes many works. Among others, the treatise *De usu partium* is completed in 17 books.<br>Apollinarius of Hierapolis, who flourished at this time, mentioned the battle with the Quadi and the miraculous rain. |
| 175 | 928 *Piso* et *Julianus M. Aurelii* 15 from March 7, *trib. pot.* 29 from Jan. 1. |

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| | Commodus, who is appointed *sacerdos* Jan. 20, proceeds to Germany May 19 and receives the *toga virilis* July 7.<br>Avidius Cassius revolts in the East in May, and after 3 months and 6 days is slain in August 175. Marcus upon the revolt of Cassius abandoning the Sarmatian and Marcomannic war proceeded against him, and passed through Italy on his way to the East. He was at Alba, Formiæ, and Capua about the time of the death of Cassius. Marcus visited Alexandria and Antioch, and at this time lost his wife Faustina, who died in a village at the foot of mount Taurus. He obtained for her divine honours from the senate.<br>Herodes Atticus is addressed by Marcus soon after the death of Faustina.<br>Alexander of Damascus the peripatetic flourished. He is mentioned by Galen in a work written between 174 and 180. |
| 176 | 929 *T. Vitrasius Pollio II M. Flavius Aper II. M. Aurelii* 16 from March 7, *trib. pot.* 30 from Jan. 1.<br>Marcus and Commodus in the spring of 176 are at Smyrna; then at Athens, and from thence they returned to Italy and through Brundusium to Rome, where they triumphed Dec. 23. Fixed by coins to the 30th tribunician year.<br>Pausanias wrote his 8th book after Marcus had conquered the Sarmatæ in 175.<br>Aristides is introduced by the Quintilii to Marcus, who hears his declamation at Smyrna in the beginning of 176, when Marcus was proceeding to Athens.<br>Herodes Atticus seems to be still living in this year. See 175. He died at the age of 76 and was succeeded in his school by Adrian. These particulars concerning Herodes prove that his birth could not have happened earlier than A. D. 100.<br>Adrian at the age of 63 is professor at Athens at the time of the visit of Marcus. After this he was appointed to the professor's chair at Rome.<br>Pollux addresses each of the ten books of his *Onomasticon* to Commodus *Cæsar*. The work was therefore published before 177, when Commodus was *Augustus*. Pollux was professor at Athens in the reign of Commodus. See 183.<br>Phrynichus the Arabian flourished. He addressed his work entitled *Sophistica Præparatio* to Commodus *Cæsar*. But besides the general dedication of the whole to Commodus, he inscribed each book to some of his friends; as the first book to one *Aristocles*. The other names are *Menodorus, Tiberinus, Menophilus, Rufinus, Rheginus, Basilides* the Milesian sophist. In *lib. XI* he spoke highly of the works of Aristides. |
| 177 | 930 Ol. 239 *L. Aurelius Commodus Augustus* et *Quintillus. M. Aurelii* 17 from March 7, *trib. pot.* 31 from Jan. 1.<br>Commodus receives the tribunician power at the close of 176 |

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| | or the beginning of 177. The triumph in the preceding December, the tribunician power of Commodus, his censorship and his marriage with Crispina the daughter of Q. Bruttius Præsens, are marked upon coins of this year.<br>A remission of taxes. See F. Rom. Vol. I p. 174.<br>Atticus the Platonist is named by Eusebius at the year 2192.<br>Sextus of Chæronea the stoic, the grandson of Plutarch, is still alive. He is heard by Marcus at Rome probably between December 176 and August 178.<br>Pollucis *Epithalamium.* Celebrating the marriage of Commodus and Crispina.<br>Persecution of the Christians in Gaul in the 17th of Marcus. Irenæus, then a presbyter at Lyons, was sent by the martyrs to Eleutherus bishop of Rome.<br>*Epistola ecclesiarum Lugduni et Viennæ.* Addressed to the Christians of Asia and Phrygia. The death of Pothinus bishop of Lyons at the age of more than 90 years is recorded.<br>Irenæus succeeds Pothinus. Irenæus had heard both Polycarp and Papias. |
| 178 | 931 *Orfitus* et *Julianus Rufus. M. Aurelii* 18 from March 7, *trib. pot.* 32 from Jan. 1.<br>Marcus Aug. 3 proceeds with Commodus to Germany.<br>Earthquake at Smyrna. Probably before the march into Germany.<br>Aristidis *Or. XX.* A monody upon the earthquake at Smyrna. *Or. XLI.* An address on the same subject to the *Augusti* Marcus and Commodus.<br>Christianity is preached in Britain in the episcopate of Eleutherus A. D. 171—185. But the missionaries were from the East, and not from Rome. For they taught the Eastern mode of observing Easter. |
| 179 | 932 *L. Aurelius Commodus Augustus II T. Annius Aurelius Verus II. M. Aurelii* 19 from March 7, *trib. pot.* 33 from Jan. 1.<br>A victory over the Marcomanni, and Marcus is *imp. X*, in the 33rd tribunician year. Fixed to that year by coins.<br>Aristidis *Or. XXI. Palinodia de Smyrna.* Written after the restoration of Smyrna, and before the death of Marcus.<br>Chrestus of Byzantium the sophist was contemporary with Adrian. Among the disciples of Chrestus were Hippodromus the sophist, Philiscus, Isagoras the tragic poet, Nicomedes, Aquilas, and Aristænetus the orators, Callæschrus and Sospis the philosophers, the sophists Athenodorus, Apollodorus of Naucratis, Heraclides; these two last were also disciples of Adrian. Chrestus lived 50 years.<br>Onomarchus of Andros was contemporary with Chrestus and Adrian. |

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| | Irenæus marks the succession of bishops of Rome from the time of the apostles. He enumerates twelve, of whom Linus is the first, and Eleutherus the last, who, being the 12th in order from the apostles, held the episcopate in the time of Irenæus. |
| 180 | 933 *L. Fulvius Bruttius Præsens II Sex. Quintilius Condianus.*<br>Death of Marcus March 17 A. D. 180. He reigned from March 7 A. D. 161 inclusive 19 years and eleven days; he lived, from Ap. 26 A. D. 121, $58^{y}\ 10^{m}\ 21^{d}$.<br>Commodus returns to Rome.<br>Chryseros the freedman of Marcus composed a chronicle from the foundation of the city to the death of his patron Marcus. From hence Theophilus gives the duration of every reign to Marcus inclusive.<br>Dion Cassius of Nicæa the historian from the accession of Commodus is a witness of events, and from this time writes more fully. His father Apronianus was governor of Cilicia at the death of Trajan A. D. 117.<br>Herodian begins his history with the death of Marcus. He lived in the times which he describes. Artabanus or *Arsaces XXVII*, the last king of Parthia, who was slain in 226, is mentioned by Herodian as contemporary. Herodian reckons in round numbers "about 200 years" from Augustus to Marcus. He saw the walls of Byzantium in ruins. They were dismantled by Severus in 196.<br>Eusebius marks that about the 1st year of Commodus Julianus succeeded Agrippinus as bishop of Alexandria, and that at this time Pantænus, the preceptor of Clemens Alexandrinus, was celebrated at Alexandria. Agrippinus had held the episcopate 12 years. |
| 181 | 934 Ol. 240 *L. Aurelius Commodus Aug. III* et *Burrus. Commodi* 2 from March 17, *trib. pot.* 6. On the tribunician years of Commodus see F. Rom. Vol. I p. 178.<br>On the coins of this and the following years Commodus is styled *Marcus* for *Lucius*. On the assumption of the name *Marcus* see Eckhel tom. 7 p. 134.<br>Athenæus lived in the time of M. Aurelius, and attests that Commodus reigned in his time. He introduces into his dialogue Galen the physician and Larensius, who was promoted by Aurelius. But Athenæus published his work after the death of Commodus, and after the death of Oppian of Cilicia.<br>Theophili *ad Autolycum libri tres*. Published in the reign of Commodus. He had been bishop of Antioch 10 or 12 years before this date. Nicephorus gives him 13 years, which might terminate in 183, and are consistent with the date of the work *ad Autolycum*. |

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| 182 | 935 *Mamertius* et *Rufus*. *Commodi* 3 from March 17, *trib. pot.* 7.<br>Luciani *Alexander vel pseudomantis.* Addressed to Celsus an Epicurean. Written after the death of Marcus. The impostor—who had been the disciple of a Tyanean a friend of Apollonius of Tyana—founded an oracle of Æsculapius and Apollo in his native place in Paphlagonia. This oracle was consulted by Severianus before his campaign in Armenia where he was cut off in 162; and in the war of *Divus* Marcus against the Marcomanni in 170—175, when the Romans lost on one occasion near 20,000 men. Lucian himself while his father was yet living visited Alexandria then in his highest reputation. Rutilianus at the age of 60, and before the Marcomannic war in 170, married Alexander's daughter. He survived Alexander (who died before he had completed 70 years), and himself died at 70. That visit of Lucian, being after the marriage of Rutilianus, was not long before Alexander's death, who survived that marriage less than 10 years. Rutilianus himself, whose death is also recorded in this piece, must have died before 180. |
| 183 | 936 *M. Aurelius Commodus Aug. IV C. Aufidius Victorinus II.* *Commodi* 4 from March 17, *trib. pot.* 8.<br>Conspiracy of Lucilla.<br>Pollux of Naucratis taught at Athens in the reign of Commodus, to whom he had dedicated the *Onomasticon.* See 176. Pollux was the disciple of Adrian, and was appointed by Commodus to the professor's chair at Athens. He taught Antipater.<br>Contemporary with Pollux was Athenodorus. The sophist Pausanias of Cappadocia was contemporary with these. He is placed between them by Philostratus, and may be referred to this period, among the disciples of Herodes Atticus.<br>Irenæus bishop of Lyons is named by Hieronymus at the year 2198. Eusebius in his History mentions as flourishing together the following: Hegesippus, Dionysius of Corinth (see 173), Pinytus a Cretan bishop (see 173), Philippus, Apollinarius, Melito, (see 172), Musanus, Modestus, and finally Irenæus. |
| 184 | 937 *M. Eggius Marullus Cn. Papirius Ælianus.* *Commodi* 5 from March 17, *trib. pot.* 9.<br>Successes are obtained in Britain by Ulpius Marcellus, for which Commodus is named *Britannicus.* Marked upon the coins of this year.<br>(The *Thermæ Commodianæ* are referred to this year by Hieronymus and Cassiodorus. Placed at the 9th of Commodus by Chron. Pasch.)<br>Miltiades flourished in the reign of Commodus. For his works see F. Rom. Vol. I p. 183. |
| 185 | 938 Ol. 241. *Maternus* et *Bradua.* *Commodi* 6 from March 17, *trib. pot.* 10. |

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| | Death of Perennis. After this Commodus assumes the title of *Felix*. This name appears upon coins of this year.<br>Birth of Origen towards the close of 185. See 202. |
| 186 | 939 *M. Aurelius Commodus Aug. V M'Acilius Glabrio. Commodi* 7 from March 17, *trib. pot.* 11.<br>Commodus gave new names to the months. August was called *Commodus*, September was named *Hercules*, &c. *After* December 185, and *before* April 188. Hieronymus refers this to A. D. $18\frac{4}{5}$, which is too early a date. See F. Rom. Vol. I p. 184.<br>A supply of corn is provided from Africa. Marked upon a coin of this year. |
| 187 | 940 *Crispinus* et *Ælianus*. *Commodi* 8 from March 17, *trib. pot.* 12. |
| 188 | 941 *C. Allius Fuscianus II Duilius Silanus II*. *Commodi* 9 from March 17, *trib. pot.* 13.<br>Birth of Caracalla according to Dio, who reckons him 29 years old Ap. 4 A. D. 217.<br>A fire at Rome, the Capitol being struck by lightning, is placed by Hieronymus and the Paschal Chronicle at the 9th of Commodus. At the 6th of Commodus by Eusebius. |
| 189 | 942 Ol. 242. *Silanus* et *Silanus*. *Commodi* 10 from March 17, *trib. pot.* 14.<br>Fall of Cleander, slain in a sedition of the people.<br>Commodus orders his own head to be placed upon a colossal statue which had been erected at Rome in the year 75.<br>Aristides attained the age of 60 years. His birth is fixed by himself to 129; he was therefore 9 years old at the accession of Antoninus, and 60 in the 10th of Commodus. Philostratus mentions the travels of Aristides. He visited Italy, Greece, Egypt. The ἱεροὶ λόγοι, in which Aristides has recorded his sickness A. D. 160—173, were composed late in life, many years after 173. He wrote them when Salvius was consul; a *consul suffectus*, in some year unknown.<br>Damianus of Ephesus was the disciple of Aristides; from whom Philostratus learned particulars concerning Aristides.<br>Victor bishop of Rome, the successor of Eleutherus, flourished in the reign of Commodus. |
| 190 | 943 *M. Aurelius Commodus Aug. VI M. Petronius Septimianus*. *Commodi* 11 from March 17, *trib. pot.* 15.<br>Rome is called *colonia Commodiana*. Marked in this year upon coins.<br>Dion Cassius is already a senator in the reign of Commodus. He appears as a senator at the games of Commodus in 192. |

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| | Demetrius succeeds Julianus as bishop of Alexandria. He holds the episcopate 43 years.<br>If Pantænus was sent by Demetrius into India (see F. Rom. Vol. I p. 179), his mission was not before this date.<br>Serapion is appointed the 8th bishop of Antioch. He wrote against the heresy of Montanus. |
| 191 | 944 *Apronianus* et *Bradua*. *Commodi* 12 from March 17, *trib. pot.* 16.<br>In a fire at Rome in this year the temple of Vesta is burnt, the temple of Peace, parts of the palace.<br>Commodus assumes the name of *Hercules*. Determined to this year by coins.<br>Galen mentions the fire in his works *de libris suis, de compositione medicam. de antidotis*. These three works therefore were composed after 191. The last of them after 193, towards the end of the life of Galen. Some of his works were lost in the fire, which consumed the libraries of the palace. |
| 192 | 945 *M. Aurelius Commodus Aug. VII P. Helvius Pertinax II.* *Commodi* 13 from March 17, *trib. pot.* 17. 18. on the tribunician years see F. Rom. Vol. I p. 178.<br>Commodus is slain on the last day of the year, Dec. 31 A. D. 192. He reigned $12^{y}$ $9^{m}$ $15^{d}$. He lived $31^{y}$ $4^{m}$ from his birth Aug. 31 A. D. 161.<br>Birth of Philostratus of Lemnos.<br>Herodian witnessed the exhibitions which preceded the death of Commodus.<br>Adrian at the end of his life at the age of about 80 was appointed Secretary to Commodus, and died soon after. This appointment could not have been later than 192, and probably not earlier, because Adrian at the age of 18 was the disciple of Herodes Atticus, and this could scarcely have happened sooner than 131, which will place the birth of Adrian at the year 113. Among the disciples of Adrian were Pollux, Apollonius of Naucratis, Apollonius of Athens, Proclus of Naucratis, Damianus (who heard him at Ephesus), Antipater, Heraclides, Quirinus of Nicomedia. |
| 193 | 946 Ol. 243. *Q. Sosius Falco C. Julius Erucius Clarus.*<br>The elevation and death of Pertinax are related by Herodian. He was slain March 28. Pertinax had served 3 years in Liguria under Perennis, who was slain in 185. At his election he was *præfectus urbis*. He declined the honours of *Augusta* for his wife, and of *Cæsar* for his son. From his birth Aug. 1 A. D. 126 he lived $66^{y}$ $7^{m}$ $28^{d}$. From Jan. 1 A. D. 193 (when he began to reign) to March 28 both inclusive are 87 days, the period assigned by Dio for his reign.<br>Julianus buys the empire. Niger assumes the empire at Antioch, Severus in Pannonia. |

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| | Julianus is slain 66 days after the death of Pertinax. From March 28 inclusive 66 days will place his death at June 1. He lived according to Dio $66^{y}\ 4^{m}\ 4^{d}$.<br>Severus, who had assumed the empire at Carnuntum on the 13th of April, 16 days after the death of Pertinax, is met at Interamna after the death of Julianus by a deputation of 100 senators, and enters Rome probably about the 10th of June, less than 60 days after the assumption of the empire. On the 30th day after his arrival he quitted Rome and proceeded to the East.<br>Clodius Albinus, governor of Britain, is declared Cæsar by Severus.<br>Galen delivers lectures in the reign of Pertinax.<br>Dion Cassius is a senator under Pertinax, and prætor elect. He describes himself in the reign of Julianus. As a senator he voted for his death. Dion is present at the entry of Severus into Rome and at the consecration of Pertinax. |
| 194 | 947 *L. Septimius Severus Augustus II D. Clodius Septimius Albinus Cæsar II. Severi* 2 from June 1, *trib. pot.* 2 from January 1.<br>Æmilianus is defeated and slain near Cyzicus by the generals of Severus, and Byzantium is besieged. After this, an obstinate battle was fought near the lake Ascanius, in the passes between Nicæa and Cius or Prusias. The forces of Severus were led by Candidus, who was opposed by Niger himself: Candidus rallied his men who were giving way, and Niger was defeated. The decisive combat was at Issus. Valerianus and Æmilianus commanded the army of Severus. The forces of Syria were led by Niger in person. The contest was long and doubtful. At length Niger was routed with the loss of 20,000 men, who fell in the action. Not long after, Antioch was taken, and Niger attempting to escape to the Euphrates was overtaken and slain. His head was exhibited before the walls of Byzantium.<br>Athenæus wrote after the death of Commodus; but, as he mentions no work of Galen, he probably composed before the death of Galen cir. A.D. 200. Athenæus preceded Ælian, who transcribed from his work. And Ælian himself lived in the time of Elagabalus A.D. 222.<br>(Galeni *de suis libris.* Composed after the reign of Pertinax, for he mentions among his works an account of lectures delivered in the reign of Pertinax.)<br>Clemens Alexandrinus and Pantænus are commemorated at the year 2209 by Eusebius. A date consistent with Clemens himself, who mentions the death of Commodus but never names Severus. The *Stromata* were therefore written in the reign of Severus. When the *Stromata* were composed, he had already written the *Protrepticus*, and after that the *Pædagogus* in 3 books, and he looked forwards to old age as still |

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| | future. Pantænus, who was in reputation at Alexandria in the episcopate of Demetrius, by whom he was sent to India (in 190), was the preceptor of Clemens. In an account of his own teachers Clemens adds, "last of all I met with Pantænus." As Clemens was the disciple of Pantænus, Origen was the disciple of Clemens.<br>Marcion the heretic is still living and is mentioned by Clemens. |
| 195 | 948 *Scapula Tertullus* et *Tineius Clemens*. *Severi* 3 from June 1, *trib. pot.* 3 from January 1.<br>The siege of Byzantium continues.<br>Severus in the summer crossing the Euphrates makes war upon the Osrhoeni, the Adiabeni, and the Arabians. Remaining himself at Nisibis, he committed the war to his generals Lateranus, Candidus, and Lætus. For his success he has the names *Arabicus*, *Adiabenicus*. Fixed by coins to the third tribunician year.<br>Hippodromus of Larissa the sophist presided at the *Pythia*. He presided twice, and did justice to Clemens of Byzantium a tragic actor, who performed at the games. Hippodromus boldly adjudged the prize to a Byzantine during the siege of Byzantium. As the *Pythia* during that siege occurred in Ol. 243. 3, they are determined to the autumn of 195. Hippodromus was liberal in speaking of other sophists, both of those who were much older than himself, as Polemo, and of those who were only a little older, as Proclus of Naucratis, and of his contemporaries, as Heraclides, and of younger sophists, as Philostratus of Lemnos. He excelled all in extent of reading, except only Ammonius the peripatetic (see 265). He came to Smyrna to hear Heraclides, left about 30 *meletæ*, and died at the age of 70. He taught Aspasius.<br>The following ecclesiastical writers flourished in the reigns of Commodus and Severus: Heraclitus, Maximus, Candidus, Apion, Sextus, Arabianus. |
| 196 | 949 *C. Domitius Dexter II L. Valerius Messalla Thrasea Priscus*. *Severi* 4 from June 1, *trib. pot.* 4 from Jan. 1.<br>Byzantium is taken after 3 years' siege.<br>Severus returning to Rome prepares for the war against Albinus, which was expected in December.<br>Caracalla is appointed Cæsar.<br>Heraclides of Lycia flourished. The disciple of Herodes, Adrianus, Chrestus, and Aristocles. Contemporary with Hippodromus. The Apollonii and Ptolemy of Naucratis were his rivals. He lived to past 80 years of age.<br>Ptolemy of Naucratis visited many countries, and had a great reputation. He died in old age in Egypt.<br>Apollonius the Athenian taught at Athens in the time of Heraclides and Apollonius of Naucratis. He was am- |

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| | bassador to Severus at Rome. Apollonius lived about 75 years.<br>The contemporary Apollonius lived 70 years. The disciple of Adrian and Chrestus.<br>Narcissus bishop of Jerusalem, Theophilus of Cæsarea, Polycrates of Ephesus, and Bacchylus of Corinth, flourished at the Eusebian year 2211, which was the 3rd of Severus.<br>Rhodon, who was from Asia, flourished in the times of Narcissus, and of Commodus and Severus. Taught at Rome by Tatian, he conversed with Apelles the disciple of Marcion. |
| 197 | 950 Ol. 244 *Lateranus* et *Rufinus*. *Severi* 5 from June 1, *trib. pot.* 5 from January 1.<br>Albinus is defeated in a great battle near Lyons on the 19th of February. Severus, who commanded in person in this action, was in great peril, but rallied his troops and obtained the victory. The collected force of the two armies amounted to 150,000 men. Great numbers fell on both sides. Albinus escaping to a house near the Rhone slew himself.<br>Severus after this war proceeds to the East against the Parthians.<br>Dion Cassius was at Rome when the war with Albinus was impending. He was present at games in December 196. After the death of Albinus he was present at Rome when Severus by a message to the senate and people declared himself the son of Marcus and brother of Commodus.<br>The dispute concerning Easter is placed by Hieronymus at the Eusebian year 2212, the 4th of Severus. The facts are in Eusebius H. E. V. 23—25. The churches of Asia Minor, the *Quartadecimans*, commemorated the Crucifixion on the 14th day of the moon, and the Resurrection on the 16th day of the moon, on whatever days of the week these might happen to fall. The other churches, neglecting the age of the moon, commemorated the Crucifixion on the 6th day of the week and the Resurrection on the 1st day of the week following. The Quartadecimans again (to commemorate the Last Supper) interrupted the Fast of Passion Week by eating their Paschal Supper in the evening which began the 14th day of the moon; the time of the Jewish Passover (for the Jews reckoned their days from sunset to sunset). The other Christians deferred their Paschal Supper till Easter day.<br>The Quartadecimans followed the Apostles St. Philip and St. John. The other churches also asserted for their usage apostolical tradition. Victor bishop of Rome attempted to persuade the other churches to join in excommunicating the Quartadecimans, but the other bishops refused their consent. The Quartadecimans were only put out of communion with the diocese of Rome, and continued to observe Easter after their own way till A. D. 325.<br>On this question the following bishops wrote against the |

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| | Quartadecimans; Narcissus of Jerusalem, Theophilus of Cæsarea in Palestine, Victor of Rome, Palmas of Pontus, Irenæus of Lyons, Bacchylus of Corinth, Cassius of Tyre, Clarus of Ptolemais. But Irenæus recommends toleration and forbearance, quoting the precedent of Polycarp a Quartadeciman, who was received at Rome and treated with respect by Anicetus. Each was tolerant of the opinion of the other.<br>For the Quartadecimans Polycrates of Ephesus, who followed their usage, claims the authority of the apostle St. Philip, the evangelist St. John, Polycarp of Smyrna (who appealed to the practice not only of St. John but of the other apostles with whom he had associated), Thraseas a bishop and martyr, Sagaris a bishop and martyr, Papirius, and Melito of Sardis. Polycrates speaks of himself at this time as "65 years old in the Lord." He probably computed the 65 years not from his birth but from his baptism. |
| 198 | 951 *Ti. Saturninus C. Gallus. Severi* 6 from June 1, *trib. pot.* 6 from January 1.<br>Caracalla is named Augustus in the beginning of this year, and Geta Cæsar. See F. Rom. Vol. I p. 203.<br>Severus passing the Euphrates occupies Seleucia and Babylon, and takes Ctesiphon. |
| 199 | 952 *P. Cornelius Anullinus II M. Aufidius Fronto. Severi* 7 from June 1, *trib. pot.* 7 from Jan. 1. *Caracallæ trib. pot.* 2.<br>Severus after the capture of Ctesiphon besieges Atra without success.<br>Antipater of Hierapolis the sophist, a disciple of Adrian and Pollux, is favoured by Severus. Galen or the author of the *Theriaca ad Pisonem*, names Antipater after the year 198. His daughter was married to Hermocrates, whose mother Callisto was the granddaughter of Polemo the sophist. |
| 200 | 953 *Ti. Claudius Severus C. Aufidius Victorinus. Severi* 8 from June 1, *trib. pot.* 8 from Jan. 1. *Caracallæ trib. pot.* 3.<br>Severus is still in the East.<br>Galen according to Suidas lived 70 years; which would place his death at 200, since he completed his 37th year in 167.<br>Alexander of Aphrodisias flourished. His work *de Fato* is addressed to the *Augusti* Severus and Antoninus: therefore after the beginning of 198, when Caracalla was appointed Augustus, and before Feb. 211, when Severus died. Alexander in another work quotes Athenæus, who probably wrote a short time before this period. See 194. |
| 201 | 954 Ol. 245 *L. Annius Fabianus M. Nonius Mucianus. Severi* 9 from June 1, *trib. pot.* 9 from Jan. 1 *Caracallæ trib. pot.* 4. |

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| | The *Thermæ Severianæ* are placed at this year by Hieronymus and Cassiodorus.<br>Severus and Caracalla at the close of this year are in Syria. Caracalla receives the *toga virilis*.<br>Ammonius Saccas taught at Alexandria. He was heard by Origen in 206, and by Heraclas five years before Origen. He still taught in 242, so that he presided in his school at least 42 years. Longinus in his youth heard Ammonius. See 265. Plotinus studied under him eleven years. See 232. 242.<br>Origen's education at this time, during his father's life, and after his father's death, is described by Eusebius. |
| 202 | 955 *L. Septimius Severus Aug. III M. Aurelius Antoninus Aug. Severi* 10 from June 1, *trib. pot.* 10 from Jan. 1. *Caracallæ trib. pot.* 5.<br>Severus and Caracalla are in Syria on the 1st of January. After this Severus renews the attack upon Atra, and after 20 days consumed in the siege passed into Palestine, and thence to Egypt. Then he returned through Thrace and Pannonia to Rome. He celebrates at Rome the *decennalia* and the marriage of Caracalla and Plautilla. The marriage is fixed to this year by coins.<br>Dion Cassius is at Rome or in Italy during this period. He was prætor in 194, in the senate at the arrival of Severus in 193, and present at his harangue to the people. He is at Rome during the war with Albinus in 195, and in 200, and at the marriage of Caracalla and Plautilla in 202, and also in 203, and after the return of Severus to Rome. At this period Dion often retired to Capua.<br>A persecution of the Christians is recorded by Eusebius in the 10th of Severus, when Lætus was governor of Egypt and Demetrius bishop of Alexandria. In this persecution Leonidas the father of Origen perished. Origen at the death of his father had not completed his 17th year. If his 17th year was still current in the autumn of 202, his first was still current in the autumn of 186, and his birth may be placed at the close of 185.<br>Judas flourished, who composed a commentary on the 70 weeks of Daniel, and brought his Chronography down to the 10th year of Severus. |
| 203 | 956 *P. Septimius Geta Fulvius Plautianus II. Severi* 11 from June 1, *trib. pot.* 11 from Jan. 1. *Caracallæ trib. pot.* 6.<br>Plautianus is slain Jan. 22 by the contrivance of Caracalla. The character, the power, and the insolence of Plautianus are described by Dio 75. 14—16 and by Ammianus 26. 6, 8.<br>Origen at the age of 18 teaches at Alexandria. Others being dispersed by the persecution, he presides in the cate- |

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| | chetical school. Among other hearers is Heraclas, the future bishop. Clemens Alexandrinus is still living; and it seems that in his absence Origen taught at this time. Clemens came between Pantænus and Origen. Pantænus conversed with those who had seen the Apostles; Clemens with Pantænus, Origen with Clemens.<br>Asclepiades succeeds Serapion at Antioch in the time of this persecution. |
| 204 | 957 *L. Fabius Galerius Septiminus Cilo II Flavius Libo. Severi* 12 from June 1, *trib. pot.* 12 from Jan. 1. *Caracallæ trib. pot.* 7.<br>*Ludi sæculares.* Fixed by coins to the 12th tribunician year.<br>Herodian witnessed the games of Severus at Rome. It seems however that his history was written long after this period. |
| 205 | 958 Ol. 246 *M. Aurelius Antoninus Aug. II P. Septimius Geta Cæsar. Severi* 13 from June 1, *trib. pot.* 13 from Jan. 1. *Caracallæ trib. pot.* 8.<br>Severus is at Rome or in Campania.<br>Birth of Plotinus in the 13th of Severus. But the month and the day were not known to Porphyry. Plotinus was of Lycopolis, the disciple of Ammonius Saccas, the preceptor of Amelius who taught Porphyry, who taught Iamblichus, who taught Sopater.<br>Clemens Alexandrinus and Musianus are commemorated at the Eusebian year 2220, the 12th of Severus. Musianus is placed by Hieronymus in the reign of Marcus. He is named by Syncellus at the beginning of the reign of Severus, with Clemens, Pantænus, Africanus. |
| 206 | 959 *Nummius Albinus Fulvius Æmilianus. Severi* 14 from June 1. *trib. pot.* 14 from Jan. 1. *Caracallæ trib. pot.* 9.<br>Ammonius Saccas teaches Origen. By the testimony of Porphyry Origen studied the works of Numenias, Cronius, Apollophanes, Longinus, Moderatus, Nicomachus; of Chæremon and Cornutus. Confirmed by Origen himself, who affirms that in these studies he followed the example of Pantænus and Heraclas; and that this last had studied under Ammonius five years before he himself had attended that teacher. The studies of Origen at Alexandria are referred to the Eusebian year 2221, which was the 13th of Severus. Ammonius then might be heard by Origen in 206, by Heraclas (5 years before) in 201. But this Alexandrian school produced an injudicious mode of combining philosophy with Scripture. Clemens learned this philosophical theology from his master Pantænus and taught it to his disciple Origen, to the prejudice of sound doctrine. |

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| 207 | 960 *Afer* et *Maximus*. *Severi* 15 from June 1, *trib. pot.* 15 from Jan. 1. *Caracallæ trib. pot.* 10.<br>War in Britain.<br>Tertulliani *adv. Marcionem lib. I.* In the 15th year of Severus, Tertullian is now a Montanist. |
| 208 | 961 *M. Aurelius Antoninus Aug. III P. Septimius Geta Cæsar II.* *Severi* 16 from June 1, *trib. pot.* 16 from Jan. 1. *Caracallæ trib. pot.* 11.<br>Severus goes to Britain with his sons in the third year before his death. Which fixes the expedition to 208, a date confirmed by coins.<br>Tertullian is celebrated by Hieronymus at the year 2223 or the 15th of Severus. A Carthaginian, the son of a centurion, he flourished chiefly in the reigns of Severus and Caracalla. After he had attained a middle age he embraced the dogmas of Montanus. He is said to have lived to extreme old age.<br>The false and groundless suspicion of Semler concerning the works of Irenæus and Tertullian is refuted with most convincing arguments by bishop Kaye. |
| 209 | 962 Ol. 247 *Pompeianus* et *Avitus*. *Severi* 17 from June 1, *trib. pot.* 17 from Jan. 1. *Caracallæ trib. pot.* 12.<br>Severus invades Caledonia. Geta is declared Augustus.<br>(Tertulliani *de Pallio.* He marks three *Augusti.* Geta was appointed Augustus in this year. This piece was therefore composed between 208 and Feb. 211.) |
| 210 | 963 *M'Acilius Faustinus* et *Triarius Rufinus*. *Severi* 18 from June 1, *trib. pot.* 18 from Jan. 1. *Caracallæ trib. pot.* 13. *Getæ trib. pot.* 2.<br>Wall in Britain. Fixed to this year by coins.<br>Papinian is in Britain with Severus as prætorian præfect. He was dismissed from his office by Caracalla in 211, and put to death in 212. The disciples of Papinian were the counsellors of Alexander Severus.<br>Caius flourished at Rome in the time of Zephyrinus, and in the reign of Caracalla. He wrote against Proculus a follower of Montanus. |
| 211 | 964 *Q. Epidius Rufus Lollianus Gentianus* et *Bassus*. *Severi trib. pot.* 19 from Jan. 1. *Caracallæ trib. pot.* 14. *Getæ trib. pot.* 3.<br>Death of Severus at York Feb. 4. From June 1 A.D. 193, the day of the death of Julianus, to Feb. 4 A. D. 211, both inclusive, he reigned $17^{y}\ 8^{m}\ 4^{d}$. Dio, who gives $17^{y}\ 8^{m}\ 3^{d}$, might compute his reign from June 2, the day after Julianus' death. From Spartianus corrected by Dio and the fragment in Bucherius it appears that his birthday was April 11, and from April 11 A. D. 146, the year assigned for his birth, to |

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| | Feb. 4 are $64^{y}$ $9^{m}$ $25^{d}$. Dio assigns to his life $65^{y}$ $9^{m}$ $25^{d}$. So that Dio places his birth at Ap. 11 A. D. 145, one year earlier than Spartianus.<br>As the 19th tribunician year of Severus and the 14th of Caracalla are current upon coins before Feb. 4, it is justly inferred that their tribunician years were computed from Jan. 1.<br>Caracalla and Geta return to Rome.<br>Oppian the author of the *Cynegetica* flourished. He dedicated to Caracalla. Oppian was of Pella or Apamea. Oppian the author of the *Halieutica*, who preceded Athenæus, was of Corycus in Cilicia. See 171.<br>Tertulliani *ad Scapulam*. A vindication of the Christians from their heathen persecutors. Written between the death of Severus Feb. 4 A. D. 211 and the death of Geta Feb. 212. Scapula seems to have been governor of Carthage, where this piece was written. |
| 212 | 965 *Julius Asper II* et *Julius Asper*. *Caracallæ* 2 from Feb. 4, *trib. pot.* 15 from January 1.<br>Geta is murdered in the presence of his mother. As he was born May 26, and lived $22^{y}$ $9^{m}$, his death is fixed to the end of February, and he was born May 26 A. D. 189, almost 14 months after the birth of Caracalla. See 188. The name of Geta after his death was erased from inscriptions by order of Caracalla.<br>Papinian is slain, and Plautilla, with many others.<br>Olympic games are celebrated at Antioch by permission of Caracalla. These renewed games, which lasted 45 days, are celebrated in the 9th and 10th months Panemus and Loüs of the 260th year of Antioch, or July and August A. D. 212.<br>Antipater laments Geta. Philostratus records the death of Antipater, who lived to the age of 68 years.<br>Philiscus pleads at Rome before Caracalla. But Caracalla was offended at his pleading, and refused him the *ateleïa* or immunity from office.<br>Apollonius wrote against the Montanists in the 40th year after the rise of the sect. He addresses Montanus as still living. In some later treatise he seems to have mentioned the deaths of Montanus and Maximilla. |
| 213 | 966 Ol. 248 *M. Aurelius Antoninus Aug. IV D. Cœlius Balbinus II. Caracallæ* 3 from Feb. 4, *trib. pot.* 16 from Jan. 1.<br>Caracalla after July 29 proceeds to Gaul, and is named *Germanicus*. This name appears upon coins of the 16th tribunician year.<br>Philostratus of Lemnos is 22 years old at the Olympic games of A. D. 213. See 215. He was the friend of Philostratus the author of *Vitæ Sophistarum*, who was also the friend of Nicagoras of Athens and of Apsines the Phœnician. |

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| | Heliodorus pleads and declaims successfully before Caracalla in Gaul after July in this year. Heliodorus was still living when Philostratus wrote. Philostratus himself was present at this interview in Gaul.<br>Tertulliani *adversus Apollonium*. After the work of Apollonius against the Montanists, which was written in 212. |
| 214 | 967 *Messala* et *Sabinus*. *Caracallæ* 4 from Feb. 4, *trib. pot.* 17 from Jan. 1.<br>Caracalla invades the Alamanni, visits Dacia and Thrace, and winters at Nicomedia. He was at Rome Feb. 5 A. D. 214, and from Rome marched against the Alamanni.<br>Dion Cassius at the close of this year is at Nicomedia with Caracalla, with whom he now conversed for the last time on the 17th of December.<br>Philostratus composed *the life of Apollonius* at the command of Julia Domna. But this work undertaken at her command, was probably not completed till after 217. The author of *Vitæ Sophistarum* quotes this work as his own. The author of the *life of Apollonius* had been in Gaul, although the work was composed at Rome; and the author of *Vitæ Sophistarum* was in Gaul in 213. Again, the author of the *life of Apollonius* was a Lemnian; but the author of *Vitæ Sophistarum* was also a Lemnian. These coincidences confirm the interpretation of Olearius ad Vit. Apoll. II. 5.<br>Alexander at Jerusalem succeeds Narcissus, who from extreme old age (he was 116 years old) was incapable of administering the diocese. The library founded by Alexander at Jerusalem is mentioned by Eusebius. For his death see 250. |
| 215 | 968 *Lætus II* et *Cerealis*. *Caracallæ* 5 from Feb. 4, *trib. pot.* 18 from Jan. 1.<br>Caracalla having wintered at Nicomedia, where he celebrated his birthday Ap. 4 A. D. 215, proceeds to Antioch and from thence to Alexandria. That he visited Egypt in 215 is attested by coins of the 18th tribunician year.<br>Philostratus of Lemnos is 24 in the reign of Caracalla. He was 22 at the Olympic games. From the years of Caracalla this could only refer to the *Olympia* of Ol. 248. He was therefore 22 in July A. D. 213, which will place his birth at the close of 191 or beginning of 192. Philostratus conversed with Ælian in 222.<br>(Origen is at Cæsarea. He had been sent into Arabia by Demetrius bishop of Alexandria, and, after a short time, returned to Alexandria. After his return from this mission Demetrius and Origen were no longer satisfied with each other; and Origen withdrawing from Alexandria repaired to Cæsarea in Palestine, where, though not yet a presbyter, he publicly interpreted the Scriptures. He was favoured by |

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| | Alexander of Jerusalem and Theoctistus of Cæsarea. But Demetrius recalled him to Alexandria by special messengers.) |
| 216 | 969 *C. Atius Sabinus II Cornelius Anullinus. Caracallæ* 6 from Feb. 4, *trib. pot.* 19 from Jan. 1.<br>Parthian expedition. Caracalla, after the acts at Alexandria in 215, passes the Euphrates in 218, wastes the country, and winters at Edessa.<br>Antiochus a Cilician sophist who had deserted to the Parthians, was recovered by Caracalla in 215. Probably a different person from Antiochus of Ægæ whom Philostratus describes. |
| 217 | 970 Ol. 249 *C. Bruttius Præsens T. Messius Extricatus II. Caracallæ trib. pot.* 20 from Jan. 1.<br>Caracalla is slain near Edessa Ap. 8. He was born April 4 A. D. 188; he lived $29^{y}$ and 4 days. From Feb. 4 A.D. 211 to Ap. 4 A.D. 217 he reigned $6^{y}$ $2^{m}$ $4^{d}$. For the erroneous account of his age given by some historians see F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 35.<br>Macrinus succeeds on the 4th day, Ap. 11. His son Diadumenianus is declared Cæsar and Antoninus.<br>Artabanus invades Mesopotamia, and Macrinus purchases a peace. He concealed some facts from the senate. His *Parthian victory* is commemorated upon coins.<br>Julia Domna the mother of Caligula dies at Antioch.<br>Dion Cassius is at Rome at the time of Caracalla's death, and present in the senate when the first letter of Macrinus is received.<br>Heliodorus the sophist being called to Rome at the death of Caracalla he answers a charge against him, and being acquitted of the charge, afterwards resides in his old age at Rome. |
| 218 | 971 *M. Opilius Severus Macrinus Aug.* et *Adventus.*<br>Sedition of the army during their winter quarters in Syria. Elagabalus is proclaimed May 16. Macrinus hastening to Apamea after May 18 declared his son Diadumenianus, then 10 years old, *imperator*. Diadumenianus was born in September; therefore his birth occurred in September 208. Macrinus is defeated June 8, is brought back from Chalcedon and slain at Antioch. The duration of his reign is marked by Dio as 1 year and 2 months wanting 3 days. His second year began Ap. 11 A. D. 218; the two months would have been completed June 10.<br>Elagabalus winters at Nicomedia.<br>Dion Cassius is governor of Pergamus and Smyrna. He conversed with Macrinus after his elevation, and yet was in the senate when the letters of Macrinus were read on the elevation of Elagabalus. |

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| 219 | 972 *M. Aurelius Antoninus Aug. II* et *Sacerdos II. Elagabali* 2 from June 8, *trib. pot.* 2 from Jan. 1.<br>Elagabalus after entering upon his second consulship at Nicomedia arrives at Rome.<br>Dion Cassius is still in Asia, at Pergamus or Smyrna. He afterwards retires into Bithynia. See 222.<br>Philiscus held the professor's chair at Athens till this year. He had been appointed through the interest of Julia in 212. The immunity from public burdens, of which Caracalla deprived Philiscus, (see 212) he afterwards conferred upon Philostratus. See 215. And this immunity was still enjoyed in the time of Libanius. Philiscus, who was a Thessalian allied to Hippodromus of Larissa (see 195), left a son and daughter, died at the age of 67, and was buried in the Academy. |
| 220 | 973 *M. Aurelius Antoninus Aug. III* et *Eutychianus Comazon. Elagabali* 3 from June 8, *trib. pot.* 3 from Jan. 1.<br>Philinus is the 903rd archon of Athens. See F. H. I B. C. 683 p. 182.<br>The preceptors of Alexander Severus are Valerius Cordus, L. Veturius, Aurelius Philippus his father's freedman, who afterwards was his biographer. In his own country he was taught by the grammarian Nebo, the rhetorician Serapio, the philosopher Stilio; at Rome by Scaurinus, by Julius Frontinus, Bæbius Macrinus, and Julius Granianus. The orations of Granianus were still extant in the time of Lampridius. |
| 221 | 974 Ol. 250 *Gratus* et *Seleucus. Elagabali* 4 from June 8, *trib. pot.* 4 from Jan. 1.<br>Alexander Severus is declared Cæsar. Alexander is now in his 13th year. He was born Oct. 1. His 10th year might commence Oct. 1 A. D. 217, and his 13th Oct. 1 A. D. 220.<br>The three wives of Elagabalus, 1 Cornelia Paula, 2 Aquilia Severa, 3 Annia Faustina, his mother Soëmias, and his grandmother Mæsa, are commemorated both on Roman and Alexandrian coins of Elagabalus; the latter bearing the years of his reign in Alexandrian computation, which were these.<br>L. β′ commenced 29 Aug. 218<br>L. γ′ ——— 29 Aug. 219<br>L. δ′ ——— 29 Aug. 220<br>L. ε′ ——— 29 Aug. 221, and was current at the death of Elagabalus.<br>Africanus ended his Chronology at Ol. 250. The Athenian archons are brought down to the 3rd of Elagabalus Ol. 249. 4. The list of Olympic victors ends with Ol. 249, and he names Ol. 250. He reckoned from Adam to the Resurrection 5531 years, and from the Resurrection (which he placed in Ol. 202. 2) to the 250th Olympiad 192 years. The total amount of years embraced by the 5 books of his Chronography was 5531 + 192 = 5723. |

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| 222 | 975 *M. Aurelius Antoninus Aug. IV M. Aurelius Severus Alexander Cæsar. Elagabali trib. pot.* 5 from Jan. 1.<br>Elagabalus is slain and Alexander proclaimed. Alexander is Augustus in two inscriptions at Ap. 13 A. D. 222. But he is also Augustus in the Code of Justinian at Feb. 3. He succeeded then before Feb. 3; and the reign of Elagabalus, from 8 June 218, might be $3^{y}\ 7^{m}\ 24^{d}$ terminating at 31 January 222.<br>Ælian flourished; who, though a Roman, possessed the Attic dialect in perfection. Contemporary with Philostratus of Lemnos, with whom he conversed soon after the death of Elagabalus. Ælian studied under Pausanias of Cappadocia and Herodes Atticus. He lived to past 60 years, but the times of his birth and his death are not known.<br>Dion Cassius is in Bithynia, from whence he is transferred to the government of Africa.<br>Africanus the Chronographer obtains the restoration of Emmaus, which is called Nicopolis.<br>Hippolytus the disciple of Irenæus brought down his Chronography to the reign of Alexander. For his works see the testimonies in F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 235. Hippolytus computed 5500 years from Adam to the Nativity. His Paschal Cycle of 16 years commences at the 1st year of Alexander, but he places the 1st year of his Cycle and the 1st year of Alexander at A. D. 222. |
| 223 | 976 *L. Marius Maximus II L. Roscius Ælianus. Alexander* 2 (from Jan. 31) *trib. pot.* 2 from Jan. 1.<br>The Counsellors of Alexander are Fabius Sabinus, Domitius Ulpianus, Ælius Gordianus, Julius Paulus, Claudius Venacus, Florentinus, Martianus, Callistratus, Hermogenes, Venuleius, Celsus, Proculus, Modestinus; all these were disciples of Papinian. To these were added Catilius Severus, Ælius Serenianus, Quintilius Marcellus. |
| 224 | 977 *Julianus II* et *Crispinus. Alexandri* 3 (from Jan. 31.) *trib. pot.* 3 from Jan. 1.<br>Pisander of Laranda an epic poet flourished. |
| 225 | 978 Ol. 251 *Fuscus II* et *Dexter. Alexandri* 4 (from Jan. 31) *trib. pot.* 4 from Jan. 1.<br>Ulpian flourished. He was promoted by Alexander on the death of Elagabalus. Ulpian with Paulus was the disciple of Papinian. See 223. |
| 226 | 979 *M. Aurelius Severus Alexander Aug. II* et *Quintilius Marcellus. Alexandri* 5 (from Jan. 31.) *trib. pot.* 5 from Jan. 1.<br>*Thermæ Alexandrinæ* are built at Rome.<br>Artaxerxes or Ardisher overthrows Artabanus or *Arsaces XXVIII*, and founds the dynasty of Sasan, according to Aga- |

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| | thias in the 4th year of Alexander Severus and in the 538th year of the *Seleucidæ*. To reconcile this we must suppose that the contest was of some duration. Dio, a contemporary, records three battles, in the last of which Artabanus fell. The enterprise of Artaxerxes then commenced at the end of the 4th year of Alexander; but the last decisive action and the death of Artabanus occurred in the beginning of the 5th year, in the spring of 226, and a few months before that 538th year began. Artaxerxes, after a reign of 14y 10m, was succeeded by his son Sapor. See 241.<br>(Origen at Antioch converses with Mamæa. His visit was in the reign of Alexander and the episcopate of Philetus, and therefore within 222 and 227; and when Mamæa was at Antioch. But in the beginning of Alexander's reign she was in Italy, and in Italy again in 228; and we may refer this interview to about 226. After this Origen returned to Alexandria, and after this visit was ordained presbyter; which happened in 228.)<br>After the return from this visit to Antioch, Origen's labours on the Scriptures commenced. |
| 227 | 980 *Albinus* et *Maximus*. *Alexandri* 6 (from Jan. 31.) *trib. pot.* 6 from Jan. 1.<br>Artaxerxes in the interval between the death of Artabanus and the consulship of Dio in 229 besieged Atra, invaded Media and the province of Parthia, and then Armenia; from which he is repulsed.<br>Geminianus a presbyter of Antioch, Hippolytus, and Beryllus bishop of Bostra in Arabia are named at the Eusebian year 2243, the 6th of Alexander. |
| 228 | 981 *Ti. Manilius Modestus Ser. Calpurnius Probus*. *Alexandri* 7 (from Jan. 31.) *trib. pot.* 7 from Jan. 1.<br>Ulpian is murdered in the palace by the soldiers. Probably before Ap. 11 A. D. 228.<br>Origen in the 7th of Alexander passing through Palestine into Greece is ordained presbyter at Cæsarea by Theoctistus of Cæsarea and Alexander of Jerusalem, which highly excited the anger of Demetrius of Alexandria. Two synods are held against Origen. One of these decrees that he shall withdraw from Alexandria. He quitted Alexandria in 231. |
| 229 | 982 Ol. 252 *M. Aurelius Severus Alexander Aug. III Cassius Dio II*. *Alexandri* 8 (from Jan. 31.) *trib. pot.* 8 from Jan. 1.<br>The transactions of the preceding 7 years, from 31 Jan. 222 to 1 Jan. 229, are briefly told by Dio. These were, the marriage of Alexander, the divorce of his wife, the tumults at Rome, the death of Ulpian, the rise of Artaxerxes, his attempt upon Atra, his invasion of Media and Parthia, his repulse from Armenia. Alexander in this year is in Italy. |

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| | Dion Cassius between the accession of Alexander and his own second consulship had been in various governments. He governed Africa, then Dalmatia, of which his father had once been governor; then the Upper Pannonia. In this government he excited the jealousy of the Syrian army. After his second consulship he retired to his native country Bithynia. Hence the transactions of this reign were less known to him.<br>Origen at this period composed the following works: *Comm. in Joannem tom. I–V—in Genesin tom. I–VIII—in Psalmos* 1–25*—de Resurrectione lib. II—in Lamentationem—de Principiis—Stromat. libb. X.* All these after 226, when he returned from Antioch, and before 231, when he quitted Alexandria. |
| 230 | 983 *L. Virius Agricola Sex. Catius Clementinus. Alexandri* 9 (from Jan. 31.) *trib. pot.* 9 from Jan. 1. |
| 231 | 894 *Pompeianus* et *Pelignianus. Alexandri* 10 (from Jan. 31.) *trib. pot.* 10 from Jan. 1.<br>Persian war. It had not commenced in 229. It was concluded in 233, when Alexander triumphed. The expedition is described by Lampridius, who relates a sedition of a legion at Antioch, and a halt of 30 days. For Herodian's account of this war see F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 41. 71.<br>Aspasius of Ravenna flourished. He was secretary to Alexander, whom he attended in many parts of the empire. Alexander was in the East in 230—233, in Gaul in 234; which determines the time of Aspasius. This sophist was the disciple of Pausanias the Cappadocian, and of Hippodromus. He presided in the professor's chair at Rome, and was still living when Philostratus wrote. He was at variance with the other Philostratus of Lemnos. Their dispute began at Rome, and was aggravated in Ionia by two other sophists, Cassianus and Aurelius.<br>Origen in the 10th year of Alexander, leaving the catechetical school to Heraclas, withdrew from Alexandria and proceeded to Cæsarea in Palestine. He was admired and favoured by Firmilian of Cæsarea in Cappadocia, by Alexander of Jerusalem and Theoctistus of Cæsarea in Palestine. |
| 232 | 985 *Lupus* et *Maximus. Alexandri* 11 (from Jan. 31.) *trib. pot.* 11 from Jan. 1.<br>In the campaign against the Persians the army moved against three points. One division penetrated by the mountainous country of the north through Armenia into Media. Another was to enter the low country where the Tigris and Euphrates approach each other. The third division, led by Alexander himself, marched into Mesopotamia.<br>Plotinus in his 28th year hears Ammonius Saccas at Alexandria; with whom he remains eleven years. Ammonius be- |

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| | gan to teach within the reign of Commodus, and might flourish from 190 to 244.<br>Gregory of Neocæsarea and his brother Athenodorus are the disciples of Origen at Cæsarea. Gregory studied 8 years under Origen. He relates of himself that at the age of 14 he lost his father, that he was sent to Berytus, that in his way thither he came to Cæsarea and remained with Origen. Gregory was afterwards bishop of Neocæsarea in Pontus. |
| 233 | 986 Ol. 253 *Maximus* et *Paternus*. *Alexandri* 12 (from Jan. 31.) *trib. pot.* 12 from Jan. 1.<br>Triumph of Alexander. This triumph and a *Congiarium* granted to the people are marked upon coins of the 12th tribunician year. On the 25th of September Alexander addressed the senate on his victory.<br>Birth of Porphyry of Tyre. The disciple of Plotinus, the preceptor of Jamblichus.<br>Heraclas succeeds Demetrius at Alexandria. He had been the disciple of Origen and then his coadjutor, and had studied 5 years under Ammonius (see 206), and was in great reputation in the time of Africanus, before 221. Origen in 231 left him at Alexandria. Dionysius succeeds him in the catechetical school. |
| 234 | 987 *Maximus II* et *Urbanus*. *Alexandri* 13 (from Jan. 31.) *trib. pot.* 13 from Jan. 1.<br>German war. Alexander's march to Gaul to conduct this war may be placed at the close of 234. |
| 235 | 988 *Severus* et *Quintianus*. *Alexandri trib. pot.* 14 from Jan. 1.<br>Alexander is slain with his mother Mamæa by the soldiers at Moguntiacum in Germany, or at Sicila in Britain. The circumstances of his death are imperfectly known. Alexander reigned 13 years and 9 days. If his 13th year was completed Jan. 30 A. D. 235, the nine days will place his death at Feb. 8. If the 13th year of his age commenced Oct. 1 A. D. 220, (see 221), he lived $27^{y}\ 4^{m}\ 8^{d}$.<br>An anonymous chronicle, the author of which lived in the time of Alexander, ends at this date. The reign of Alexander is given at $13^{y}$ 9 days.<br>Aurelius Philippus after this date composed the life of Alexander.<br>Origenis *de Martyrio*. Addressed to his friend and disciple Ambrosius, to whom he addresses many works; among others many tomes of his commentary on St. John. Ambrosius supplied Origen at his own expence with short hand writers and copyists to transcribe his works. |
| 236 | 989 *C. Julius Verus Maximinus Aug.* et *Africanus*. *Maximini* 2 (from Feb. 8.) *trib. pot.* 2 from Jan. 1. |

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| | Victories of Maximin in Germany. Marked in the coins of the second tribunician year by the name *Germanicus*. In 235, after the death of Alexander, Maximin was occupied by the conspiracy of Magnus and the revolt of the Syrian soldiers; and the summer of his German campaign marked by Herodian was the summer of 236.<br>Apsines of Gadara flourished in the reign of Maximin. He was the preceptor of Gaianus, who lived in the reign of Gordian III. Apsines with Nicagoras and Philostratus of Lemnos was the friend of Philostratus author of the *vitæ sophistarum*.<br>Fabianus bishop of Rome succeeds Anteros. Anteros, who had been appointed 21 Nov. 235, suffered martyrdom 3 Jan. 236. Fabianus himself suffered martyrdom in the Decian persecution 21 Jan. 250. |
| 237 | 990 Ol. 254 *Perpetuus* et *Cornelianus*. *Maximini* 3 (from Feb. 8.) *trib. pot.* 3 from Jan. 1.<br>Maximin after the campaign of 237 winters at Sirmium, 600 miles from the Rhine, where he entered Germany. He ravaged 400 English miles of country, and employed two campaigns in his German wars before he wintered at Sirmium.<br>The Alexandrian coins of Maximin bear the years α'.β'.γ'.δ'. His Alexandrian years were<br>L β' commencing 29 Aug. 235<br>L γ' ———— 29 Aug. 236<br>L δ' ———— 29 Aug. 237, and current at his death. |
| 238 | 991 *Pius* et *Pontianus*. *Maximini trib. pot.* 4 from Jan. 1.<br>The Gordians were proclaimed in Africa after the third year of Maximin was completed. Confirmed by coins bearing his fourth tribunician year, which demonstrate that *trib. pot. IIII* had commenced before the Gordians were acknowledged by the senate. Maximin heard the news in his winter quarters at Sirmium, and in five days was on his march to Italy. After the death of the Gordians, M. Clodius Pupienus Maximus and D. Cælius Balbinus were appointed by the senate. Maximin heard of this second appointment on his march at Hemona, about 240 English miles from Sirmium, and arrived before Aquileia (60 miles from Hemona) when the snow had melted from the mountains. After some time spent in the siege of Aquileia Maximin was slain with his son Maximus. Pupienus received the news at Ravenna. Intelligence of the death of Maximin was carried in four days from Aquileia to Rome. On the return of Pupienus to Rome after celebrating the Capitoline games (which were held in 238), he was slain with Balbinus, and Gordian III proclaimed by the soldiers.<br>The events of this memorable year may be thus arranged. |

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| | The Gordians were proclaimed in February, were slain in March, after one month and six days; Pupienus and Balbinus were appointed in March; Maximin reached Aquileia in April, was slain in the beginning of May; Pupienus and Balbinus were slain and Gordian III proclaimed about the middle of June. All the events might happen between Feb. 8 and June 15. Pupienus and Balbinus occupied 3 months; Maximin might reign from 8 Feb. 235 to the beginning of May 238 about $3^{y}$ $3^{m}$. He was at his death 65 years old.<br>Censorini *de die natali:* in the years of these consuls, to which he refers all his dates.<br>The history of Herodian ends at this year with the elevation of Gordian III. |
| 239 | 992 *M. Antonius Gordianus Aug. M.'Acilius Aviola. Gordiani* 2 [from June.] *trib. pot.* 2 from Jan. 1.<br>Gordian at his elevation about the middle of June 238 was 13 according to Herodian and Victor. His birthday was January 20; and he might enter his 14th year 20 Jan. 239.<br>Philostratus composed the Lives of the Sophists when Aspasius, who attended Alexander in 230—234, was settled at Rome in the decline of life. Philostratus himself had been in Gaul in 213. He had been taught by Proclus of Naucratis, and had heard Antipater before February 212. He dedicates his work to "the consul Antonius Gordianus," who was descended from Herodes Atticus, and had conversed with Philostratus at Antioch. A *consul suffectus* in some year unknown. Philostratus had heard of Dionysius and Polemo from Aristæus. He had conversed with one who described the *Panathenæa* celebrated by Herodes Atticus, and with Ctesidemus, who had travelled over the isthmus of Corinth with Herodes. He had heard of Aristocles and Philager from elderly persons; and of Adrianus from his own teachers. He knew many Athenians who wept at the remembrance of Adrianus. Adrianus and Aristides were described to him by Damianus, the disciple of both. Damianus in his old age was known at Ephesus, and lived to the age of 70. His descendants flourished in the time of Philostratus. The author of the Lives of the Sophists was of Lemnos. He wrote his work in the lifetime of Aspasius, of Heliodorus, and Nicagoras, who was still living in 245. The author was the friend of Apsines, Nicagoras, and another Philostratus, who was born in 192. See 213, 215.<br>His master Proclus was the disciple of Adrian and lived 90 years. Philostratus had heard Hippodromus discourse against Proclus at Athens.<br>The author of the Lives of the Sophists was also the author of the life of Apollonius, which he quotes, and which he might have written, or at least begun, 25 years before this date. He might have been 10 years older than the other Lemnian, whom he describes; and this would suppose him 32 years of |

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| | age in 214, 57 in the present year, and 62 at the accession of Philip.<br>(Origen in the reign of Gordian III and in the episcopate of Fabian composed *comm. in Esaiam, comm. in Ezekiel, in Canticum Canticorum.* Within 239—249.)<br>Manes is born in the 551st year of the *Seleucidæ*, perhaps at the close of 239. |
| 240 | 993 *Sabinus II* et *Venustus. Gordiani* 3 [from June,] *trib. pot.* 3 from Jan. 1.<br>Sabinianus excites a sedition in Africa, which is suppressed. |
| 241 | 994 Ol. 255 *M. Antonius Gordianus Aug. II* et *Pompeianus. Gordiani* 4 [from June,] *trib. pot.* 4 from Jan. 1.<br>Preparations are made for the Persian war. Gordian marries Sabinia Tranquillina the daughter of Misitheus, his prætorian præfect.<br>Sapor succeeds his father Artaxerxes. If Artaxerxes began to reign in the spring of 226, his reign of $16^{y}\ 10^{m}$ will terminate in the beginning of 241. |
| 242 | 995 *C. Vettius Atticus C. Asinius Prætextatus. Gordiani* 5 [from June,] *trib. pot.* 5 from Jan. 1.<br>The Persian war is successfully conducted by Misitheus, and Sapor is repulsed from Syria: Gordian accompanies the army through Mœsia and Thrace to Antioch.<br>Plotinus in his 39th year, after eleven years current with Ammonius, visits Persia during the expedition of Gordian. |
| 243 | 996 *Arrianus* et *Papus. Gordiani* 6 [from June,] *trib. pot.* 6 from Jan. 1.<br>Death of Misitheus, who is succeeded by Philip as prætorian præfect.<br>The Alexandrian coins of Gordian bear L α′—L ζ′. L α′ (when Balbinus and Pupienus were Augusti) bearing Μ. Ἀντώνιος Γορδιανὸς Καῖσαρ were issued before the end of June 238. The other years are these:<br>L β′ commencing 29 Aug. 238<br>L γ′ ——— 29 Aug. 239<br>L δ′ ——— 29 Aug. 240<br>L ε′ ——— 29 Aug. 241<br>L ϛ′ ——— 29 Aug. 242<br>L ζ′ ——— 29 Aug. 243 and current at his death. |
| 244 | 997 *Peregrinus* et *Æmilianus. Gordiani trib. pot.* 7 from Jan. 1.<br>Gordian is slain by the arts of Philip on the borders of Persia. The name of Gordian appears in the code of Justinian at Jan. 13, and perhaps at Feb. 24; the name of Philip at March 14. It appears then that Gordian was slain be- |

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| | tween Feb. 24 and March 14. His reign from his elevation in the middle of June 238 to his death in Feb. or March 244 might be $5^{y}$ $9^{m}$.<br>Philip appointing his son Cæsar returns to Rome.<br>Plotinus at the age of 40 upon the accession of Philip escapes to Antioch, and from thence proceeds to Rome. At Rome his companions are Herennius and Origenes, who had been with him the disciples of Ammonius Saccas. Plotinus for ten years 244—253 abstains from writing. Origenes here mentioned was a distinct person from the celebrated Origen. The Gentile Origen left only one or two works, and lived to the time of Gallienus; the son of Leonidas was older than Plotinus, was a Christian teacher from his early youth, before Plotinus was born, and composed numerous works. |
| 245 | 998 Ol. 256 *M. Julius Philippus Aug.* et *Titianus. Philippi* 2 from March, *trib. pot.* 2 from Jan. 1.<br>Philip defeats the Carpi, who had plundered in the neighbourhood of the Danube.<br>Nicagoras of Athens flourished in the reign of Philip. Nicagoras was the friend of Philostratus who wrote the *Vitæ Sophistarum*, and who mentions him with Hippodromus. Longinus at Athens some years after this date, but before the year 263, entertained among others Nicagoras, Maioras, Apollonius a grammarian, Calietes a Stoic, and the philosopher Porphyry. |
| 246 | 999 *Præsens* et *Albinus. Philippi* 3 from March, *trib. pot.* 3 from Jan. 1.<br>In Alexandrian coins the son of Philip is called *Cæsar* in the years α′, β′, γ′, δ′, and *Augustus* in coins of L δ′, which commenced 29 Aug. 246. Whence it follows that he became Augustus while the fourth year was current, and before 29 Aug. 247.<br>Amelius the philosopher, the disciple of Plotinus and the fellow pupil of Porphyry, came to Rome in the 3rd year of Philip, and remained 24 years, till the 1st of Claudius, A. D. 246—269.<br>Origen is mentioned by Eusebius in the 3rd year of Philip. He completed his 60th year at the close of 245; after which date the following works were composed. *Homiliæ a tachygraphis ex ore exceptæ. Contra Celsum libri VIII. Comm. in Matthæum tomi XXV. In prophetas XII minores tomi XXV. Epistolæ variæ.* Origen adv. Celsum marks that persecution had long ceased; which will place that work at the close of the reign of Philip, and before the persecution under Decius. The work is addressed to Ambrosius, who is therefore still living in 246, although he died before Origen. |
| 247 | 1000 *M. Julius Philippus Aug. II M. Julius Philippus Aug. Philippi* 4 from March, *trib. pot.* 4 from Jan. 1. |

Philip the son at the age of 10 years is named *Augustus*. Fixed to this year by Alexandrian coins. See 246. On the question whether Philip was a Christian see the testimonies collected in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 51, where it is shewn that the emperor Philip was a pagan.

Quadratus brought his Roman history to this date, U. C. 1000. Quadratus also wrote *Parthica*.

248 1001 *M. Julius Philippus Aug. III M. Julius Philippus Aug. II. Philippi* 5 from March, *trib. pot.* 5 from Jan. 1.

*Ludi sæculares*. Fixed to this year by coins bearing *cos. III cos. II*.

A *tabula honestæ missionis* bears the 5th tribunician year 7 Jan. 248.

Cyprian, an African, who at first taught rhetoric with great reputation, and then was persuaded by a presbyter Cecilius to become a Christian, and gave all his substance to the poor, and not long after was ordained a presbyter, is appointed bishop of Carthage four years before July 252.

249 1002 Ol. 257 *Æmilianus II* et *Aquilinus*. *Philippi* 6 from March, *trib. pot.* 6 from Jan. 1.

Marinus in Mœsia was proclaimed emperor by his soldiers, and, while Philip prepared to send Decius against him, was slain by his own army. Soon after, Philip himself is defeated and slain at Verona by the army of Decius. The younger Philip is slain at Rome.

Philip's name appears in the code of Justinian 17 June 249. That he was still living Aug. 29 is proved by his Alexandrian coins. It has been shewn that the 7th year of Gordian III was marked 29 Aug. 243. The Alexandrian coins therefore of Philip are fixed at the following years.

L β′ commenced 29 Aug. 244
L γ′ ———— 29 Aug. 245
L δ′ ———— 29 Aug. 246
L ε′ ———— 29 Aug. 247
L ϛ′ ———— 29 Aug. 248
L ζ′ ———— 29 Aug. 249 and was current at his death. Decius is *Augustus* in the Code of Justinian 16 Oct. 249. The death of Philip then may be placed between Sept. 1 and Oct. 16. His reign from March 244 was 5 years and 6 or 7 months.

(Porphyry in his early youth (he is now in his 16th year) heard Origen at Cæsarea.)

Dionysius succeeds Heraclas at Alexandria. Dionysius presided 17 years and died in 265, and his commencement may be placed at the beginning of 249.

250 1003 *C. Messius Quintus Trajanus Decius Aug. II* et *Gratus. Decii* 2 from Sept. or Oct. *trib. pot.* 2.

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| | The new emperor Decius having appointed his son Etruscus Cæsar sent him into Illyricum. At this juncture L. Priscus was proclaimed by the army in Macedonia. Julius Valens also assumed the empire, and the Goths having passed the Danube ravaged Thrace and besieged and took Philippopolis. Priscus and Valens were soon destroyed, and Decius hastened from Rome to oppose the Goths. The ravages of the Goths were in 249. 250; and we may place the mission of the son of Decius into Illyricum at the close of 249 and the departure of Decius himself from Rome at the close of 250.<br>Seven missionaries are sent in 250 into Gaul; Gatianus to the Turones, Trophimus to Arelate, Paulus to Narbonne, Saturninus to Tolosa, Dionysius to the Parisii, Stremonius to the Arverni, Martialis to the Lemovici. The Christian Faith was already planted at Vienne and Lyons in 177, and perhaps in some other parts of Gaul at an earlier period. But those former converts were probably small congregations, and only in a few districts.<br>Fabianus of Rome suffered martyrdom in the Decian persecution 21 Jan. 250. Alexander of Jerusalem dies in prison, Babylas of Antioch also dies in prison, Origen suffers imprisonment and torture. |
| 251 | 1004 *C. Messius Quintus Trajanus Decius Aug. III Q. Herennius Etruscus Messius Decius Cæsar. Decii trib. pot.* 3.<br>Campaign of Decius against the Goths. He engages them in Mœsia; his son Etruscus is slain, and Decius himself when almost victorious perishes in a morass. Decius was still engaged in the campaign 27 Oct. 251, but his death was before the end of this year. He has three years marked upon Alexandrian coins. His 2nd year began 29 Aug. 250, because 29 Aug. 249 was the 7th year of Philip. L. γ′ therefore commenced 29 Aug. 251 and was current at his death, about November following. He might reign two years and two months.<br>Cornelius is appointed bishop of Rome. After a long interval from the death of Fabianus, Cornelius was elected June 251 and presided $1^{y}\ 3^{m}\ 10^{d}$ till his death 14 Sept. 252.<br>In the 1st year of Gallus, Novatus, a presbyter of Cyprian, coming to Rome draws to his party Novatian and others against Cornelius, who had received back again penitent apostates. Novatus retired to Rome in 250, and excited Novatian against Cornelius in 251. 252.<br>Dionysii *ad Novatianum epistola.* Written at this date. |
| 252 | 1005 *C. Vibius Trebonianus Gallus Aug. II C. Vibius Volusianus Gallus Cæsar. Galli* 2 from Nov. *trib. pot.* 2 from Jan. 1.<br>The senate appointed Gallus *Augustus* and associated with him Hostilianus the son of Decius. Volusianus the son of Gallus is *Cæsar.* These appointments were made in Novem- |

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| | ber 251, from whence the reign of Gallus was dated. Gallus making peace with the barbarians returns to Rome: this return to Rome and the peace with the barbarians are marked on the coins of this year.<br>Volusianus was still *Cæsar* at Ap. 21. He is *Augustus* at Aug. 1.<br>The pestilence begins in the 1st of Gallus. It began in the autumn and lasted 15 years. Hostilianus son of Decius died of the pestilence at the close of 252.<br>Dionysii *ad Cornelium de Novatiano epistola.* He signifies that he had been invited by Helenus bishop of Tarsus, Firmilian of Cappadocia, and Theoctistus of Cæsarea in Palestine to attend a synod at Antioch, where some were attempting to strengthen the party of Novatus.<br>The birth of the monk Antonius is placed by Hieronymus at the Eusebian year 2267 (A. D. $25\frac{1}{2}$). Consistently with this account he places the death of Antonius in his 105th year at the Eusebian year 2372 (A. D. $35\frac{6}{7}$).<br>Cypriani ep. 59=54. *Cornelio.* He notices letters to Cornelius written in the preceding year, a council held at Carthage in 251 after Cyprian's return thither, and a second council held at Carthage 15 May 252. This letter is therefore written in the middle of 252.<br>Death of Cornelius of Rome 14 Sept. 252. |
| 253 | 1006 Ol. 258 *C. Vibius Volusianus Gallus Aug. II* et *Maximus. Galli trib. pot.* 3 from Jan. 1.<br>Æmilianus is proclaimed in Mœsia, in May 253, eighteen months after the elevation of Gallus: Valerian in Rhætia before the close of this year, because his second tribunician year is dated from 1 Jan. 254.<br>Alexandrian coins of Gallus bear L $\alpha'$ L $\beta'$ L $\gamma'$. Aug. 29 A. D. 251 was the 3rd year of Decius, and L $\beta'$ of Gallus will be at 29 Aug. 252 and L $\gamma'$ commenced 29 Aug. 253 and was current at the death of Gallus.<br>Plotinus begins to write.<br>Cypriani *de mortalitate.* He refers to the pestilence, which happened in a time of persecution—the persecution continued by Gallus. The pestilence had recently commenced. As it began in the autumn of 252, this treatise may be placed in the beginning of 253.<br>Death of Origen at Tyre in his 69th year, in the reign of Gallus. Origen's 17th year was current in 202, and we may place his death at the close of 253, when he had just entered his 69th year. |
| 254 | 1007 *P. Licinius Valerianus Aug. II P. Licinius Gallienus Aug. Valeriani et Gallieni* 2, *trib. pot.* 2 from Jan. 1.<br>*Galli trib. pot.* 4 from Jan. 1.<br>The fourth tribunician year of the Galli, commencing 1 Jan. |

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| | 254 (because the second was reckoned from 1 Jan. 252) is attested by coins and an inscription.<br>The Galli marching against Æmilianus are slain by their own army at Interamnæ. The reign of Gallus, from his elevation in November 251 to his death in February 254, was about $2^{y}$ $4^{m}$.<br>Æmilianus is slain by his soldiers at Spoletium 3 months after the Galli.<br>Gallienus is associated in the empire. We may place the deaths of the Galli in February; Æmilianus was slain in May, and Gallienus the son of Valerian acknowledged by the senate in June 254. It is shewn by coins that Gallienus in this year was not only *Cæsar* but *Augustus;* and, as his tribunician years are conumerary with those of his father (which are reckoned from his elevation in Rhætia in 253), it appears that Valerian himself associated his son already in the preceding year, while Trebonianus and Æmilianus were yet alive.<br>Cornelia Supera the wife of Æmilianus is commemorated upon coins. Æmilianus has Alexandrian coins inscribed L α′. L γ′ of Gallus was current till his death in Feb. 254, then L α′ of Æmilianus was current for 3 months till May; then L α′ of Valerian and Gallienus till Aug. 28, and their L β′ began 29 Aug. 254. The last year of Gallienus in Alexandrian computation is L ιε′ commencing 29 Aug. 267, and current at his death.<br>Valerian and Gallienus are acknowledged in the Code of Justinian at 24 Feb. 254, which establishes that the Galli were slain in February.<br>Tryphon the disciple of Origen flourished: Manes was opposed by a presbyter Tryphon. See 261. Possibly the disciple of Origen. |
| 255 | 1008 *P. Licinius Valerianus Aug. III P. Licinius Gallienus Aug. II. Val.* et *Gallieni* 3 (from autumn) *trib. pot.* 3 from Jan. 1.<br>Gallienus in Gaul guards the Rhine from the barbarians in Germany, while other armies defend the frontier in Italy, Illyricum, and Greece.<br>Minucianus of Athens the son of Nicagoras flourished in the reign of Gallienus. He taught Genethlius, who was the rival of Callinicus at Athens. Nicagoras himself probably reached the reign of Gallienus; for he flourished A. D. 230—255. But as Callinicus, with whom Genethlius was contemporary, also lived in the reign of Gallienus, we must place Minucianus in the beginning of that reign and Callinicus at the end of it. |
| 256 | 1009 *Maximus II* et *Glabrio. Val. et Gallieni* 4 (from autumn) *trib. pot.* 4 from Jan. 1.<br>The *Franci* having ravaged Gaul penetrate into Spain. |

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| | They are already in Spain in 256, because their 12th and last year could not be later than 267.<br>The Goths entered Illyricum and Macedonia 15 years before A.D. 269, which places their first irruption at 255.<br>Aurelian while a tribune had encountered the Franci in Gaul some years before this date, but the precise year is not known. |
| 257 | 1010 Ol. 259 *P. Licinius Valerianus Aug. IV P. Licinius Gallienus Aug. III. Val.* et *Gallieni* 5 (from autumn) *trib. pot.* 5 from Jan. 1.<br>Aurelian repels the Goths. He received thanks for his victory from Valerian at Byzantium in 258; which fixes his campaign against the Goths to the present year.<br>Dionysii *ad Xystum epistolæ.* Between August 257 and August 258. Dionysius notices the heresy of Sabellius, "which is now moved in Ptolemais of the Libyan Pentapolis." He also discusses the question of baptism by heretics.<br>Cyprian is sent into exile by the proconsul Paternus from Carthage 30 Aug. 257. |
| 258 | 1011 *Memmius Tuscus* et *Bassus. Val. et Gallieni* 6 (from autumn), *trib. pot.* 6 from Jan. 1.<br>Valerian is at Byzantium in his progress to the East. Aurelian in an interview with Valerian at Byzantium, before 22 May 258, is adopted by Ulpius Crinitus, general of the Illyrian and Thracian frontier, to whose army Aurelian had succeeded in 257. Crinitus was still living in the reign of Aurelian in 273.<br>Postumus commands in Gaul, and for 10 years maintained his position, and defended that province from the barbarians.<br>After Valerian had arrived at Antioch, the *Borani,* a Gothic tribe, take Trapezus.<br>Xystus II bishop of Rome suffers martyrdom 6 Aug. 258. Cyprian being returned from exile is brought before the proconsul Galerius Maximus and suffers martyrdom 14 Sept. 258. |
| 259 | 1012 *Æmilianus* et *Bassus. Val. et Gallieni* 7 (from autumn) *trib. pot.* 7 from Jan. 1.<br>The Goths, encouraged by the success of their brethren at Trapezus, in a second inroad plunder Bithynia. After the winter had passed (the winter of $25\frac{8}{9}$), coasting along the western shore of the Euxine, they take Chalcedon, Cius, Apamea, and Prusa; Nicomedia and Nicæa are plundered and burnt. They fail in the attempt upon Cyzicus, which is defended by the waters of the Rhyndacus. The Goths return laden with spoil to their station near the Tauric Chersonese. Valerian hearing the fate of Bithynia marched from Antioch to Cappadocia, but without proceeding farther returned. The |

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| | ravage of Bithynia may be placed in the spring and the march of Valerian to Cappadocia in the summer of 259.<br>Pontius the deacon of Cyprian, the companion of his exile, left an account of his martyrdom.<br>During the vacancy after the death of Xystus (6 Aug. 258—21 July 259) the Roman church is administered by the presbyters. Dionysius is appointed bishop of Rome 22 July 259. |
| 260 | 1013 *P. Cornelius Sæcularis II Junius Donatus II. Val. et Gallieni* 8 (from autumn) *trib. pot.* 8 from Jan. 1.<br>Saloninus son of Gallienus is slain at Agrippina by the Gauls, or by Postumus; and Postumus is proclaimed in Gaul. The *Cæsar* Saloninus has already this title in the Code of Justinian at Nov. 17 A. D. 255. He appears upon the Alexandrian coins of Gallienus of the following years:<br>L $\beta'$ commencing 29 Aug. 254. See 254.<br>L $\gamma'$ ——————— 29 Aug. 255<br>L $\delta'$ ——————— 29 Aug. 256<br>L $\epsilon'$ ——————— 29 Aug. 257<br>L $\varsigma'$ ——————— 29 Aug. 258<br>L $\zeta'$ ——————— 29 Aug. 259.<br>And he appears in the Code of Justinian at 15 May 260. His death therefore may be placed about June 260. After the death of Saloninus, his younger brother is appointed Cæsar in his stead.<br>The army of Valerian, being wasted by the pestilence after the return from Cappadocia (in 259), is defeated by the Persians, and Valerian himself falls into the hands of Sapor. Coins of Valerian were issued after autumn 260, namely one of Ægæ in Cilicia bearing the year 307; one of Augusta in Cilicia inscribed with the year 241; and these epochs, the 307th year of Ægæ and the 241st of Augusta, commenced in autumn 260. Valerian is upon an Alexandrian coin bearing L $\eta'$ which commenced 29 Aug. 260. No coins inscribed with his name are extant after A. D. 26$\frac{0}{T}$, but he appears in one law of A. D. 262, and in one law of Jan. 8 A. D. 265. If these two inscriptions are genuine, they will confirm the opinion that Valerian survived his captivity some years, and that after his captivity he was still considered emperor by the Romans. That he was not captured before 260 appears from his march to Cappadocia in 259; that he was still living in 264 appears from Trebellius Gallien. c. 10.<br>Ingenuus governor of Pannonia is proclaimed by the army of Mœsia. He is overthrown by Gallienus; when Regalianus, collecting the scattered forces of Ingenuus, assumes the purple. Regalianus is still living in 263.<br>Odenathus of Palmyra repulses Sapor. |
| 261 | 1014 *P. Licinius Gallienus Aug. IV* et *Volusianus. Gallieni* 9 (from autumn) *trib. pot.* 9 from Jan. 1. |

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| | Macrianus, supported by Ballista, is proclaimed in the East with his sons Macrianus and Quietus in the beginning of this year. In the Alexandrian coins of Macrianus L $\beta'$ commences 29 Aug. 261; L $\alpha'$ therefore was current, and Macrianus was acknowledged at Alexandria, before that date; probably in the beginning of 261.<br>The sack of Tarraco by the *Franci* is referred to the 9th of Gallienus by Hieronymus. They occupied Spain during 12 years A. D. 256—267, within which period Tarraco might have been occupied at the date assigned by Hieronymus.<br>The rhetoricians Paulus and Andromachus, and the historian Dexippus, flourished at Athens from the time of Gallienus to the time of Probus, within 261—282.<br>On the captivity of Valerian his son by an edict stays the persecution of the Christians. At this period Demetrianus is bishop of Antioch, Firmilianus of Cæsarea in Cappadocia, Gregory and his brother Athenodorus, disciples of Origen, presided over the churches of Pontus, in Cæsarea of Palestine Domnus had succeeded Theoctistus, and was soon succeeded by Theotecnus, who lived to the times of Eusebius, and who was also a disciple of Origen. Hymenæus, who was long known to Eusebius, succeeded Mazabanus at Jerusalem in 262.<br>Manes in the 9th of Gallienus escapes into Mesopotamia, where he holds a disputation with Archelaus a Mesopotamian bishop, and with a presbyter Tryphon. Manes was afterwards pursued by the emissaries of the king of Persia, captured, and put to death. He flourished in the reigns of Sapor and Hormisdas, and was put to death by Vararam I within A. D. 273—275. |
| 262 | 1015 *P. Licinius Gallienus Aug. V* et *Faustinus. Gallieni* 10 (from autumn) *trib. pot.* 10 from Jan. 1.<br>Macrianus with his son Macrianus is defeated and slain in Illyricum by Aureolus, who had assumed the empire in that province. Quietus son of Macrianus is slain in Asia, and Odenathus reigns in the East. As Macrianus reached his second year at Alexandria, commencing Aug. 29 A. D. 261, these events may be placed in 262.<br>To the 5th consulship of Gallienus are referred an earthquake, a pestilence, and the inroads of the Goths, who occupied Thrace, ravaged Macedonia, and besieged Thessalonica, although they were repulsed from Achaia. Meanwhile another army of Goths plundered Asia Minor, and destroyed the temple of Diana at Ephesus.<br>The surprise and plunder of Antioch by the Persians may be placed at this year, from a notice in Hieronymus, who records it at the 10th of Gallienus.<br>(Porphyry visits Rome but without being known to Plotinus.) |

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| | Dionysii *ad Hermammonem epistola:* on the persecution under Valerian, which lasted 42 months according to Dionysius. Written after the death of Macrianus, and at the close of the *ninth* year of Gallienus, who had reigned 7 years with his father A. D. 253—260. Macrianus therefore had perished before the autumn of 262, when the 9th year of Gallienus ended.<br>Hymenæus succeeds at Jerusalem in the 10th of Gallienus. He probably presided 36 years, from the 10th of Gallienus to the 14th of Diocletian, A. D. 262—298. |
| 263 | 1016 *Albinus II* et *Dexter. Gallieni* 11 (from autumn,) *trib. pot.* 11 from Jan. 1.<br>Gallienus celebrates the *decennalia.* An Alexandrian coin of Gallienus is inscribed δεκαετήρια κυρίου L ι'. The 10th year began at Alexandria 29 Aug. 262, and this coin fixes the *decennalia* to 263.<br>At this time Postumus reigned in Gaul, Regalianus in Mœsia, Aureolus in Illyricum, Æmilianus in Egypt, Odenathus in the East. Saturninus was also compelled by his army to assume the empire.<br>Porphyry in the 30th year of his age, and in the 10th of the reign of Gallienus, passes from Greece to Rome, where he is introduced to Plotinus, who was then about 59 years old. Amelius is with Plotinus in the 18th year of his residence at Rome. Plotinus was favoured by Gallienus and Salonina. |
| 264 | 1017 *P. Licinius Gallienus Aug. VI* et *Saturninus. Gallieni* 12 (from autumn,) *trib. pot.* 12 from Jan. 1.<br>Odenathus successfully makes war upon the Persians, occupies Mesopotamia, penetrates to Ctesiphon, and is declared Augustus by Gallienus in the 6th consulship of Gallienus.<br>Porphyry is at Rome 6 years A. D. 263—268 with Plotinus, who in this period composes 24 volumes N° 22—45. Works were also composed at this period by Amelius and Porphyry. Diophanes the orator and Eubulus the Platonist mentioned at this time by Porphyry.<br>Paul of Samosata probably became bishop of Antioch within the 9th year of Gallienus, in the beginning of 262. The first council was held upon him before the death of Dionysius of Alexandria, who died in the 12th year of Gallienus. The bishops present were Firmilian of Cæsarea, Gregory and Athenodorus from Pontus, Helenus of Tarsus, Hymenæus of Jerusalem, Theotecnus of Cæsarea in Palestine, Maximus of Bostra. But Paul was not deposed till the reign of Aurelian. See 270. |
| 265 | 1018 Ol. 261 *P. Licinius Valerianus II* et *Lucillus. Gallieni* 13 (from autumn,) *trib. pot.* 13 from Jan. 1. |

Postumus in Gaul associates Victorinus, who attained his 3rd tribunician year and was slain not later than the beginning of 268; which determines his elevation to 265, in the 8th year of Postumus. Postumus has now defended the empire in Gaul from 258, Odenathus in Syria from 260.

Longini *de fine ad Plotinum et Gentilianum Amelium.* Longinus in the procem names the philosophers whom he had seen in his youth or who were still living. He divides them into two classes, those who left written works, and those who left none. Of the first were the Platonists Euclides, Democritus, Proclinus, Plotinus, Amelius, the stoics Themistocles, Phœbion, Annius, Medius, the peripatetic Heliodorus. Of the latter class were Platonists, Ammonius Saccas, Origenes, Theodotus, Eubulus; stoics, Herminus, Lysimachus, Athenæus, Musonius; peripatetics Ammonius and Ptolemy.

Longinus having praised the works of Plotinus and Amelius, as superior to those of the other philosophers, mentions his own pupil Porphyry. This treatise *de fine* was written after Porphyry had heard Plotinus for some time, and while Plotinus was still alive; therefore within 265—267.

Dionysius of Alexandria after an episcopate of 17 years died in the 12th of Gallienus, and was succeeded by Maximus, who presided 18 years. The letter of Dionysius upon Paul of Samosata in 264 is mentioned by the bishops in their epistle quoted by Eusebius. "Dionysius sent a letter to An-" tioch, of which we subjoin a copy. Firmilian, who came " twice to Antioch, condemned the innovations of Paul, and " was about to come to Antioch now, but died at Tarsus on " his way." Firmilian therefore died on his journey to a third synod, which was held at the close of 269. The death of Dionysius may be placed at the end of 264 or beginning of 265. Maximus is named by Dionysius himself, " My fellow " presbyter Maximus, the deacons Faustus, Eusebius, Chæ-" remon." Eusebius was afterwards bishop of Laodicea in Syria, Faustus perished with Petrus of Alexandria in the 9th year of the persecution.

266 1019 *P. Licinius Gallienus Aug. VII* et *Sabinillus. Gallieni* 14 (from autumn,) *trib. pot.* 14 from Jan. 1.

In the Alexandrian coins of Gallienus L α′ and L β′ are described at 254, L γ′—ζ′ at 260, L ι′ at 263. His remaining years in Alexandrian computation are these:

L ια′ commenced 29 Aug. 263
L ιβ′ ———— 29 Aug. 264
L ιγ′ ———— 29 Aug. 265
L ιδ′ ———— 29 Aug. 266
L ιε′ ———— 29 Aug. 267 and was current at his death.

Lupercus of Berytus a grammarian flourished a little before the reign of Claudius II.

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| | Callinicus Suetonius of Syria, or of Petra, a sophist, taught at Athens in the time of Gallienus, to whom he addressed a discourse. Contemporary with Genethlius of Petra. See 255. He was author of a history of Alexandria in 10 books. His history is quoted by Hieronymus, and had been read by Porphyry. |
| 267 | 1020 *Paternus* et *Arcesilaus*. *Gallieni* 15 (from autumn,) *trib. pot.* 15 from Jan. 1.<br>Odenathus is slain with his son Herodes. Zenobia governs Palmyra with Vabalathus. The second year—L β′—of Vabalathus and Zenobia began at Alexandria 29 Aug. 267. Therefore the first year was current before that date. Inscriptions, given in F. Rom. Vol. 2. p. 62, determine that Herodes was still living in April. We may therefore place the deaths of Odenathus and Herodes after April and before August A. D. 267.<br>At the time of the death of Odenathus Gallienus was in Greece; when he heard that Aureolus had assumed the purple at Milan. Leaving Marcianus to conduct the war against the Goths, Gallienus hastened to Italy to oppose Aureolus.<br>Postumus, who was contending with Lælianus in Gaul, is slain by his own soldiers. After his death Lælianus is slain by Victorinus son of Victoria. Postumus being slain, Marius assumes the empire. After this usurpation Victorinus is slain. Marius is then acknowledged by Victoria and slain two days after Victorinus. Coins of Postumus are extant marking his 10th year, inscribed *Imp. C. Postumus P. F. Aug. +p. m. tr. p. X.* Coins of Victorinus with his third year: *Victorinus Aug.+p. m. tr. p. III cos. II p. p.* Coins of Lælianus: *Imp. C. Lælianus P. F. Aug.* and *Imp. C. Ulp. Cor. Lælianus.* Coins of Marius: *Imp. C. M. Aur. Marius P. F. Aug.*<br>Postumus was still living when Gallienus proceeded to Greece. Tetricus already reigned in March 268. We may therefore assign the death of Postumus to the spring, the death of Lælianus some weeks after him, the death of Victorinus towards the close of the year. Marius after an occupation of some months is slain on the third day after Victorinus.<br>Dexippus collecting 2000 men repulses the *Heruli* after the sack of Athens. They had sailed with 500 ships from the Tauric Chersonese, and occupying Byzantium, Chalcedon, Cyzicus, and ravaging the islands Lemnos and Scyros they burnt Athens, Sparta, Corinth, and overran all Achaia, when Dexippus encountered them. After that repulse they spread themselves over Epirus Acarnania and Bœotia; and Gallienus intercepted and slew 3000 of them in Illyricum. |
| 268 | 1021 *Paternus II* et *Marinianus*. *Gallieni trib. pot.* 16 from Jan. 1. A coin of Gallienus bears *trib. pot. XVI cos. VII.* |

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| | Tetricus reigns in Gaul. The death of Marius happened at the close of 267, and the elevation of Tetricus followed at the end of that year or the beginning of 268.<br>Gallienus besieging Aureolus in Milan is slain by a conspiracy of Heraclianus, Marcianus, and Cecropius, who proclaim Claudius emperor. The elevation of Claudius is announced in the senate 24 March 268. Gallienus therefore was slain in March, and from his accession in the autumn of 253 had reigned about 14 years and a half, and from the captivity of Valerian in 260 something less than 8 years. Gallienus was 50 years old at his death.<br>Milan immediately surrenders to Claudius, and Aureolus is slain.<br>Claudius defeats the Alamanni in a great battle near the lake Benacus.<br>Alexandrian coins of Claudius are extant, bearing L. $\alpha'$, L. $\beta'$, L. $\gamma'$. L. $\alpha'$ was current to Aug. 28 A. D. 268, L. $\beta'$ commenced 29 Aug. 268, L. $\gamma'$ 29 Aug. 269, and was current at his death.<br>Porphyry in the 15th year of Gallienus retired to Sicily, where he conversed with one Probus, who dwelt at Lilybæum. |
| 269 | 1022 Ol. 262 *M. Aurelius Claudius Aug. II* et *Paternus. Claudii* 2 from March, *trib. pot.* 2.<br>The Goths, who to the number of 320,000, had occupied Illyricum and Macedonia, are overthrown by Claudius, who engaged them at Naissus in Mœsia. The war was continued till the following year.<br>Saba and Timogenes the generals of Zenobia invading Egypt are defeated, and Egypt takes the oath of allegiance to Claudius.<br>Plotinus in the 1st year of Claudius sends 5 books to Porphyry, N° 46—50; and in the beginning of the 2nd year 4 other books, N° 51—54.<br>Longinus flourished in the reign of Claudius. But as he taught Porphyry he was already eminent at least 30 years before the reign of Claudius.<br>Dexippi *Chronica.* This chronicle, embracing the early times, the annual archons at Athens, the Olympiads, the consuls, ended at the first year of Claudius. Eunapius continued the history from that epoch.<br>The last council upon Paul of Samosata was held before the death of Dionysius of Rome; for the epistle of the bishops in Eusebius (see 265) is addressed to Dionysius of Rome and Maximus of Alexandria. Therefore before 26 Dec. 269, when Dionysius died. Malchion a presbyter of Antioch was distinguished at this synod. |
| 270 | 1023 *Antiochianus* et *Orfitus. Claudii* 3 from March, *trib. pot.* 3 from Jan. 1.<br>The Goths, who survived the defeat of 269, their fleet of |

2000 ships having been destroyed, took refuge in mount Hæmus, where they were wasted by famine and pestilence, and pressed on all sides by the Roman forces. But Claudius himself died of the pestilence which, after the Gothic war had been completed, affected the Roman army. He died at Sirmium in the 3rd year of his reign at the age of 56. As his birthday was May 10, he might enter his 56th year 10 May 269. Aurelian had succeeded before August 270, for in the Alexandrian coins of Aurelian L. $\alpha'$ was current till Aug. 28, and L $\beta'$ commenced 29 Aug. 270. Quintillus has also L $\alpha'$ upon Alexandrian coins, which was also current before L. $\alpha'$ of Aurelian. We must therefore refer the death of Claudius to the beginning of his 3rd year, before the summer of 270. His 3rd tribunician year, from Jan. 1, is attested by an inscription, when he had not yet the title *Gothicus*.

After the death of Claudius, Quintillus was proclaimed in Italy, and Aurelian at Sirmium. But Quintillus after 17 days destroyed himself at Aquileia.

Aurelian after his elevation first visited Rome, and then engaged the Goths in Pannonia. After his Pannonian campaign he encountered the Marcomanni and Alamanni in Italy before the close of this year. These transactions make it probable that he began to reign before midsummer, which agrees with his Alexandrian coins.

Plotinus dies in Campania at the end of the 2nd year of Claudius, at the age of 66, after a residence of 26 years at Rome. Porphyry at this time was at Lilybæum, Amelius at Apamea, Castricius at Rome; only Eustochius was present. Of his disciples Zethus, Zoticus, Paulinus, died before him. He had female disciples Gemina and her daughter Gemina, and Amphiclea.

Felix is appointed bishop of Rome. His predecessor died 26 Dec. 269, and his election was about 1 Jan. 270.

Paul of Samosata is deposed, by an order from Aurelian. The synod was held some months before Aurelian's accession, but, as the order for Paul's removal was issued by him, the deposition is brought to the year 270.

Domnus, the son of a former bishop Demetrianus, succeeds Paul, and is succeeded by Timæus in 272.

271 1024 *L. Domitius Valerius Aurelianus Aug. M. Ceionius Virius Bassus II. Aureliani* 2, *trib. pot.* 2 from Jan. 1.

The Marcomanni being in Italy, the Sibylline books are consulted. The letter of Aurelian upon this subject is considered in the Senate 11 Jan. 271. From whence it is proved that the Marcomanni were in Italy in the autumn of 270, that the check was sustained by Aurelian at Milan towards the close of that year, and that his letter to the senate was written in the beginning of January 271. After Jan. 11 Aurelian defeated the Marcomanni. He was victor in three battles: at

Placentia, at the river Metaurus, and in the plains of the Ticinus.

After the repulse of the Marcomanni, the Juthungi, an Alamannic tribe, are defeated on the Danube. Briefly noticed by Zosimus as the sequel of the Marcomannic war.

Aurelian, having granted peace to the Vandals, returns to Rome, and begins to rebuild the walls.

Longini *epistola ad Porphyrium.* Addressed to Porphyry in Sicily. Probably written after the death of Plotinus, and therefore within the 1st or 2nd of Aurelian.

**272** 1025 *Quietus* et *Voldumianus.* *Aureliani* 3, *trib. pot.* 3 from Jan. 1.

Aurelian in his progress to the war with Zenobia defeated the barbarians in Thrace and Illyricum, slew 5000 of the Goths beyond the Danube, and entered Bithynia. After this, he occupied Ancyra, Tyana, Antioch, Emesa, overthrew the Palmyrenes in a battle, and laid siege to Palmyra.

Alexandrian coins of Vabalathus and Zenobia (for Zenobia was acknowledged in Egypt) attest that the 4th of Vabalathus coincided with the 1st of Aurelian, the 5th with the 2nd, the 6th with the 3rd, the 7th with the 4th; as then the 2nd of Aurelian was computed at Alexandria from Aug. 29 A. D. 270, the 5th of Vabalathus began at the same date, and the other years are fixed as follows:

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Vabalathi et Zenobiæ* | L. β′ | commenced | | 29 Aug. 267 |
| ——— | L. γ′ | ——— | | 29 Aug. 268 |
| ——— | L. δ′ | ——— | | 29 Aug. 269 |
| ——— | L. ε′ | *Aureliani* | L. β′ | 29 Aug. 270 |
| ——— | L. ϛ′ | ——— | L. γ′ | 29 Aug. 271 |
| ——— | L. ζ′ | ——— | L. δ′ | 29 Aug. 272 |

These coins determine the siege of Palmyra to the close of 272. Consistently with the progress of Aurelian from Rome to the Danube, and from the Danube to Palmyra, within the present year.

Hormisdas succeeded his father Sapor in Persia. Sapor reigned 31 years which terminate at the beginning of 272. See 241. Hormisdas reigns one year and ten days.

Nicomachus a historian flourished in the time of Aurelian and Zenobia.

Manes is placed in the episcopate of Felix A. D. 270—274 by Eusebius, and in the reign of Aurelian by Suidas. This date for Manes is consistent with the Oriental accounts of his death. See 261. Scythianus is his disciple, to whom he addresses a letter quoted by Photius. Timæus succeeds Domnus at Antioch.

**273** 1026 Ol. 263 *M. Claudius Tacitus* et *Placidianus.* *Aureliani* 4, *trib. pot.* 4 from Jan. 1.

Zenobia is captured in the beginning of 273. After settling

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| | the affairs of the East, Aurelian returned to Europe and encountered the Carpi. From hence he marched back to Palmyra; for the Palmyrenes, taking advantage of his absence, had revolted again. Aurelian took and destroyed the city, and had reached Carrhæ, 150 English miles from Palmyra on his second return to Europe, when he was called into Egypt by the revolt of Firmus, whom he speedily subdued. These movements—the march from Palmyra to Thrace and from Thrace back again to Palmyra—a march of at least twice 750 miles—thence 150 miles to Carrhæ, and 600 to Alexandria, with the acts performed in all these places—will occupy the remainder of the year, and bring Aurelian to the close of 273, before his expedition into Gaul.<br>Vararam I son of Hormisdas reigns in Persia 3 years. The $1^{y}\ 0\ 10^{d}$ of his predecessor will place his accession at the beginning of 273, and the accession of his successor Vararam II at the beginning of 276.<br>Longinus the philosopher, the preceptor of Porphyry, was in the service of Zenobia, and is put to death by Aurelian.<br>Eusebius bishop of Laodicea flourished in 273. His successor Anatolius is mentioned at 279. |
| 274 | 1027 *L. Domitius Valerius Aurelianus Aug. II C. Julius Capitolinus. Aureliani* 5, *trib. pot.* 5 from Jan. 1.<br>Tetricus surrenders himself and his army to Aurelian.<br>Triumph of Aurelian. Among the captives led in triumph are *Gotthi, Alani, Roxolani, Sarmatæ, Franci, Suevi, Vandali, Germani,* Tetricus and Zenobia.<br>After the triumph Aurelian founds a temple to the Sun, of which god his mother had been a priestess.<br>The Alexandrian coins of Aurelian number 6 years to his reign. We have seen the years α′ β′ γ′ δ′ at 270. 271. The remaining years are thus<br>L. ε′ commencing 29 Aug. 273<br>L. ϛ′ ——— 29 Aug. 274 and current at his death. |
| 275 | 1028 *L. Domitius Valerius Aurelianus Aug. III* et *Marcellinus. Aureliani trib. pot.* 6 from Jan. 1.<br>Aurelian is slain by the treachery of his notary between Heraclea and Byzantium at the end of March 275. His death is followed by an *interregnum* of 6 months, which ended Sept. 25. He was therefore slain before March 25, and had reigned about 5 years. The term assigned to him of $5^{y}\ 6^{m}$ includes the *interregnum,* and expresses the whole space from the elevation of Aurelian to the elevation of Tacitus.<br>Aurelian was born Sept. 9, and lived 61 years.<br>The Alexandrian coins of Ulpia Severina the wife of Aurelian offer only the years 6 and 7. L. ϛ′ was current from 29 Aug. 274, for five months before the death of Aurelian; |

L. ζ commenced 29 Aug. 275, one month before the elevation of Tacitus.

An inscription given in F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 311 describes Aurelian as *trib. pot. V cos. III.* The 6th tribunician year of Aurelian was current at his death, and is marked on a Roman coin. It had commenced therefore before March 275, and the second tribunician year had commenced before March 271. Whence we collect that his tribunician years, like those of his predecessors, from Marcus to Gallienus, were dated from Jan. 1. But as he died in his 3rd consulship, it follows that in this inscription either the tribunician year or the consulship is erroneously marked.

Felix bishop of Rome died in 274. He was succeeded by Eutychianus 5 Jan. 275, who presided $8^{y}$ $11^{m}$ $3^{d}$ and died Dec. 7 A. D. 283.

276 1029 *M. Claudius Tacitus Aug. II* et *Æmilianus.*

Death of Tacitus at Tarsus on the 200th day from his elevation. The 200th day will place his death at 11 April 276.

Florianus the brother of Tacitus is acknowledged at Rome, and Probus in the East. But Florianus is slain at Tarsus by his soldiers in the third month after his elevation. His reign is variously computed at $2^{m}$ $20^{d}$, or at 82, 84, 88, 89, or 97 days. About 84 days from April will place his death at the beginning of July 276.

Probus was proclaimed by his army soon after the death of Tacitus, and his reign may be dated from about April 276, consistently with his Alexandrian coins, which reckon L. β to commence 29 Aug. 276.

Vararam II king of Persia succeeds his father in the beginning of 276. See 273. His reign of 17 years will terminate at the beginning of 293.

Proæresius the sophist, a Cappadocian of Cæsarea, is born in 276, since his 87th year was current in autumn 362. He is said to have been contemporary with Libanius, whom the emperor Julian, to mortify Proæresius (for Proæresius was a Christian) preferred and honoured. Libanius, born in 314, was 38 years younger than Proæresius. But Proæresius continued in reputation to a late period, to his 87th year.

(Callicrates of Tyre, a Greek historian, wrote between A. D. 275, and A. D. 306.)

Eusebius in the Armenian copy of his Chronicle has 3 redundant years between the 13th of Commodus and the 1st of Probus, which Hieronymus properly omits. The years are thus exhibited.

| EUSEBIUS | HIERONYMUS |
|---|---|
| 2208 *Commodi* $13^{o}$ | 2208 *Commodi* $13^{o}$ |
| 2295 *Probi* $1^{o}$ | 2292 *Probi* $1^{o}$ |

The year 2208 began in Oct. 192; the 13th of Commodus in

March preceding: the year 2295 in Oct. 279, in the 4th of Probus. Hieronymus reduces the redundance, and places the 1st of Probus, beginning in April 276, at the right date.

Eusebius, by giving a 7th year to Probus, has a fourth interpolated year, which is also rightly omitted by Hieronymus; and at this period of their tables the variation is this.

| EUSEBIUS | HIERONYMUS |
|---|---|
| 2300 *Probi* 6° | 2297 *Probi* 6° |
| 2301 —— 7° | 2298 *Cari* 1° |
| 2302 *Cari* 1° | |

From these errors of the Armenian copy of Eusebius each year of *Diocletian* is four years below its true position.

277 1030 Ol. 264 *M. Aurelius Valerius Probus Aug. M. Aurelius Paulinus. Probi* 2 (from April.)

Probus was occupied in Asia for some time after the death of Florianus. He was at Sirmium 5 May 277, and reached Gaul with his army after that date. The German nations, the *Logiones*, the *Franci*, the *Burgundians*, the *Vandali*, after the death of Aurelian had occupied Gaul; Probus in this campaign delivered 70 cities of Gaul from captivity, slew 400,000 of the barbarians, and received the submission of 16,000.

278 1031 *M. Aurelius Valerius Probus Aug. II* et *Lupus. Probi* 3 (from April.)

Probus after his successes in Gaul marched in this campaign to Illyricum, and in his way secured the tranquillity of Rhætia. In Illyricum he compelled the Sarmatians to restore all their plunder. Then passing into Thrace he reduced the Goths who were spread through that province to submission. After these transactions he directed his course to the East, and in his progress delivered Isauria from Palfurius a powerful chief of banditti, whom he captured and put to death. Having secured the peace of Pamphylia, he penetrated into the Thebaid, overthrew a barbarous tribe, the Blemmyes, and recovered the cities Coptos and Ptolemais. After these victories, he received from the Persians offers of peace, which is concluded between the two empires. Probus then returned to Thrace, and settled 100,000 of the *Bastarnæ* in the Roman territory. These great events probably occupied two years, and the march into Illyricum may be placed in 278 and the reduction of Isauria and the Blemmyes in 279.

The Manichæan heresy is placed by Eusebius and Syncellus at the 4th of Probus, by Prosper at the consuls of A. D. 277. Hieronymus thus marks the date. "The Manichæan heresy "arose in the 2nd year of Probus, the 325th year of Antioch, "the 402nd of Tyre, the 324th of Laodicea, the 588th of

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| | "Edessa, the 380th of Ascalon." The 325th year of Antioch and the 588th of Edessa or of the *Seleucidæ* commenced in autumn A. D. 276. For Manes himself see 239. 261. 272.<br>Archelaus a Mesopotamian bishop, who disputed against Manes, flourished in the reign of Probus. |
| 279 | 1032 *M. Aurelius Valerius Probus Aug. III* et *Paternus. Probi* 4 (from April.)<br>Saturninus assumes the empire at Antioch.<br>Alexandrian coins of Probus are inscribed with the years from L. α′ to L. η′. The 8th of Probus in Alexandrian computation was at 29 Aug. 282, because 29 Aug. 283 belonged to Carinus and Numerian, and because Carus and Carinus were consuls Jan. 1 A. D. 283. Whence the preceding years of Probus are determined thus:<br>L. β′ commenced 29 Aug. 276<br>L. γ′ ———— 29 Aug. 277<br>L. δ′ ———— 29 Aug. 278<br>L. ε′ ———— 29 Aug. 279<br>L. ϛ′ ———— 29 Aug. 280<br>L. ζ′ ———— 29 Aug. 281<br>L. η′ ———— 29 Aug. 282, and was current at his death.<br>Anatolius bishop of Laodicea flourished. He succeeded Eusebius. See 273. The entire Paschal Chronicle of Anatolius, of which Eusebius has given a part, is extant in the Latin version of Rufinus. |
| 280 | 1033 *Messala* et *Gratus. Probi* 5 (from April.)<br>Saturninus is defeated and slain. Proculus and Bonosus, who had assumed the empire at Agrippina, and were acknowledged in Britain and Spain and Gaul, are overthrown. Proculus was surrendered by the Franks, and slain. Bonosus destroyed himself. Probus then granted permission to the Gauls to plant vineyards. He triumphed for the Germans and the Blemmyes.<br>The rise of Saturninus in 279 will place his fall in 280. The war with Bonosus might occur in 281, the planting of vineyards and other works of peace at the close of that year. The date of the triumph is not clear.<br>Cyrillus is bishop of Antioch. He was succeeded by Tyrannus in 302. Cyrillus is mentioned by Eusebius among the bishops who lived in his time, and in whose episcopate he heard Dorotheus. |
| 281 | 1034 Ol. 265 *M. Aurelius Valerius Probus Aug. IV* et *Tiberianus. Probi* 6 (from April.)<br>Some of the probable transactions of this year are mentioned at 280. |

282 | 1035 *M. Aurelius Valerius Probus Aug. V* et *Victorinus. Probi* 7 (from April.)

Probus, having exhibited shows at Rome in the Circus, passing through Illyricum on his route to the Persian war, is slain at Sirmium by his soldiers.

Probus survived Aug. 29 A. D. 282, because coins after that date were issued at Alexandria. He reigned therefore at the least till September, $6^{y}$ $5^{m}$ from April 276. He died at the age of 50 years. His birthday was Aug. 19, and perhaps he had completed his 50th year 18 Aug. 282.

Carus the prætorian præfect is elected emperor, who immediately appoints his sons Carinus and Numerian Cæsars. The country and origin of Carus are uncertain.

283 | 1036 *M. Aurelius Carus Aug. II M. Aurelius Carinus Cæsar. Cari trib. pot.* 2 from Jan. 1.

Carus immediately on his accession delivered Illyricum and Thrace from the Sarmatians, of whom he slew 16,000 and captured 20,000. Then with the consent of the whole army he undertook the Persian war, for which Probus had made preparation. Leaving Carinus to preside in Gaul, and taking Numerian with himself, he occupied Mesopotamia without meeting an enemy, and penetrated to Ctesiphon, the Persians being engaged in domestic factions. He subdued the Sarmatians in his march from Sirmium to the East, probably before the close of 282.

Carus being at Ctesiphon is killed by lightening. He died in his 61st year. Four testimonies in the Code of Justinian shew that Carus still lived at Nov. 12. 21. 24. 27 A. D. 283. He probably died at the end of November. His second tribunician year is recorded in an inscription.

The poets Nemesianus and Apollinaris were contemporary with Numerian, who was himself a poet. Nemesianus celebrated Carinus and Numerian after the death of Carus. His lines alluding to the victories of Carus at Ctesiphon in 283 were written in 284, while Numerian was still in the East and Carinus in Gaul.

Theonas succeeded Maximus at Alexandria, and presided 19 years. The 18 years of Maximus, computed from the death of Dionysius, might be completed in the beginning of 283. See 265.

Pierius flourished. A presbyter of Alexandria, reckoned a second Origen for eloquence. Achillas, also a presbyter of Alexandria, was contemporary with Pierius.

Caius is appointed bishop of Rome. His predecessor Eutychianus died 7 Dec. 283, Caius succeeded 17 Dec. 283. His pontificate of $12^{y}$ $4^{m}$ $6^{d}$ terminated 22 Ap. 296.

Hieronymus in Chron. differs from Eusebius and from himself in the reigns and deaths of Carus and his sons.

| | EUSEBIUS | HIERONYMUS |
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| | *Carus cum filiis an. II* | *Carus cum filiis an. II* |
| | 2302. 1 | 2298. 1 *Carus interiit.* |
| | 2303. 2 *Caro mortuo Numerianus occisus. itemque Carinus.* | 2299. 2 *Numerianus occisus est.* |
| | 2304. 1 *Diocletianus an. XX.* | 2300. 3 *Carinus occiditur.* |
| | | 2301. 1 *Diocletianus an. XX.* |

The 1st year of Diocletian in reality was conumerary with the Eusebian year 2300, which began Oct. 284. Hieronymus had corrected the excess of Eusebius (see 276), and would have arrived at the true chronology, but for his own error in giving a third year to Carus and his sons.

284 1037 *M. Aurelius Carinus Aug. II M. Aurelius Numerianus Aug.*

Numerian is slain by the fraud of his father-in-law Aper at Perinthus in the beginning of September. But Diocletian a native of Dalmatia, of obscure origin, being elected emperor kills Aper.

Diocletian was proclaimed at Chalcedon Sept. 17 A. D. 284, entered Byzantium as *Augustus* Sept. 27, and proceeded as consul Jan. 285. Numerian was therefore slain some days before Sept. 17. Confirmed by Alexandrian coins of Numerian inscribed L. α′ L. β′ L. γ′. These demonstrate that Aug. 29 occurred twice within his reign. Aug. 29 A. D. 285 belonged to Diocletian, 29 Aug. 282 to Probus. The intermediate years then belonged to Numerian. L. α′ was current till 28 Aug. 283, L. β′ commenced 29 Aug. 283, L. γ′ commenced 29 Aug. 284. At this date therefore Numerian was still living.

The Alexandrian coins of Carinus bear the same inscriptions as those of Numerian, namely, L. α′ L. β′ L. γ′.

Carinus at Rome celebrates the Roman games 4 Sept. 284. M. Aurelius Julianus upon hearing of the death of Carus had assumed the purple; and Carinus, when the news reached him of the elevation of Diocletian, proceeded after the end of September 284 to encounter first Julianus and then Diocletian. Julianus is overthrown and slain near Verona.

Calpurnius in his 7th Eclogue celebrates the Roman games of Carinus. This Eclogue was written towards the end of 284, after the games and before the fall of Carinus.

Agapius succeeds Theotecnus at Cæsarea in Palestine. In his episcopate Pamphilus flourished. A presbyter the friend of Eusebius. Pamphilus suffered death at Cæsarea under the persecution of Maximin in 309. He transcribed a great part of the works of Origen, and might assist Eusebius in composing the Apology for Origen.

Arnobius the preceptor of Lactantius taught at Sicca.

Syncellus brings his Chronography down to Diocletian.

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| | Continued by Theophanes at the request of Syncellus himself. Theophanes describes 529 years, and ends at the second year of Michael I A. D. 812. But Syncellus is inaccurate in the accessions of the emperors, and loses 6 years between the death of Augustus and the death of Probus. The true interval was 268 years, Syncellus reckons 262. Theophanes adopts and exaggerates the error of Syncellus; for he places the 1st year of Diocletian at A. D. 277, from whence it comes to pass that every transaction in his Chronicle is some years in advance of its real time. But he assigns the true number of years to the successive reigns, and his anachronisms may be corrected by the help of the Indictions, which are rightly noted in Theophanes. For the notation of Syncellus and Theophanes see F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 381. |
| 285 | 1038 Ol. 266 *C. Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus Aug. II* et *Aristobulus.*<br>*Diocletiani* 2 from Sept. 17.<br>Carinus encounters Diocletian in Mœsia, and is slain at Margus.<br>Diocletian associates Maximian, a Pannonian by birth, in power as *Cæsar*, before 5 Aug. 285. He winters at Nicomedia.<br>The Alexandrian coins of Diocletian are inscribed L. α′ L. β′ L. γ′ &c. to L. ιε′. L. β′ commenced 29 Aug. 285, L. γ′ 29 Aug. 286, L. δ′ 29 Aug. 287, L. ε′ 29 Aug. 288. Consequently L. ιε′ commenced 29 Aug. 298, and terminated 28 Aug. 299.<br>Theognostus flourished. The succession in the Alexandrian school (see 206) was this. The master of Pantænus was the first teacher, then Pantænus, Clemens, Origen, who was the fourth teacher. After Origen, Heraclas presides; then Dionysius; then Pierius; then Theognostus. Pierius might succeed Dionysius in 249. |
| 286 | 1039 *M. Junius Maximus II Vettius Aquilinus. Diocletiani* 3 from Sept. 17.<br>Diocletian at Nicomedia, where he had passed the winter, declares Maximian *Augustus* on the 1st of April. A coin of Maximian as Augustus issued before his consulship is extant bearing this inscription: *Maximianus Augustus* + *p. m. tr. p. p. p.* Issued within 1 Ap.—31 Dec. 286.<br>Maximian in Gaul subdues the *Bagaudæ*, a band of rustic plunderers led by Ælianus and Amandus, and restores the peace of the provinces. |
| 287 | 1040 *C. Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus Aug. III M. Aurelius Valerius Maximianus Augustus. Diocletiani* 4 from Sept. 17. *Maximiani* 2 from Ap. 1.<br>Maximian obtains a victory 1 Jan. 287. In the same year he passes the Rhine. |

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| | Carausius, a Menapian, commanded the fleet of Maximian in the British channel, to repel the Franks and Saxons, who infested the coasts of Gaul in that quarter. Being suspected of want of zeal, or want of good faith, in rendering an account of the booty he had taken, and being in danger of punishment or of death from Maximian, he passed into Britain and there assumed the purple. |
| 288 | 1041 *M. Aurelius Valerius Maximianus Aug. II* et *Pomponius Januarius.* *Diocletiani* 5 from Sept. 17. *Maximiani* 3 from Ap. 1.<br>The preparations of Maximian against Carausius occupied the year 288. |
| 289 | 1042 Ol. 267 *Bassus II* et *Quintianus.* *Diocletiani* 6 from Sept. 17, *Maximiani* 4 from Ap. 1.<br>Carausius in a naval war repulses Maximian and obtains peace. As the naval war commenced after 21 Ap. 289, and as the contest lasted some time, the peace may be referred to 290.<br>Mamertini *Panegyricus Maximiano Herculio dictus.* On 21 Ap. 289. Before the fleet had encountered Carausius, a meeting of the two emperors Diocletian and Maximian is noticed. Diocletian had repressed the Persians by a treaty and not by arms. He had lately entered Germany from Rhætia. |
| 290 | 1043 *C. Aur. Val. Diocletianus Aug. IV M. Aur. Val. Maximianus Aug. III.* *Diocletiani* 7 from Sept. 17, *Maximiani* 5 from Ap. 1.<br>Peace granted to Carausius. See 289.<br>Lactantius the disciple of Arnobius flourished in the reign of Diocletian. He was at Nicomedia in 303 at the time of the persecution, and was in extreme old age about the year 317. |
| 291 | 1044 *Tiberianus* et *Dio.* *Diocletiani* 8 from Sept. 17, *Maximiani* 6 from Ap. 1.<br>Diocletian and Maximian held a conference at Milan in the winter of 29♀. After the conference Diocletian was at Sirmium May 13.<br>A coin of Carausius is inscribed *p. m. tr. pot. V cos. IIII.* Carausius in Britain, like Postumus in Gaul, adopted the Roman forms. His second tribunician year and his first consulship would be dated 1 Jan. 288, which will fix *trib. pot. V* and *cos. IIII* to 1 Jan. 291.<br>Trebellius Pollio had already written the lives of the emperors from Philip and his son to Claudius and his brother Quintillus. Flavius Vopiscus prepares to write the life of Aurelian. Trebellius however published another edition of his life of Claudius addressed to Constantius; and the life of Au- |

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| | relian was not written by Vopiscus till after the resignation of Diocletian.<br>Mamertini *Genethliacus Maximiano Augusto dictus.* After the *Quinquennalia* 1 Ap. 291, and before the appointment of the *Cæsars* 1 March 292. The birthday of Maximian is celebrated. The actual days of the births of Diocletian and Maximian are not known. But we may probably assign this discourse to 291 between April and December. The orator alludes to his former panegyric. Naval trophies are promised. This is not a reference to Carausius or to Constantius. Carausius had already defeated Maximian at sea, Constantius had not yet taken the command. The reference is therefore general and indefinite; a vague promise of future victories. |
| 292 | 1045 *Hannibalianus* et *Asclepiodotus. Diocletiani* 9 from Sept. 17, *Maximiani* 7 from Ap. 1.<br>Africa is disturbed by Julianus and the *Quinquegentiani*, Egypt and Alexandria by Achilleus. On these accounts Julius Constantius and Galerius Maximianus are appointed Cæsars on the 1st of March 292. Constantius is Cæsar of the West under Maximian, and, repudiating his former wife, marries Theodora the step-daughter of Maximian; Galerius is Cæsar of the East, and marries Valeria the daughter of Diocletian. |
| 293 | 1046 Ol. 268 *C. Aurel. Val. Diocletianus Aug. V. M. Aurel. Val. Maximianus Aug. IV. Diocletiani* 10 from Sept. 17, *Maximiani* 8 from Ap. 1.<br>Carausius after holding Britain 6 years is slain by Allectus, who possesses Britain 3 years.<br>Vararam III king of Persia, succeeding his father Vararam II in the beginning of 293 (see 276) reigns four months. He is succeeded by his brother Narses, whose accession is placed in the 10th of Diocletian, and therefore after Sept. 17 of this year; and who reigned $7^{y}\ 5^{m}$, which would terminate in the 3rd or 4th month of 301.<br>Claudius Eusthenius was the secretary of Diocletian. He wrote the Lives of Diocletian, Maximian, Galerius, and Constantius, while they were yet living. |
| 294 | 1047 *Flavius Valerius Constantius Cæsar. C. Galerius Maximianus Cæsar. Diocletiani* 11 from Sept. 17, *Maximiani* 9 from Ap. 1.<br>Numerous laws are dated *Cæss. conss.* These laws are to be distributed among various years, and partly belong to *Cæss. conss.* 294, partly to *Cæss. III conss.* in 300, partly to *Cæss. IV conss.* in 302, or to *Cæss. V conss.* in 305. |
| 295 | 1048 *Tuscus* et *Anulinus. Diocletiani* 12 from Sept. 17, *Maximiani* 10 from Ap. 1.<br>The Carpi are defeated and settled in the Roman territory. |

296 | 1049 *C. Aurel. Val. Diocletianus Aug. VI Flavius Valerius Constantius Cæsar II. Diocletiani* 13 from Sept. 17, *Maximiani* 11 from Ap. 1.

Constantius recovers Britain, Allectus (see 293) being defeated and slain. During the absence of Constantius in Britain, Maximian guards the Rhine.

Arnobii *adversus gentes*. He wrote this work before U. C. 1050. Arnobius taught rhetoric at Sicca in Africa in the reign of Diocletian. He preceded Lactantius. But his disciple Lactantius was in extreme old age in 317. Wherefore Arnobius must have taught at Sicca in the very beginning of Diocletian's reign.

Eusebius in 296 saw Constantine with Diocletian in Palestine. See 297.

297 | 1050 Ol. 269 *M. Aurel. Val. Maximianus Aug. V C. Galerius Valerius Maximianus Cæsar II. Diocletiani* 14 from Sept. 17, *Maximiani* 12 from Ap. 1.

The *Quinquegentiani* are subdued in Africa by Maximian, while Diocletian, after besieging Alexandria for 8 months current, captured Achilleus and put him to death. He used his victory with severity, but permanently established many good regulations in Egypt.

Galerius in a Persian war sustained a defeat from Narses between Callinicus and Carrhæ. But soon collecting new forces he entered Armenia, routed Narses and plundered his camp: Diocletian holding an army of reserve in Mesopotamia. Galerius began his expedition while Diocletian was still at Alexandria; but all these events could not have happened in one campaign. The defeat of Galerius was in 297, but the retreat, the collection of new forces in Mœsia and Illyricum, and the march into Armenia, will extend the war into 298.

Eumenii *Panegyricus Constantio Cæsari recepta Britannia dictus*. The orator after a long silence addresses Constantius, who is present. After the recent defeat of the Carpi and the reduction of Egypt, and while the war with the Mauri was still pending. He mentions the passage into Britain, the death of Allectus, the defeat of the Franci by Constantius at London, the liberation of Britain. No allusion is made to Galerius in Persia, nor to the victory of Constantius over the Alamanni, who lost 60,000 men. The oration then was pronounced before these events, in 297.

Eumenius is now of mature age and experience.

Diocletian in his progress through Palestine on his way to Egypt to encounter Achilleus was accompanied by Constantine, and Eusebius saw them on that occasion in the autumn of 296. Constantine in the autumn of 296 was about 23 years of age. The age of Eusebius at that date is not known. No evidence remains to fix the year of his birth. He names

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| | among the bishops who lived in his time Eusebius of Laodicea (who died in 279), Theotecnus of Cæsarea, Hymenæus of Jerusalem (who died in 298), Caius of Rome, Cyrillus of Antioch (who died in 302). Eusebius calls those who flourished after the death of Dionysius of Alexandria in 265 "the men of his generation." He speaks of Dionysius himself and of Paul of Samosata as in his time. From these notices combined we may conclude that Eusebius was born about 265, which will extend his life to about 75 years. See 340. |
| 298 | 1051 *Anicius Faustus II* et *Gallus. Diocletiani* 15 from Sept. 17, *Maximiani* 13 from Ap. 1.<br>The battle in Armenia between Galerius and Narses, and the victory of Galerius, may be assigned to this year, because the war began in 297. Narses after his defeat concludes a peace with Diocletian and Galerius, and cedes five provinces on the Tigris.<br>Hymenæus is succeeded at Jerusalem by Zabdas, who is succeeded by Hermon in 300. |
| 299 | 1052 *C. Aurel. Val. Diocletianus Aug. VII M. Aurel. Val. Maximianus Aug. VI. Diocletiani* 16 from Sept. 17, *Maximiani* 14 from Ap. 1.<br>The Marcomanni are defeated.<br>The Alexandrian coins of Maximian extend to his eleventh year. L. β commenced 29 Aug. 286, L. ια 29 Aug. 295. The coins of the Cæsars Constantius and Galerius bear their 4th year. L. β began in Alexandrian computation 29 Aug. 292. L. δ 29 Aug. 294, and was current with the 10th of Maximian. But the Alexandrian coins of Diocletian extend to his 15th year (see 285), which terminates 28 Aug. 299.<br>Eumenii *pro instaurandis scholis oratio.* After the Persian victory of Galerius. The orator recounts the reduction of Egypt by Diocletian, the subjection of the Moors by Maximian, the recovery of Britain by Constantius, and lastly the Persian victory of Galerius. This oration is delivered at Augustodunum before the governor of the province.<br>Eumenius had never before spoken in the forum. He mentions his salaries and offices, and recites a letter of Constantius assigning to him as professor of Rhetoric at Augustodunum a salary of 600,000 sesterces. This sum Eumenius proposes to employ in the restoration of the schools. |
| 300 | 1053 *Flavius Valerius Constantius Cæsar III C. Galerius Valerius Maximianus Cæsar III. Diocletian* 17 from Sept. 17, *Maximiani* 15 from Ap. 1.<br>(Constantius in the country of the Lingones encountered the Alamanni, of whom he slew 60,000. This victory is referred by Hieronymus to the 16th of Diocletian. It was |

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| | later than the Panegyric of Eumenius addressed to Constantius in 297. (see 297.) Eumenius in his Panegyric upon Constantine in 310 mentions that victory of Constantius, but without marking the time.)<br>Methodius flourished. Bishop first of Olympus in Lycia, and then of Tyre. Methodius is marked as the first writer against Origen. He had already written against him before 308. For the works of Methodius see F. Rom. Vol. I p. 343. He suffered martyrdom at the close of the persecution. See 312.<br>Hermon succeeds Zabdas at Jerusalem. |
| 301 | 1054 Ol. 270 *Titianus II* et *Nepotianus*. *Diocletiani* 18 from Sept. 17, *Maximiani* 16 from Ap. 1.<br>Hoormuz or Hormisdas II succeeding his father Narses reigns $7^{y}$ $5^{m}$. This period, commencing in the 3rd or 4th month of 301 (see 293), will terminate in the 8th or 9th month of 308, and the life and reign of his posthumous son Sapor II might begin at the close of 308, or the commencement of 309.<br>Porphyrii *Vita Plotini*. Written in his 68th year, which was current in the autumn of 301.<br>Theonas of Alexandria in the 19th year of his episcopate is succeeded by Petrus, who suffered martyrdom in the ninth year of the persecution and the eleventh of his episcopate, towards the close of 311. |
| 302 | 1055 *Fl. Val. Constantius Cæsar IV C. Galerius Val. Maximianus Cæsar IV*. *Diocletiani* 19 from Sept. 17, *Maximiani* 17 from Ap. 1.<br>Diocletian and Maximian triumph at Rome for the victory over Narses. Diocletian and Galerius winter in Bithynia.<br>Meletius an Egyptian bishop is condemned by Petrus, in the 55th year before A. D. 356.<br>Tyrannus in the 18th year of Diocletian succeeds Cyrillus at Antioch. |
| 303 | 1056 *C. Aurel. Val. Diocletianus Aug. VIII M. Aurel. Val. Maximianus Aug. VII*. *Diocletiani* 20 from Sept. 17, *Maximiani* 18 from Ap. 1.<br>The persecution of the Christians begins in February at Nicomedia; in March in some other cities, in April and at Easter in Palestine. The edict of Diocletian was published at Nicomedia 24 Feb. 303.<br>Diocletian celebrates the *Vicennalia* at Rome 20 Nov. 303.<br>Eugenius not long after the beginning of the persecution (probably before the end of 303) revolts at Seleucia, but is soon overcome. |
| 304 | 1057 *C. Aur. Val. Diocletianus Aug. IX M. Aur. Val. Maxi-* |

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| | *mianus Aug. VIII. Diocletiani* 21 from Sept. 17, *Maximiani* 19 from Ap. 1.<br>Diocletian is at Ravenna Jan. 1, and at Nicomedia at the close of the year. |
| 305 | 1058 Ol. 271 *Fl. Val. Constantius Cæsar V C. Galerius Val. Maximianus Cæsar V.*<br>Diocletian at Nicomedia. His abdication 1 May 305. Galerius is appointed *Augustus*. Severus and Maximinus are named *Cæsars*. On the same day Maximian abdicates at Milan, and is succeeded by Constantius as *Augustus*. Diocletian retires to Salona, Maximian to Lucania.<br>Diocletian had reigned $20^{y}\ 7^{m}\ 14^{d}$ from 17 Sept. 284, Maximian $19^{y}\ 1^{m}$ from 1 April 286. |
| 306 | 1059 *Fl. Valer. Constantius Augustus VI C. Galerius Val. Maximianus Augustus VI. Constantii* 2 *Galerii* 2 from May 1.<br>Constantine escapes to his father Constantius, who was then at Bononia preparing his last expedition against the Caledonians, a little before his death. Constantine was the son of Helena. She was not the concubine but the wife of Constantius; who divorced her by command of Diocletian and Maximian that he might marry Theodora in 292. Helena was of humble origin. Her son was born at Naissus.<br>Constantius after a victory over the Picts died at York, and his son Constantine was proclaimed *Augustus* by the army 25th July 306. But Galerius named Severus Augustus, and Constantine only Cæsar, with Maximin. Constantius had reigned from 1 March 292 $13^{y}\ 2^{m}$ as Cæsar, and $1^{y}\ 2^{m}\ 24^{d}$ as Augustus.<br>After the death of Constantius Maxentius son of Maximian is proclaimed Augustus at Rome by the prætorian guards 27 Oct. 306.<br>Vopiscus publishes the life of Aurelian (which he had prepared to write many years before) after the abdication of Diocletian, and yet before the death of Constantius. After this the other lives were written. Carinus was the last, and yet Carinus was composed at least before the death of Maximian A.D. 310.<br>The grandfather of Vopiscus was present in 280 when Saturninus was proclaimed Augustus, and in 284 when Diocletian slew Aper. The soldiers trained under Probus were his father's contemporaries, of whom he names Carus, Diocletian, Constantius, Asclepiodotus, Annibalianus, with many others.<br>Eusebius at Cæsarea in Palestine is the teacher of Apphianus, who, before he had reached his 20th year, was martyred 2 Ap. 306.<br>Socrates begins his history from the death of Constantius, and the elevation of Constantine on the 25th of July 306. |

307 1060 *M. Aurel. Valerius Maximianus Aug. IX Flavius Valerius Constantinus Cæsar. Galerii* 3 from May 1, *Constantini* 2 from July 25.

Galerius sent Severus whom he had appointed Augustus, against Maxentius to Rome. But Maximian had now resumed the empire, and Severus is deserted by his army and escapes to Ravenna, where he is taken, or delivers himself up, and is slain. Galerius himself attempts Rome, but is repulsed.

Licinius is now appointed Augustus by Galerius at Carnuntum 11 Nov. 307, and the title of *filii Augustorum* is conferred upon Maximin and Constantine.

Trebellius Pollio addresses his *life of Claudius* to Constantine *Augustus*. He had already published these lives before 291. Wherefore we must suppose with Casaubon that he now published a second edition of the life of Claudius.

*Panegyricus Maximiano et Constantino*. Delivered at the marriage of Constantine and Fausta. Maximian had sought Constantine after the death of Severus, and this marriage occurred about the time of the attack of Galerius upon Rome. The orator mentions the resumption of the empire by Maximian. Constantine at this time receives the title of *Augustus* from Maximian.

Pamphilus was imprisoned after Nov. 5th in the 5th year of the persecution in Palestine. He remained with his companions two years in prison.

308 1061 *M. Aurel. Val. Maximianus Aug. X C. Galerius Val. Maximianus Aug. VII. Galerii* 4 from May 1. *Constantini* 3 from July 25. *Licinii* 2 from Nov. 11.

Maxentius, who is now in Italy, assumes the consulship with his son Romulus. But the army in Africa, rejecting Maxentius, proclaims Alexander, who appears as Augustus upon coins of Carthage and of Tripolis.

Galerius declares Maximinus Daza and Constantine *Augusti*.

Helladius flourished, an Egyptian, the author of a *Chrestomathia*.

Julianus the sophist flourished in the reign of Constantine: of Cæsarea in Cappadocia, contemporary with Ædesius; and Ædesius is now about 30 years of age: Proæresius after his studies at Antioch found Julianus at Athens. And Proæresius in this year is 32 years of age. He succeeded Julianus at Athens before 342. These particulars establish that Julianus taught at Athens about A. D. 306—342. Julianus is said by Suidas to be contemporary with the sophist Callinicus. A second Callinicus, a later sophist than Callinicus, who is described at 266.

Pamphili et Eusebii *pro Origene libri VI*. Hieronymus, who in 392 had given the Defence of Origen to Pamphilus, renounces that opinion in 402, and complains that Rufinus had

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| | deceived him. Hence it appears that Rufinus had already translated the *Apology for Origen* before the year 392. According to Photius however the first five books of that work were written by Pamphilus, and the 6th by Eusebius, who completed it after the death of the martyr, who perished in 309. |
| 309 | 1062 Ol. 272 *Post consulatum Val. Maximiani Aug. X Galerii Maximiani Aug. VII. Galerii* 5 from May 1. *Constantini* 4 from July 25. *Licinii* 3 from Nov. 11.<br>Maxentius and Romulus are consuls again a second time. Confirmed by coins bearing *Imp. Maxentius P.F. Aug. cons. II.* and *Imp. Maxentius P. F. Aug.+consul II p. p. proconsul.*<br>Shahpoor or Sapor II was born after the death of his father Hormisdas II, at the end of 308 or beginning of 309. See 301. His life and reign extended to 70 or 71 years, and was terminated in 379. Sapor and his wars with Constantius II are noticed at 338, 346, 358, 360. He received Nisibis from Jovian in 363. He renewed war with the empire in 371.<br>Onasimus flourished in the reign of Constantine. A native of Sparta, a sophist and historian; the father of Apsines of Lacedæmon, who was the rival of Proæresius. |
| 310 | 1063 *II post consulatum Val. Maximiani Aug. X Galerii Maximiani Aug. VII. Galerii* 6 from May 1. *Constantini* 5 from July 25. *Licinii* 4 from Nov. 11.<br>Maximian, who had resumed the empire in 307, and had married his daughter Fausta to Constantine, and had been expelled by his own son Maxentius, was captured at Massilia by Constantine in 309, and put to death in 310. He died at the age of 60 years.<br>Sickness of Galerius at the close of his 18th year, and yet after the death of Maximian. But that 18th year was completed 28 Feb. 310, which determines the death of Maximian to the beginning of 310.<br>Eumenii *Panegyricus Constantino.* Delivered after the death of Maximian, and therefore after Jan. or Feb. 310. The orator describes the turbulence of Maximian, his second reception by Constantine in Gaul, his assumption of the empire for the third time, his flight from Arelate to Massilia, his capture there, the clemency of Constantine. The moderation of Diocletian at this time is praised.<br>Constantine is present at this discourse, which is delivered by his command on the anniversary of the city; that is, of Treves. Eumenius mentions his own age: *mediæ ætatis hominem*—his five children, and his scholars in rhetoric. |
| 311 | 1064 *C. Galerius Valerius Maximianus VIII. Constantini* 6 from July 25. *Licinii* 5 from Nov. 11.<br>An edict is issued at Nicomedia 30 April 311 to stay the |

persecution. Followed by the death of Galerius, who expired in May 311. The tribunician power of Galerius was conferred 1 March 292, and the 20th year was current 1 May 311, at the time of the edict. From his appointment as Cæsar 1 March 292 to his death in May 311 are 19 years and more than two months; from his elevation as Augustus 1 May 305 are six years.

Maximin after the death of Galerius is master of Asia.

After the death of Maximian, Maxentius leading a force under the prætorian prefect Rufus Volusianus overthrows Alexander, who is slain, and Carthage and Africa are occupied by Maxentius.

Eumenii *gratiarum actio Constantino.* After the 5th year of Constantine was completed. The 5th year was completed 24 July 311, and this oration was composed soon after. Eumenius addresses Constantine at Treves in behalf of Augustodunum. In his youth he remembered the reign of Claudius in 269; which agrees with the age of the orator at 310.

Antonius the monk is noticed at this date by Athanasius. See 357.

312 1065 *Flavius Valerius Constantinus Aug. II P. Valerius Licinianus Licinius Aug. II. Constantini* 7 from July 25. *Licinii* 6 from Nov. 11.

Constantine, collecting the forces of Gaul and Britain, leaving a part to defend the Rhine, descends with the rest from the Alps into Italy, against Maxentius, who, collecting still more numerous forces from Rome and Italy, from Carthage and Sicily, prepares to meet him. But the city of Sigusium at the foot of the Alps is stormed and nearly burnt by Constantine. The cavalry of Maxentius is defeated in the plains of Taurini. Ruricius, who commanded in Verona for Maxentius, is overthrown and slain. After the victory, Verona surrenders to the conqueror. Having razed all the cities of Northern Italy, Constantine proceeded to encounter Maxentius himself, who is defeated in a great battle at the Mulvian bridge, is borne along by the crowd of fugitives and drowned in the Tiber. He had reigned 6 years from 27 Oct. 306, and perished Oct. 27 A. D. 312, on the first day of his 7th year.

The Indictions begin at Sept. 1 A. D. 312.

Jamblichus of Chalcis in Syria, the philosopher, the disciple of Porphyry, flourished in the reign of Constantine. He was also the disciple of Anatolius. Among the disciples of Jamblichus were Sopater of Syria, Ædesius and Eustathius of Cappadocia, Theodorus and Euphrasius from Greece, Alypius of Alexandria. Ædesius succeeded Jamblichus, and succeeded in the reign of Constantine. Sopater repaired to the court of Constantine after the death of Jamblichus. From the history of Sopater we may collect that Jamblichus was dead before A. D. 330, and we may thus determine the times. His pre-

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| | decessor Porphyry was 68 in 301; his successor Ædesius died at an advanced age in 355. Jamblichus, who came between them, may be placed at 309—329.<br>A later Jamblichus, with whom the emperor Julian corresponded, lived in the year 363.<br>Methodius suffered martyrdom at the close of the persecution. He suffered at Chalcis in Syria; for Syria was under the dominion of Maximinus Daza, who persecuted the Christians.<br>Achillas is appointed bishop of Alexandria. His predecessor Petrus was martyred in the 9th year of the persecution and the 11th of his episcopate, towards the end of 311; and the vacancy of a year which followed will bring down the appointment of Achillas to the 7th of Constantine and the end of 312. |
| 313 | 1066 Ol. 273 *Flavius Valer. Constantinus Aug. III P. Valer. Licinianus Licinius Aug. III.*<br>Constantine and Licinius met at Milan, where Licinius married Constantia the sister of Constantine. After the nuptials Constantine returned to Gaul and Licinius to Illyricum.<br>Maximin meanwhile, moving rapidly with his army, while it was yet winter invades the territories of Licinius. He marches to Byzantium, Heraclea, and Perinthus. Licinius advanced to Hadrianople to oppose him. The armies met 18 Roman miles from Heraclea 30 Ap. 313, when the forces of Maximin, 70,000 men, were routed by 30,000 soldiers of Licinius. Maximin on the 1st of May, the anniversary of his elevation, fled from the scene of his defeat, first to Nicomedia and then to Cappadocia.<br>A few days after this victory Licinius entering Nicomedia published an edict 13 Jan. 313 in favour of the Christians, restoring the churches to their pristine state. Thus the persecution ceased, 10 years and 4 months after the first edict for persecution published by Diocletian at Nicomedia 24 Feb. 303.<br>Diocletian dies in 313 in the 9th year from his abdication, after the marriage of Constantia and before the death of Maximin.<br>Maximin being pursued by Licinius reached Tarsus in his flight, where he expired before the end of summer 313. He had reigned as Cæsar 3 years, from A. D. 305, and as Augustus 5 years, from 308.<br>*Panegyricus Constantino.* Addressed to Constantine in Gaul by a native of Gaul. The orator celebrates the victory over Maxentius. The expedition was undertaken with small forces. Constantine, as he affirms, left three fourths of his army to defend the Rhine, and with only a fourth part marched to encounter 100,000 men. In Zosimus however the forces of Constantine are 98,000, the forces of Maxentius 188,000. Probably Zosimus exaggerates the forces of both, while the |

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| | panegyrist reduces below the truth the numbers of Constantine. This discourse was pronounced a year after the war. The son of Constantine was not yet *Cæsar*. The event was yet future.<br>The orator remembered Verona 29 years before, in the war of Carinus and Julianus in 284.<br>Cæcilianus bishop of Carthage, who with the permission of Maxentius had been appointed successor to Mensurius, is accused. The cause is remitted to Rome by the proconsul Anulinus in an edict dated 15 Ap. 313. The accuser was Donatus a Numidian bishop of Casæ Nigræ. The cause was heard at Rome by Melciades bishop of Rome, who pronounced in favour of Cæcilianus. Donatus resisted this decision, and hence arose the Donatist party.<br>Rhæticius, bishop of Augustodunum in Gaul, flourished in the reign of Constantine. He is named by Constantine in his letter to Melciades bishop of Rome, written in 313. |
| 314 | 1067 *C. Ceionius Rufius Volusianus II* et *Annianus. Constantini* 9 from July 25, *Licinii* 8 from Nov. 11.<br>War arises between Constantine and Licinius. It was proposed that Bassianus, who had married Anastasia the sister of Constantine, should be appointed Cæsar. But Licinius excited Bassianus to revolt against Constantine. It is discovered and prevented. But Licinius refuses to give up Senecio brother of Bassianus, the author of the plot. Other causes of offence had also occurred and the two emperors have recourse to arms. Constantine with 20,000 men engages and defeats his rival, who led 35,000, at Cibalis in Pannonia 8 Oct. 314. Licinius favoured by the night fled to Sirmium, thence with his wife and son and treasure to Dacia, where he created Valens Cæsar. After this, Licinius from Hadrianople negotiates with Constantine, who is stationed at Philippopolis. The negotiation failed, and the war was renewed. The armies engage in the plains of Mardia. The contest was long and doubtful. At length the army of Licinius gave way. Licinius by a second embassy obtains a peace, in which it is agreed that Valens shall be deposed and put to death; that Crispus and Constantine, sons of Constantine, and Licinius son of Licinius, shall be Cæsars; that Licinius shall hold the East, Asia, Thrace, Mœsia; that Constantine shall possess Illyricum and the West. The two emperors are consuls together in the year following.<br>Libanius was born towards the end of 314, since his 50th year was still current in July 364, and his 57th was completed in the autumn of 371. A sophist, born at Antioch, he came at an early age to Athens, where he selected Diophantus of Arabia for his preceptor. |
| 315 | 1068 *Flavius Val. Constantinus Aug. IV P. Valer. Licinianus* |

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| | *Licinius Aug. IV. Constantini* 10 from July 25. *Licinii* 9 from Nov. 11.<br>Valeria the daughter of Diocletian, who had been married to Galerius, and who had suffered much from the cruelty of Maximin after the death of her husband in 311, was slain with her mother at Thessalonica by order of Licinius, fifteen months after the death of Maximin, in the beginning of 315. |
| 316 | 1069 *Sabinus* et *Rufinus. Constantini* 11 from July 25, *Licinii* 10 from Nov. 11. |
| 317 | 1070 Ol. 274 *Gallicanus* et *Bassus. Constantini* 12 from July 25, *Licinii* 11 from Nov. 11.<br>Crispus and Constantine the sons of Constantine, Licinius son of Licinius, are declared Cæsars 1 March 317. Crispus was the son of the first wife Minervina. At the time of this appointment Licinius was twenty months old, and Constantine was born at Arelate only a few days before, according to Zosimus and Victor; but according to another account a Constantine and a Licinius were already born before the treaty of peace in 314. See 314.<br>Lactantius is now in old age. He was the preceptor of Crispus the eldest son of Constantine. |
| 318 | 1071 *P. Val. Licinianus Licinius Aug. V Flavius Julius Crispus Cæsar. Constantini* 13 from July 25. *Licinii* 12 from Nov. 11. |
| 319 | 1072 *Fl. Val. Constantinus Aug. V Licinius Cæsar. Constantini* 14 from July 25, *Licinii* 13 from Nov. 11. |
| 320 | 1073 *Fl. Val. Constantinus Aug. VI Flavius Valer. Constantinus Cæsar. Constantini* 15 from July 25, *Licinii* 14 from Nov. 11.<br>Crispus defeats the Franci in Gaul. See 321. |
| 321 | 1074 Ol. 275 *Fl. Julius Crispus Cæsar II Fl. Valer. Constantinus Cæsar II. Constantini* 16 from July 25, *Licinii* 15 from Nov. 11.<br>The victory of Crispus over the Franks is celebrated by Nazarius in an oration pronounced in 321. The orator mentions the winter which followed that victory, the winter of $32\frac{9}{1}$. Crispus had engaged the Franci in 320, and after his victory had travelled in the beginning of 321, while it was yet winter, to join his father, with whom he was present in Illyricum when that Panegyric was pronounced at Rome. That Constantine was in Illyricum in 321 appears from the inscriptions of various laws in the Theodosian Code.<br>Of the Cæsar Constantine it is said by Nazarius "*jam maturato studio literis habilis, jam felix dextera fructuosa sub-* |

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| | *scriptione lætatur.*" According to Zosimus and Victor he was born at the end of February 317, and is now therefore only in his fifth year. But according to the anonymous chronographer quoted at 314, he is in his eighth year, which better agrees with the description of the orator.<br>Nazarii *Panegyricus Constantino.* Delivered at Rome. Neither Constantine nor the sons of Constantine are present. Pronounced in the beginning of the 5th year of the Cæsars, and in the 15th year of Constantine. The 5th year of the Cæsars began 1 March 321, the 15th of Constantine terminated 24 July 321. And this oration was delivered between those dates. Nazarius describes the war with Maxentius. He had declaimed on the same subject the day before.<br>Alexander bishop of Alexandria condemns Arius. This date for the condemnation of Arius is confirmed by Athanasius, who places it 36 years before A. D. 356. At this time Silvester is bishop of Rome, Philogonus of Antioch, Macarius of Jerusalem, Alexander of Byzantium.<br>Achillas succeeded Petrus at Alexandria at the close of 312. (See 312.) He presided only one year, and was succeeded by Alexander at the close of 313, who died in the 13th year of his episcopate, in January 326. |
| 322 | 1075 *Petronius Probianus* et *Anicius Julianus. Constantini* 17 from July 25, *Licinii* 16 from Nov. 11.<br>The Sarmatians, who were seated near the lake Mæotis, crossed the Danube and invaded the empire. Constantine marching against them repulsed them and followed them across the Danube. This Sarmatian war preceded the war with Licinius in 323, and was later than the Panegyric of Nazarius in 321, by whom it is not mentioned. It may therefore be referred to 322. |
| 323 | 1076 *Acilius Severus* et *Vettius Rufinus. Constantini* 18 from July 25.<br>War with Licinius. The Cæsar Crispus with a navy is sent to occupy Asia, and is opposed by Amandus. Licinius himself is posted with a great army near Hadrianople. Thither Constantine directed his march, and on the 3rd of July 323 defeated Licinius, who fled to Byzantium, where, strong in his naval forces, he nominated Martinianus Cæsar, and prepared to sustain a siege. But his fleet under Amandus being destroyed by Crispus, Licinius, despairing of the sea, retired with his treasures to Chalcedon. Supported by a body of Goths he encountered Constantine again at Chrysopolis 18 Sept. 323. In this battle he is overthrown, and his legions surrender to the conqueror. The next day Constantia solicited and obtained from her brother Constantine the life of her husband, who surrenders himself upon those conditions. |

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| | Licinius from 11 Nov. 307 had reigned almost 16 years, to his surrender 19 Sept. 323.<br>Constantius the third son of Constantine who was born in Illyricum on the 7th of August, and perhaps in the year 316, is appointed Cæsar 8 Nov. 323.<br>Eusebius represents the war against Licinius as undertaken solely for the defence of the Christians. In his Ecclesiastical History he makes Licinius the aggressor. In his narrative in the Life of Constantine he is tedious, in the History he is tumid. In both narratives he is vague and indistinct. The surrender of Licinius is passed over in silence by Eusebius. |
| 324 | 1077 *Fl. Julius Crispus Cæsar III Fl. Val. Constantinus Cæsar III. Constantini* 19 from July 25.<br>Martinianus is slain in Cappadocia; Licinius, who had surrendered on condition that his life should be spared, and had been sent to Thessalonica, is put to death by Constantine contrary to his engagement.<br>Nazarius is celebrated at the 18th of Constantine by Hieronymus. He is named with Patera by Ausonius.<br>Sozomeni *Historia Ecclesiastica.* It begins at the third consulship of the Cæsars A. D. 324, and terminates at the 17th consulship of Theodosius II A. D. 439.<br>Eustathius flourished. Of Side in Pamphylia, he was first bishop of Berœa, and then of Antioch. For his writings against the Arians he was banished to Trajanopolis in Thrace. |
| 325 | 1078 Ol. 276 *Paulinus* et *Julianus. Constantini* 20 from July 25.<br>The *Vicennalia* of Constantine are celebrated in 325 at Nicomedia and in 326 at Rome.<br>Council of Nice. See F. Rom. Vol. I p. 378. 380. This Council met 19 June 325, the session terminated 25 Aug. 325. During the session the *Vicennalia* were celebrated on the 25th of July. Constantine himself was present towards the close of the session, and addressed the Council in a Latin discourse.<br>Publilius Optatianus Porphyrius addresses a panegyrical poem to Constantine at the time of the *Vicennalia.*<br>The Chronicle of Eusebius ends with the 20th of Constantine, which is reckoned the 2345th year by Eusebius, the 2342nd by Hieronymus. The 20th of Constantine in reality commenced in the Eusebian year 2340. For the notation of Eusebius, see 276. 283.<br>Eusebius after this date completed his Ecclesiastical History, in which the *Chronicon* is quoted. And yet before the death of Crispus, whom he praises. But in the Life of Constantine, written afterwards, Crispus is never mentioned. The History then was finished after 25 July 325, and before the |

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| | end of 326. Eusebius also quotes his *Apology for Origen lib. II, lib. VI,* the joint work, as he affirms, of himself and Pamphilus. He quotes his edition of the Epistles of Origen, his *Life of Pamphilus,* his Commentaries on the Prophecies, on the 70 weeks of Daniel, *de martyribus.* That he composed the 7th book at least of his history at Cæsarea may be collected from VII. 28.<br>Eusebius addresses Constantine in the Council of Nice, towards the close of their deliberations.<br>Marcellus is bishop of Ancyra at the Council of Nice. |
| 326 | 1079 *Fl. Val. Constantinus Aug. VII Fl. Julius Constantius Cæsar. Constantini* 21 from July 25.<br>Constantine at Rome celebrates the *vicennalia.* The Theodosian Code attests that he was at Rome 8 July 326.<br>Constantine while at Rome orders the death of his son Crispus. After that act, he caused his wife Fausta to be suffocated in a bath. The young Licinius, his sister's son, is also put to death. Pola, a town of Istria, was the scene of the death of Crispus.<br>Sopater of Apamea, the disciple of Jamblichus, flourished at this period. He was put to death after the year 330.<br>Alexander bishop of Alexandria died within 5 months after the council of Nice, therefore in January 326. He was succeeded by Athanasius, whose election might be at the 18th of April 326.<br>The birth of Gregory of Nazianzus was not earlier than 326, because he was in his 30th year at the most in 355, was of the same age as Basilius of Cæsarea, and was born not long before his father became a bishop. But his father became a bishop in 329. See 329. |
| 327 | 1080 *Constantius* et *Maximus. Constantini* 22 from July 25.<br>The death of Fausta was soon after the death of Crispus. If Crispus was put to death in the middle of 326, the death of Fausta might follow in 327.<br>Drepanum in Bithynia receives the name of Helenopolis. |
| 328 | 1081 *Januarinus* et *Justus. Constantini* 23 from July 25.<br>Libanius at 14 years of age is at Antioch in the time of the Olympic games, which were celebrated at Antioch in 364 in the beginning of Ol. 285. 4, when Libanius was in his 50th year. In his 14th year therefore at the beginning of Ol. 276. 4. The *Olympia* were celebrated at Antioch in the summer, in the months Panemus and Loüs.<br>Donatus, the promoter of the Donatist party, is named at the 22nd of Constantine by Hieronymus. The opposition to Cæcilianus was first attempted in 313, (see 313,) by Donatus a Numidian bishop. But a second Donatus, bishop of Carthage, adopted the same party. Of whom the reference in |

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| | Hieronymus must be understood. See F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 433 note p. |
| 329 | 1082 Ol, 277 *Fl. Val. Constantinus Aug. VIII Fl. Val. Constantinus Cæsar IV. Constantini* 24 from July 25.<br>Juvencus a presbyter of Spain flourished. His poem on the Gospel history was composed in the reign of Constantine, and after Constantine's conversion to Christianity.<br>The father of Gregory of Nazianzus became a bishop in 329, since he was 45 years a bishop, and died 1 Jan. 374. Soon after the council of Nice he was baptized by his predecessor, and soon after his baptism received the episcopate. Gregory Naz. marks a short space, consistent with the space of about 3 years and a half, between the Council, and the appointment of his father in the beginning of 329. |
| 330 | 1083 *Gallicanus* et *Symmachus. Constantini* 25 from July 25.<br>Constantinople is dedicated 11 May 330. The name CP. appears in a law of 29 Nov. 330. Constantine himself alludes to his new city in a law issued before 1 Dec. 334.<br>Metrodorus a philosopher, who had visited India and the Brahmins, is named at the 24th of Constantine.<br>Sopater is still living in 330. He was put to death at Constantinople during a scarcity by order of Constantine, by the arts of Ablavius. His death therefore happened between 330 and 337. |
| 331 | 1084 *Bassus* et *Ablavius. Constantini* 26 from July 25.<br>Birth of the emperor Julian. Determined to this year by Julian himself, although the month is not certain. He was born at Constantinople, and lost his mother a few months after his birth. His father Constantius the brother of Constantine was slain at Corinth in 338. For the early life and education of Julian see F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 102.<br>Birth of Hieronymus. See 420. |
| 332 | 1085 *Pacatianus* et *Hilarianus. Constantini* 27 from July 25.<br>An army sent by Constantine into the country of the Sarmatians led by the Cæsar Constantius, son of the emperor, (see f. Anon. Valesii p. 615 Julian. or. I p. 9 D Spanheim ad locum p. 93), defeats the Goths. The victory was obtained 20 Apr. 332. It appears from the Theodosian Code that Constantine himself was at Marcianopolis 12 Apr. 332.<br>The *Olympia* at Antioch, which are celebrated in the beginning of every fourth Olympic year, are towards the end of summer 332, when Libanius was 18 years of age. His maternal uncles were Panolbius, who presided at the *Olympia* in 328, and Phasganius, who presided in 336. |

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| 333 | 1086 Ol. 278 *Dalmatius* et *Zenophilus*. *Constantini* 28 from July 25.<br>Constans is appointed Cæsar 25 Dec. 333. |
| 334 | 1087 *Optatus* et *Anicius Paulinus*. *Constantini* 29 from July 25.<br>A colony of the *Sarmatæ Limigantes*, to the number of 300,000 of either sex and of every age, is received into the empire, and distributed over Thrace, Scythia, Macedonia, and Italy.<br>Calocærus, who had excited a revolt in Cyprus, is defeated and put to death by Dalmatius in the 29th year of Constantine.<br>Anicius the consul and præfect of the city in this year is commemorated in an inscription extant at Rome. |
| 335 | 1088 *Flavius Julius Constantius* et *Rufius Albinus*. *Constantini* 30 from July 25.<br>Constantius celebrates the *tricennalia* 25 July 335. He appoints his brother's son Dalmatius Cæsar Sept. 18. Hannibalianus the other son of his brother he creates king of the Pontic nations and gives him his daughter Constantia in marriage. Thus the younger Constantine had the charge of Gaul, Constantius of the East, Constans of Africa, Illyricum, and Italy, Dalmatius of the bank of the Danube, Hannibalianus of Armenia and the adjacent country.<br>Exuperius flourished. The preceptor of Dalmatius and Hannibalianus. Exuperius after this period finished his life at Cadurca.<br>Constantine dedicates a church at Jerusalem. For the purpose of consecrating this edifice he summoned a synod to meet at Jerusalem, composed of bishops from all Egypt and Libya, from Asia and Europe. On their way, they held a synod at Tyre. After this synod was closed they proceeded in September of the 30th year of Constantine to hold the synod at Jerusalem, when they consecrated the church 17 Sept. 335. In this synod the Arian party prevailed and obtained the restoration of Arius.<br>Asterius a Cappadocian sophist becoming a Christian adopted the Arian party, and wrote in defence of their doctrines. Marcellus of Ancyra replied to him and was charged with passing to the opposite extreme of Sabellianism. The work of Marcellus on this occasion caused his deposition in 336. The books of Asterius against him were probably composed after that work of Marcellus. Asterius flourished partly before and partly after the death of Constantine. He was already known about 303, he composed some works before 336, others after 337. |
| 336 | 1089 *Nepotianus* et *Facundus*. *Constantini* 31 from July 25.<br>Marriage of Constantius. |

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| | Patera teaches rhetoric at Rome. The daughter of Nazarius is celebrated for eloquence.<br>Libanius at 22 years of age is at Antioch at the Olympic games of 336.<br>Eusebii *oratio trieterica.* Soon after the synod at Jerusalem. That synod, at which Eusebius was present, was held in Sept. 335, and this discourse may be referred to the beginning of 336.<br>Eustathius a presbyter of CP. is named by Hieronymus at the 30th of Constantine.<br>A Synod is held at CP. at which Eusebius of Nicomedia prevailed. Athanasius is banished, and Marcellus is deposed. Athanasius was sent into exile to Treveri in Gaul, by order of Constantine, about February 336, a year and a few months before the death of Constantine. Marcellus is deposed from the episcopate of Ancyra, and Basilius appointed in his stead. |
| 337 | 1090 Ol. 279 *Felicianus* et *Ti. Fabius Titianus.*<br>During the preparation for war with Persia, Constantine dies near Nicomedia. He was baptized by Eusebius the Arian bishop of Nicomedia in May 337, and died a few days after on the 22nd of May 337, on the day of Pentecost. He had reigned from the death of his father 25 July 306 30$^{y}$ 9$^{m}$ 28$^{d}$. His age at his death cannot be precisely fixed by the authorities quoted in F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 394. 396 his age is called 66 years current, 65, 62, 63 years. By Eusebius, twice 32 years, as he was born Feb. 27, he survived his birthday 2$^{m}$ 26$^{d}$, and had entered his 64th year according to Eusebius.<br>The three sons of Constantine are declared *Augusti* 9 Sept. 337. Constantine II had been appointed *Cæsar* in 317, Constantius in 323, and Constans in 333. Their cousin Dalmatius was appointed Cæsar in 335.<br>Eusebius of Nicomedia, who baptized Constantine, was the adversary of Athanasius, and the patron of Arius. He was first bishop of Berytus, then of Nicomedia. From Nicomedia he passed to Constantinople. He died about November 342.<br>Eusebii Cæsariensis *Vita Constantini.* Composed soon after the death of Constantine. After 9 Sept. 337, and probably within the first year of Constantius. |
| 338 | 1091 *Ursus* et *Polemius. Constantini II Constantii II Constantis* 2 from May 22, (Sept. 9.)<br>Sapor ravages Mesopotamia and besieges Nisibis for nearly two months, in the 1st year of Constantius. This siege was either in 337, after May 22, or before May 22 in 338. The second siege of Nisibis was in 346. The third in 350.<br>The army puts to death Constantius, the brother of Constantine, the Cæsar Dalmatius, and his brother Annibalianus, the præfect Ablabius, and many others.<br>The sons of Constantine met in Pannonia. Immediately |

after this interview Constantius marched into Syria and wintered at Antioch. They might have met in Pannonia in July. Constantine II was at Treves June 17. Constantius was at Sirmium July 27.

Athanasius after an exile of $2^{y}$ $4^{m}$ is restored by Constantine II by a letter dated Treveris 17 June 335.

Jacobus of Nisibis flourished at the time of the first siege of Nisibis, and probably survived till the third siege in 350. See 350.

339 1092 *Fl. Julius Constantius Aug. II Fl. Julius Constans Aug. Constantini II Constantii II Constantis* 3 from May 22. (Sept. 9.)

Constantius after a winter at Antioch is in Syria.

340 1093 *Acyndinus* et *Valerius Proculus. Constantii II Constantis* 4 from May 22. (Sept. 9.)

Constantine II invading the territories of his brother Constans is defeated and slain near Aquileia by the forces of Constans. At the time of this event Constans was in Dacia. From the Theodosian Code it appears that Constans was in Dacia in Jan. and Feb., at Aquileia in April, at Milan in June of 340; Constantine then was probably slain before April.

Constantius according to the Code is in Thrace in August and at Antioch in September.

Proæresius before his visit to Constans (see 342) had succeeded Julianus at Athens. His competitors were Hephæstion, Epiphanius, Diophantus, Sopolis. Contemporary with these were the eminent sophists Apsines and Epagathus. Epiphanius, who died long before 362, was the friend of Apollinarius of Laodicea. Diophantus still lived in 367.

Tuscianus, a distinguished orator, was present at Athens when Proæresius was elected to succeed Julianus, and told the particulars to Eunapius. He also had witnessed the contest of Proæresius and Apsines in the lifetime of Julianus. Tuscianus lived till the reign of Julian A. D. 362.

Acacius succeeds Eusebius at Cæsarea a little before the death of Constantine II. For testimonies to Acacius see F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 401. He inclined to the Arian dogmas, like his preceptor and predecessor Eusebius.

Paulus is chosen by the orthodox party at CP. to succeed Alexander in the episcopate in 340. But Constantius expels Paulus and appoints Eusebius of Nicomedia to the diocese of Constantinople. See Socrat. II. 6. 7. Sozom. III. 3. 4. Niceph. H. E. IX. 4.

341 1094 Ol. 280 *Antonius Marcellinus* et *Petronius Probinus. Constantii II Constantis* 5 from May 22.

Constans in Gaul carries on war against the *Franci*.

An Arian synod is held at Antioch at which Eusebius of Nicomedia took the lead: ninety bishops attended the synod,

and Constantius himself was present. They depose Athanasius and appoint Gregorius to the bishopric of Alexandria. Philagrius the governor of Egypt secured the admission of Gregorius. This happened towards the end of Lent, a little before Easter. Which determines the synod to the beginning of 341, before April, and it appears from the Theodosian Code that Constantius was at Antioch Feb. 12 A. D. 341.

Earthquakes in this year are mentioned by Socrates, by Sozomen, Theophanes, Cedrenus, and Idatius.

Athanasius after the arrival of Gregorius withdrew on account of the violences committed by the opposite party, and retired to Rome. As those violences were at Easter, the arrival of Athanasius at Rome may be placed soon after Easter, in the beginning of May 341. At Rome he is received by Julius.

Marcellus of Ancyra also takes refuge at Rome.

Audæus the author of the Audæan heresy is placed by Hieronymus at the 4th of Constantius.

Theodorus bishop of Heraclea in Thrace (Theodorus of *Perinthus* in Theodoret) published in the reign of Constantius commentaries on St. Matthew, St. John, St. Paul, and on the Psalms.

342 1095 *Fl. Julius Constantius Aug. III Fl. Julius Constans Aug. II. Constantii II Constantis* 6 from May 22.

Constans defeats the *Franci* and grants them peace.

At the close of this year a sedition is excited at CP. after the death of Eusebius of Nicomedia, who held the episcopate of CP. The people restore Paulus to that see, while the Arian party nominate Macedonius the successor of Eusebius. Constantius, then at Antioch, upon hearing this, directed Hermogenes, who was passing with an army into Thrace, to expel Paul; but the populace rising against him, Hermogenes is slain. The emperor after this event hastened in person to CP. drove out Paul, and deprived the city of the daily allowance of corn granted by his father; but forbore to place Macedonius in the vacant see. After this, he returned to Antioch. As the death of Eusebius did not happen before November, these transactions may have extended to the beginning of 343.

Proæresius the sophist was summoned by Constans into Gaul. He remained some time in Gaul, and was sent to Rome. Constans was in Gaul in 341—345, within which period the journey of Proæresius must be placed. Already before his visit to Gaul he had been appointed successor to Julianus at Athens.

Julii Romani *epistola ad Eusebianos*. Written when Athanasius had been 18 months at Rome, who came to Rome soon after Easter 341. This letter then may be placed at October 342. Julius complains that they have detained his messengers

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| | till January. He justifies the reception of Athanasius and Marcellus at Rome. He asserts that Marcellus had cleared himself to the synod of 50 bishops at Rome. Julius urges that Alexandria and Ancyra, the dioceses of the deposed bishops, were churches founded by Apostles; that the bishop of Rome ought to have been consulted.<br>Eusebius of Nicomedia was still living when the letter of Julius was written; but, as he died in this year, before the sedition at CP., his death may be placed in November.<br>Marcellus was treated with forbearance and respect by Athanasius and his friends, because he was persecuted by their common adversaries the Arians. The real opinions of Athanasius may be gathered from Epiphanius quoted by Montfaucon ad Athanasium tom. 1 p. 274 ed. Patav.<br>Photinus a Galatian, a disciple of Marcellus, and bishop of Sirmium, taught the heresy, which bore his name, soon after the synod of Antioch. He was afterwards banished by Valentinian, and was the author of numerous works. |
| 343 | 1096 *M. Mœcius Memmius Placidus* et *Romulus. Constantii II Constantis* 7 from May 22.<br>Immediately after the peace with the Franci Constans crossed over into Britain. He is at Bononia Jan. 25; from whence therefore he passed over to Britain at the end of January. In June he had returned to Treveri; from whence a law of Constans is dated June 30.<br>It appears from the Theodosian Code that Constantius was at Antioch in February, and at Hierapolis in June and July 343.<br>Maximin bishop of Treveri is marked at the 6th of Constantius. He gave an asylum to Athanasius, and honourably treated him, when pursued by Constantius.<br>Firmicus Maternus flourished. His discourse *de errore profanarum religionum* is addressed to Constantius and Constans. Composed therefore before the death of Constans in 350, and after his passage into Britain in 343, which is mentioned. Firmicus refers to the Persian wars of Constantius II, perhaps the repulse of Sapor from Nisibis in 338. He augurs success in future. The Persian war therefore was still pending. As no distinct allusion is made to the boasted victory of Singara, we may conclude that Firmicus wrote before that event, and we may place his work within 343—347. |
| 344 | 1097 *Leontius* et *Sallustius. Constantii II Constantis* 8 from May 22.<br>An earthquake in Pontus is referred to the 7th of Constantius. |
| 345 | 1098 Ol. 281 *Amantius* et *Albinus. Constantii II Constantis* 9 from May 22. |

Earthquakes in Greece and Italy in the 8th of Constantius.

It appears from the Code that in May 345 Constans is at Treveri in Gaul, and Constantius at Nisibis.

346 1099 *Fl. Julius Constantius Aug. IV Fl. Julius Constans Aug. III. Constantii II Constantis* 10 from May 22.

Sapor a second time besieges Nisibis for 3 months without success. This siege is followed by an eclipse of the sun which happened 6 June 346, being 6 June of the 10th year of Constantius.

Hieronymus has placed the eclipse and the 10th of Constantius one year too low, because he had obtained a redundant year before the accession of Diocletian, (see 283), which has deranged his chronology in all the succeeding reigns, so that the years of each emperor are always one year too low. He has the right period from the 20th of Diocletian to the 14th of Valens, or 75 years, both inclusive; and the true period from 17 Sept. 303, when the 20th of Diocletian began, to 27 March 378, when the 14th of Valens ended, was $74^{y}\ 6^{m}\ 11^{d}$, or 75 years in round numbers. But the whole series is carried downwards one year below the true time.

From the Theodosian Code we learn that Constans was at Cæsena in May, and Constantius at CP. in May and August 346.

Libanius resides at Nicomedia for 5 years before he is recalled to Constantinople. He is at Nicomedia in 349, 350. He had returned to CP. before 352, and three summers had passed between his return thither and his journey to Antioch. The summers therefore of 350, 351, 352; for he passed 4 months at Antioch in the latter part of 352. His recal then to CP. will be placed at the beginning of 350, and his first settlement at Nicomedia, 5 years before, at the beginning of 345.

Triphyllius a Cyprian bishop flourished in the reign of Constantius II. Triphyllius and Spyridon were among the 12 Cyprian bishops present at the council of Sardica in 347.

347 1100 *Rufinus et Eusebius. Constantii II Constantis* 11 from May 22.

In the 11th year of the two *Augusti* the Council assembled at Sardica. Constans had supported Athanasius, but Constantius refused to restore him. At length the two emperors agreed to assemble a synod at Sardica, a town of Illyricum. At this council Asclepas of Gaza, Marcellus of Ancyra, and Athanasius himself, were present. The bishops from the east and west assembled, according to Athanasius, to the number of 170. But he gives the names of 284 bishops, including not only those who were present, but many who, though absent, assented to the acts of the council. The synod met after May 22, when the 11th year began. The order for

assembling had been issued 18 months before. Hosius bishop of Corduba presided.

The Synod of Sardica pronounced the Council of Nice to be sufficient.

A council or synod was held at Philippopolis in Thrace by the Arians, which they called the council of Sardica.

Themistii Or. I. pronounced before Constantius at Ancyra in Galatia. Constantius was at Ancyra in this year in his march to the Persian war.

Eusebius bishop of Emesa, of the Arian party, flourished in the reign of Constantius, in whose time he died and was buried at Antioch. The author of numerous and popular works.

Athanasius after three years at Rome was at Milan, then in Gaul, and with Hosius proceeded to the Council of Sardica. Athanasius and Marcellus were restored by the Council, and Gregorius of Alexandria and Basilius of Ancyra are deposed. But Basilius is bishop again in 351.

348 1101 *Flavius Philippus* et *Flavius Sallia. Constantii II Constantis* 12 from May 22.

In the summer of 348 Constantius in person engages the Persians in a night battle at Singara, with doubtful success.

While Constantius is at Antioch, Stephanus the bishop is deposed for misconduct to Vincentius and Euphrates, the deputies from the synod of Sardica, and Leontius is appointed in his stead. The transactions happened at Easter. As the deputies left the synod after midsummer 347, this was necessarily the Easter of 348.

Birth of Prudentius in the consulship of Sallia.

Serapion bishop of Thmuis flourished. Sozomen names at the time of the synod of Sardica the following eminent bishops; Eusebius of Emesa, Titus of Bostra, Serapion of Thmuis, Basilius of Ancyra, Eudoxius of Germanicia, Acacius of Cæsarea, Cyrillus of Jerusalem. The first appointment of Cyril is placed at 348 by Hieronymus, who charges him with joining the Arian party and receiving the episcopate from their hands. After this first appointment he was three times deposed, and three times restored. He died after a long and troubled period of 40 years, in 388. (see 381.)

349 1102 Ol. 282 *Ulpius Limenius* et *Aco Catullinus. Constantii II Constantis* 13 from May 22.

Ten months after the deposition of Stephanus of Antioch, Gregorius is slain by the Alexandrians about January 349. He had held the episcopate almost 8 years from his entrance into Alexandria at Easter 341.

The Code attests that Constans was at Sirmium in May 349, and that Constantius was at Antioch in April, and at CP. in October.

Libanii *basilicus ad Constantium et Constantem.* A panegyric upon both, delivered at Nicomedia. He never alludes to the elder brother Constantine II, but always speaks as if Constantine had only two successors. He attests that Constans is now in Pannonia. The orator describes the battle of Singara, which he calls the last battle. This oration was therefore composed in 349, after the battle of Singara in 348, and before the death of Constans 18 Jan. 350.

Athanasius, a year after the deputies from the Council of Sardica arrived at Antioch, is permitted by Constantius after Gregory's death to return to Alexandria. Constantius upon this occasion wrote to his brother Constans, and to Athanasius himself, to promote the return of Athanasius to his diocese.

Athanasius describes his progress. After the synod of Sardica he dwelt for a long time at Aquileia, where he received the letters of Constantius. He had seen Constantius formerly, first at Viminacium, then at Cæsarea in Cappadocia; his third interview with the emperor was at Antioch on this occasion. From Constantius he proceeded to Jerusalem, where Maximus the predecessor of Cyril is still alive. From hence he went to Alexandria. He might arrive there 6 months after the death of Gregory, in the middle of 349, and more than 8 years after his expulsion.

His fortunes from his second exile in 341 are thus traced by Hieronymus. "Athanasius fled to Constans in Gaul, from whence he returned with the emperor's letters to Alexandria. But after the death of Constans he was expelled again in 356, and lay concealed till the accession of Jovian, by whom he was restored. He died in the reign of Valens."

350 1103 *Sergius* et *Nigrinianus. Constantii II* 14 from May 22.

Magnentius assumes the empire at Augustodunum 18 Jan. 350, and Constans is pursued and slain by his emissaries at Helena in the Pyrenees. When the death of Constans is known, Vetranio is proclaimed at Mursia in Pannonia 1 March 350. And Nepotianus aided by a band of gladiators assumes the empire at Rome 11 June 350. Nepotianus is slain in 28 days. Vetranio is deposed in the tenth month, probably 25 Dec. 350, after a reign of $9^{m}$ $25^{d}$. The testimonies to these events are given in F. Rom. Vol. I p. 416. 418. Constans at his death was in the 17th year as Cæsar from Dec. 333, in the 13th as Augustus from 337, and in the 10th from the death of his brother Constantine II in 340.

Meanwhile, during the absence of Constantius in the west, Sapor besieges Nisibis for the third time. The siege lasted till the fourth month, but Sapor was repulsed.

Julian at Nicomedia. He had been sent thither by Constantius from Constantinople before the appointment of Gallus to be Cæsar. Libanius at that time taught at Nicomedia,

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| | and, although Julian did not attend the lectures, he purchased and studied the works of the sophist. Libanius had quitted that city after his 5 years' residence in the beginning of 350, but returned thither in the summer of the same year; and Julian might either be sent to Nicomedia in 349 before the 5 years of Libanius were ended, or in 350, during that summer visit. Julian is still at Nicomedia when Gallus passes through in 351. After that time he never saw Gallus.<br>(Eustochius of Cappadocia described these times. See Suidas p. 1529 C.)<br>Jacobus of Nisibis, who is mentioned by Hieronymus at the first siege of Nisibis in 338, is placed by Philostorgius at 350. He might have been present at all the sieges.<br>Didymus of Alexandria lived in the time of the monk Antonius, and was contemporary with Ephrem Syrus. Didymus was born in 309, and died at the age of 85 in 394. Ephrem Syrus, a deacon of Edessa, the author of numerous works in the Syrian language, was present in Nisidis at the siege in 350. |
| 351 | 1104 *Post consulatum Sergii et Nigriniani. Constantii II* 15 from May 22.<br>After the deposition of Vetranio Constantius proceeds against Magnentius. Gallus is appointed Cæsar by Constantius 1 March 351, and Magnentius also nominates his own brother Decentius Cæsar in Gaul. But Magnentius is defeated in the battle of Mursa 28 Sept. 351.<br>Philippus, who was consul in 348, and prætorian præfect in 346 and 349, is employed by Constantius in this campaign.<br>Julian abandons the Christian Faith in the 12th year before the close of A. D. 362. Therefore in the beginning or the middle of 351. At this date he is 20 years of age. Born therefore in 331. In January 363 he calls himself past 30, and approaching the period of grey hairs. For many years he concealed his Paganism. He relates that when he became Cæsar in November 355, one confidential servant alone was conscious of the fact. In 360, before his elevation, to conciliate the Christians he still professed Christianity. After the death of Constantius he avows himself at the close of 361.<br>A Synod appointed by Constantius to meet at Sirmium condemns Photinus for adopting the dogmas of Sabellius and Paul of Samosata, and Photinus is deposed in 351. He is answered by Basilius of Ancyra, who had been restored to his see, Marcellus being again deposed, at the death of Constans. |
| 352 | 1105 *Fl. Julius Constantius Aug. V Fl. Constantius Cæsar. Constantii II* 16 from May 22.<br>The Cæsar Gallus suppresses a sedition of the Jews, kills many thousands of them, and burns Diocæsarea, Tiberias, |

Diospolis, and other towns. Many of the chief men of Antioch are also put to death by Gallus.

Constantius drives Magnentius from Aquileia into Gaul.

From the two Codes it appears that Constantius was at Sirmium in Feb. and March 352, and at Milan in November. He was already master of Rome 26 Sept. 352.

Libanius is at CP. at the fall of the tyrants, and is invited to Athens by Strategius, who had been appointed governor of Greece after the fall of the tyrants. He declines the invitation, and obtains leave to visit Antioch for 4 months. He was again at Antioch at the time of the sedition in 353. The present four months therefore preceded the winter of $35\frac{2}{3}$, and the appointment of Strategius is carried back to the beginning of 352, when Vetranio had been deposed and Magnentius had been defeated.

Paul of Constantinople (see 342) had been sent by Constantius bound with chains to Singara in Mesopotamia, and from thence transferred to Emesa; thence to Cucusus, where he is strangled by order of Philippus. As Philippus, the agent in these transactions, was engaged against Magnentius in 351, we may refer the last exile and death of Paulus to 352. The last mention of Philippus in the Theodosian Code is in 349. He was in the west in 351. He conducted Paulus to Cucusus in 352, and the disgrace of Philippus within a year of the death of Paul, might happen in the beginning of 353.

353 1106 Ol. 283 *Fl. Julius Constantius Aug. VI Fl. Julius Constantius Cæsar II. Constantii II* 17 from May 22.

Magnentius is defeated in a third battle in Gaul by Constantius, and escapes to Lugdunum, where he dies by his own hand 11 Aug. 353. His brother Decentius also slew himself 18 Aug. 353. Magnentius had reigned from his elevation 18 Jan. 350 to his death 11 Aug. 353 $3^{y}\ 6^{m}\ 25^{d}$, called by Victor 42 months, by Zosimus $3^{y}\ 6^{m}$. He was near 50 years of age.

Constantius marries Eusebia in 353 after the death of Magnentius and before Oct. 10.

The Isaurians plunder Lycaonia and Pamphylia, when the legions were in winter quarters.

Constantius in 353 is at Ravenna in July, at Lugdunum in August, at Arelate in October, where he winters.

The sedition at Antioch and the cruelties of Gallus there at the close of this year are told by Ammianus. This sedition happened nine years before January 363, according to Julian; which, understood of current years, will agree with the close of 353.

Hieronymus places at the 16th of Constantius Gennadius an eminent orator at Rome and Tiberius Victor Minervius a rhetorician of Burdigala, who taught at Rome with great applause.

Ammianus Marcellinus is in the East with Ursicinus, a dis-

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| | tinguished commander, who defended Nisibis, and who gave secret information to Constantius of the tyranny of the Cæsar Gallus at Antioch. Ammianus in 354 accompanied Ursicinus to Milan.<br>Libanius again visits Antioch. He arrived at the time of the sedition and the death of Theophilus, which are fixed by Ammianus to 353. Libanius now finally settled at Antioch.<br>Aëtius the preceptor of Eunomius is at Antioch in the time of the Cæsar Gallus, to whom he was acceptable as an interpreter of Scripture. Aëtius was skilled in logic, and had studied the philosophy of Aristotle at Alexandria. |
| 354 | 1107 *Fl. Julius Constantius Aug. VII Fl. Julius Constantius Cæsar III. Constantii II* 18 from May 22.<br>Constantius moved to Arelate in Gaul against the brothers Gundomadus and Vadomarius, kings of the *Alamanni*, with whom he concluded a peace, and withdrew to winter at Milan. There he took measures against the Cæsar Gallus.<br>Gallus by command of Constantius made a journey from Antioch to Constantinople, preceded by his wife Constantina. But Constantina died in Bithynia of fever on her way, and Gallus lost the advantage of her intercession. He arrived at Hadrianople in the winter, and from thence was carried to Pola in Istria; the scene of the death of Crispus, 28 years before. He is slain by Pentadius, Serenianus, and Apodemus, the ministers of Constantius, at the little island of Flanona near Pola. He died in the winter, at the close of 354, in the 4th year current of his reign as Cæsar, which began 15 March 351. Gallus the son of Constantius and Galla was in his 29th year. Constantius receives the news of this event at Milan.<br>Ammianus the historian accompanies Ursicinus to Milan.<br>Victorinus the rhetorician and Donatus the grammarian, the preceptor of Hieronymus, flourished at this period at Rome. Victorinus was known to Simplicianus, who was the teacher of Ambrosius and conversed with Augustine in 384. Victorinus in his old age became a Christian.<br>Birth of Augustine. His birthday was Nov. 13. He was in his 76th year in August 430. Which determines his birth to 13 Nov. 354. |
| 355 | 1108 *Flavius Arbetio* et *Flavius Lollianus. Constantii II* 19 from May 22.<br>Africanus governor of Pannonia Secunda is put to death on a frivolous charge; Ammian. 15. 3, 7–9; 16. 8, 3. After the death of Gallus and before the Alamannic war.<br>Constantius after the affair of Africanus marched into Rhætia against the Alamanni. At the end of the campaign he returned to Milan.<br>After the return to Milan, Sylvanus assumed the purple at |

Agrippina. He is slain in 28 days. But Constantius is alarmed by the account of the state of Gaul, which was left undefended a spoil to the barbarians. These ravages occurred after the deaths of Magnentius and Decentius in 353. To repress these evils it is determined to appoint Julian *Cæsar*.

Julian after the death of Gallus had been confined for 7 months in Cappadocia. After this, he visited Ædesius at Pergamus; of the sophists, Eusebius the Carian and Chrysanthius were present; Maximus was at Ephesus, Priscus in Greece. Julian after this conference went to Ephesus, and there saw Maximus. From thence he passed into Greece, whither at the intercession of the empress Eusebia he obtained permission to retire. From Greece after the death of Sylvanus he was called into Italy, and appointed Cæsar at Milan 6 Nov. 355. After his marriage with Helena the sister of Constantius, he is sent into Gaul, with a slender force of 360 men, 1 Dec. 355.

Alcimus and Delphidius, rhetoricians of Aquitania, and Petrus an orator of Cæsar Augusta, are celebrated by Hieronymus at the 18th of Constantius.

Themistius is favoured by Constantius, who recommends him to the senate of CP. in a letter which is read in the senate 1 Sept. 355. Themistius is now married. His father Eugenius, who is still living, is also mentioned with honour by the emperor.

Ammianus accompanies Ursicinus into Gaul.

Ædesius, who a little before his death was visited at Pergamus by Julian, died in advanced age in 355, a little before Julian's mission into Gaul. Chrysanthius, who was at Pergamus at the time of Julian's visit, when young had heard Ædesius, was the preceptor of Eunapius, and lived to his 80th year. His successors were Epigonus and Veronicianus.

Oribasius the physician is in favour with Julian, whom he accompanies into Gaul. He was possessed of Julian's secret. See 351.

A synod is held at Milan by order of Constantius in 355 against Athanasius. The following bishops are banished for adhering to Athanasius and to the Nicene Council; Eusebius of Vercellæ, Lucifer of Caralis, Liberius of Rome, Hilarius of Pictavi, Dionysius of Milan, Paulinus of Treveri, together with Pancratius a Roman presbyter and Hilarius a deacon.

Acacius of Cæsarea (see 340) assists at the appointment of the Arian Felix as the successor of Liberius at Rome.

Serapion of Thmuis and four other Egyptian bishops support the cause of Athanasius.

Hieronymus marks that Donatus bishop of Carthage was expelled in the 18th of Constantius.

Gregory of Nazianzus and Basil of Cæsarea study at Athens together under Himerius and Proæresius the sophists. At Athens they were known to Julian, who was in this year at

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| | Athens. Gregory quitted Athens in his 30th year, and was still young when he returned to his own country. |
| 356 | 1109 *Fl. Julius Constantius Aug. VIII Fl. Claudius Julianus Cæsar. Constantii II* 20 from May 22.<br>The Cæsar Julian having wintered at Vienna in Gaul, and having heard that Augustodunum was besieged by the barbarians, marched thither, and arrived at that city 24 June 356. He recovers Agrippina, (which had been stormed by the barbarians 10 months before, in 355, before the arrival of Julian in Gaul,) and winters with the Senones. In his winter quarters he is besieged for 30 days.<br>Constantius was at Milan when Julian was besieged in his winter quarters among the Senones; and Marcellus, who had withheld his assistance from Julian, is dismissed.<br>Sapor is mentioned at this date by Ammianus. He passed the winter of $35\frac{6}{7}$ among the *Chionitæ* and the *Euseni*.<br>Themistii *Or. II. Gratiarum actio ad Constantium.* A speech of thanks addressed to the senate of Constantinople: soon after the letter of Constantius (see 355) which had been lately read: but yet after Julian had been appointed Cæsar; therefore after 6 Nov. 355; and this discourse may be referred to the beginning of 356. Themistius alludes to the deaths of Constantine II and Constans, and to the defeat of Magnentius and Vetranio.<br>Juliani *epistola XVII Oribasio.* He complains (though without naming him) of Eusebius the eunuch. Written before the arrival of Sallustius in Gaul, and when he wished for a successor. Written therefore in 356; for Sallustius was recalled in 357.<br>Hilarius bishop of Pictavi in his exile in Phrygia writes against the Arians, and a work *de synodis.*<br>Syrianus is sent by Constantius to expel Athanasius, who retires to the desert; and Georgius of Cappadocia is appointed bishop of Alexandria in his stead. Syrianus occupies the church 9 Feb. 356, and Georgius took possession in Lent following.<br>Athanasii *encyclica ad episcopos Ægypti et Libyæ.* Written after Syrianus had expelled him, and before the arrival of Georgius; therefore between Feb. 9 and Easter 356. At this juncture he reckons 55 years current from Meletius and 36 current from Arius, which will fix the sentence of Meletius by Petrus to 302, and of Arius by Alexander to 321.<br>Athanasii *ad Constantium apologia.* He relates the arrival of Syrianus at Alexandria in January, and, after a space of 23 days, the violences committed Feb. 9, and his own retreat. He was hastening to Constantius with this apology, when he heard the report that many bishops had been banished; among them was Liberius of Rome, Hosius of Spain, Paulinus of Gaul, Dionysius and Eusebius of Italy, Lucifer of Sardinia. |

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| | And further violences were committed at Alexandria during Easter. Athanasius still proceeded on his way, when a third rumour reached him of further oppressions. Two hostile letters of Constantius himself are given. Upon hearing these things Athanasius returned to his solitude. This apology was therefore composed in his retreat, before the close of 356. |
| 357 | 1110 Ol. 284 *Fl. Julius Constantius Aug. IX Fl. Claudius Julianus Cæsar II. Constantii II* 21 from May 22.<br>Constantius, accompanied by Eusebia and Helena arrived at Rome on the 29th or 30th of April 357, but quitted it 29 May, on the 30th day after his arrival, and hastened into Illyricum, being alarmed by the intelligence that Rhætia was ravaged by the Suevi, Valeria by the Quadi, Mœsia and Pannonia by the Sarmatæ. From Illyricum he sent Severus to replace Marcellus in Gaul. In the Theodosian Code Constantius in 357 is at Milan in January and April, at Rome in May, at Milan in June, in Illyricum in July, at Milan again in December, at Sirmium Dec. 18.<br>Julian, having passed a turbulent winter among the Senones, and having received Severus from Illyricum about July, and being aided in another quarter by Barbatio with 25,000 men, begins his second campaign by entering the country of the Remi. The first acts of the campaign—the repulse of the Læti from Lugdunum, the misconduct of Barbatio, the approach of Julian to the Rhine—are told by Ammianus. At Argentoratum a great army of the Alamanni was assembled, commanded by Chnodomarius and other kings. They were encountered by Julian, and the Romans are victorious. Chnodomarius was captured, and sent to Constantius, who was then in Rhætia. After this victory Julian passed the Rhine at Mogontiacum, after the equinox, and besieged two forts of the Franci, for 54 days current in December and January. After this, he wintered at Paris, which he accordingly reached in January 358.<br>Juliani *Or. II de Constantii rebus gestis.* Addressed to Constantius himself, and composed at least after Julian's first campaign. Perhaps in the winter of $35\frac{6}{7}$. The fall of Silvanus is mentioned.<br>Juliani *Or. III Encomium Eusebiæ.* Before the entry of Constantius into Rome Ap. 29 A.D. 357, which is not alluded to, and yet after a visit of Eusebia to Rome at the time of an expedition of the emperor across the Rhine. That expedition was in 356, and Eusebia therefore visited Rome in 356, and this oration may be placed at the beginning of 357. Julian acknowledges her services. Eusebia had obtained for him the rank of Cæsar, had procured his marriage with Helena, and supplied him with books in Gaul. Eusebia had been long dead in the beginning of 361. |

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| | Themistii *Or. III presbeuticus ad Constantium, pro urbe CP.* Intended to have been recited to Constantius at Rome, but in reality read by Themistius to the senate of CP. He mentions the victory over Magnentius.<br>Themistii *Or. IV ad Constantium.* Recited in the senate of CP. while Constantius was still at Rome.<br>Ammianus is with Ursicinus at Sirmium.<br>Juliani *Or. VIII ob discessum Sallustii.* Sallustius was recalled through the jealousy of Constantius. Pentadius caused his recal, and he was called into Illyricum to the emperor. Sallustius then was not long with Julian, and was recalled while Constantine was in Illyricum—recalled therefore at the close of 357, when Constantius wintered there.<br>Hosius at the end of 357 submits to Constantius, and is permitted to return to Cordova. Athanasius relates the attempt upon Hosius, (who had been 60 years a bishop), after the exile of Liberius, the letter of Hosius to the emperor, his detention a year at Sirmium, when he was now 100 years old, his submission, and his repentance of that submission on his death-bed.<br>Liberius, who was banished in 355, gave way after 2 years' exile, and returned to Rome 2 Aug. 358. Fortunatianus was his adviser.<br>The death of Antonius the monk is placed at this date, the Eusebian year 2372, by Hieronymus. He died at least not later than 360, and completed his 104th year; and was therefore born not later than 256. The life of Antonius ascribed to Athanasius agrees with this period; for he is said to have retired to the desert at 35, and to have resided there almost 20 years in solitude. Then he came forth to the people. Then followed the persecution under Maximinus, who renewed the persecution in May 311. At that date Antonius according to this narrative was 55 at the least; Hieronymus makes him 59. Paulus, Antonius, Hilarion were the founders of monachism. Hilarion at the death of Antonius was 65 years old, and celebrated the anniversary of the death of Antony. After this he proceeded to Alexandria. He left Palestine while Constantius yet reigned, but after his departure from thence Julian had succeeded to the empire. If Antonius died Jan. 17, which is fixed by Pagius as the day of his death, this in the year 2372 will be 17 Jan. 357, almost 5 years before the death of Constantius. Which is consistent with Hieronymus in his Life of Hilarion. |
| 358 | 1111 *Datianus* et *Neratius Cerealis. Constantii II* 22 from May 22.<br>Julian having wintered at Paris, and being desirous of anticipating the Alamanni, without waiting for the month of July, the usual season for commencing a campaign in Gaul, moved early from his winter quarters. He invaded the Salian |

Franks and the Chamavi, passed the Rhine, plundered the Alamanni, and returned to winter quarters.

Constantius, having wintered at Sirmium, after the vernal equinox 358 passes the Danube. He grants peace to the Sarmatæ and Quadi, and then subdues the Limigantes. He arranges Illyricum and is named *Sarmaticus*. After this campaign he returns to Sirmium.

Sapor negotiates with Constantius, who sends Eustathius the sophist with other ambassadors to Ctesiphon. This negotiation failed, and Lucillianus and Procopius are sent into the East.

An earthquake at Nicomedia, described by Ammianus and others, happened 24 Aug. 358.

Victor the author of *the Cæsars* flourished. He mentions as living in his time Diocletian, Constantius Chlorus, Constantine and his sons, and Anatolius who was præfect in 359. Victor wrote in 360.

Libanii *monodia de Nicomedia*. Nicomedia is now a ruin. Since the earthquake happened in August, this oration may be placed at the close of the year.

Liberius returns to Rome 2 Aug. 358. See 357.

Phœbadius a Gallic bishop flourished. He preserved his constancy at the synod of Ariminum in 359. He was still living in 392.

359 1112 *Flavius Eusebius Flavius Hypatius. Constantii II* 23 from May 22.

Julian at the proper season for action moves to Mogontiacum, passes the Rhine for the third time, and lays waste the country of the Alamanni. After this Julian winters at Paris.

Persian war. Sapor moved in the spring 359, and entered Mesopotamia when the corn was nearly ripe. Passing Nisibis, he proceeded to Amida. The siege of Amida, which was bravely defended by 7 legions, consumed 73 days. It was taken by Sapor, who lost 30,000 men in this siege. It was taken in the autumn, about Oct. 7, and the siege commenced about July 27. Sapor might occupy two months in Mesopotamia after he had passed the Tigris.

Constantius, who had wintered at Sirmium, marches early in spring 359 on account of the movements of the Limigantes Sarmatæ. He received their ambassadors at Acimincum, returned to Sirmium, and proceeded to CP. in the autumn, after the capture of Amida. At Constantinople at the close of 359 Constantius appoints Honoratus the first præfect of that city.

Birth of Gratian the future emperor, 18 Ap. 359.

Euanthius an eminent grammarian dies at CP. in the 22nd of Constantius. He is succeeded by Chrestus from Africa.

Delphidius the orator is mentioned at this date by Ammianus.

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| | Ammianus and Ursicinus are at Samosata in 359, then in Thrace, then at Nisibis and Amida. Ammianus is at Amida when the enemy approach, and during the siege. After the capture he escapes to Antioch.<br>Synods are assembled at Ariminum and Seleucia. The bishops to the number of 400 met at Ariminum in May, when the Arian party produces a creed agreed upon at Sirmium 22 May 359. Taurus the prætorian præfect is present, who by the emperor's command is not to dismiss them till they are agreed. They are detained till the winter. The synod of Seleucia in Isauria met in September, at which Hilarius (still an exile in Phrygia) was present. The Arian party prevails both at Ariminum and at Seleucia. But the orthodox bishops afterwards withdraw their concession. |
| 360 | 1113 *Fl. Julius Constantius Aug. X Fl. Claudius Julianus Cæsar III. Constantii II* 24 from May 22.<br>While the Cæsar Julian is still in winter quarters at Paris, the incursions of the Picts and Scots into Britain require his attention, and Lupicinus while it is still winter is sent into that province. Meanwhile before Lupicinus had passed into Britain Constantius had sent to require that a part of the Gallic forces should be transferred to the East, to be ready in the spring for serving in the Persian war. The legions of Gaul being dissatisfied proclaim Julian *Augustus* at Paris, while he was still in his winter quarters. He wrote to Constantius to make known what had been done, and his messengers find the emperor at Cæsarea in Cappadocia. Julian, now Augustus, passes the Rhine, attacks the Franci, and, after an expedition of 3 months, winters at Vienne, where he celebrated the *quinquennalia*. The 5th year was completed 5 Nov. 360.<br>Helena, who was still living when Julian became Augustus, died in 360, and was buried at Rome.<br>Sapor takes Singara and Bezabde. He retires before the winter.<br>Constantius, having wintered at CP., moves in the spring of 360, and occupies Edessa. Repulsed from Bezabde, he retired to pass the winter at Antioch.<br>Victor *de Cæsaribus* ends at this year. His work comprehends the space from the end of Livy's history to the 10th consulship of Constantius. He concludes at the beginning of 360, in the 23rd year of Constantius, and before Julian was declared Augustus.<br>Hilarius, who attended the Synod of Seleucia, finding that the deputies of the synod at CP. were constrained to yield to their Arian adversaries, presents a memorial to Constantius himself, desiring to be heard against the Arians: Constantius without remitting his exile, allows him to return to Gaul. But Hilarius was not fully reestablished in his diocese till after the death of Constantius. |

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| | A synod of 72 bishops is held by order of Constantius at CP. Macedonius is deposed, and Eudoxius bishop of Antioch is appointed to CP. 27 Jan. 360. After which the church of St. Sophia, which Constantine had begun many years before, was consecrated 15 Feb. 360.<br>Acacius of Cæsarea (see 340) composed the acts of this council. |
| 361 | 1114 Ol. 285 *Taurus* et *Florentius*. *Constantii II* 25 from May 22.<br>Constantius after his winter quarters moved to Edessa. He returned to Hierapolis, and arriving at Antioch prepared for a civil war with Julian. Late in the autumn he came to Tarsus, and, seized with a slight fever, reached Mopsucrenæ, where he expired 3 Nov. 361. From his elevation as Cæsar 8 Nov. 323 he had reigned 38 years wanting 4 days, and $24^{y}\ 5^{m}\ 12^{d}$ from the death of his father 22 May 337. For his character see F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 97.<br>Julian moves down the Danube in the summer of 361 to Sirmium; then proceeds to Naissus. Two legions however, which he had sent to Gaul, occupy Aquileia, and hold it for Constantius. Julian when at Naissus sent Jovinus to besiege Aquileia, and having heard of the death of Constantius proceeded himself to CP. which he entered 11 Dec. 361. Then Aquileia surrendered.<br>Themistius is honoured by Constantius in the Theodosian Code, in I. 12 de prætoribus, in which he is named, dated 3 May 361.<br>Juliani *ad S. P. Q. Atheniensem.* Written after his arrival in Pannonia, and while the issue of the contest was yet doubtful. Julian describes in this epistle his unwillingness to quit Athens in 355, his thoughts at Milan, his secret paganism, his campaigns in Gaul, his elevation as Augustus.<br>Juliani *epistola ad Corinthios.* Written at the same time and on the same occasion as the preceding.<br>Juliani Ep. 13 *Juliano avunculo.* Written immediately after the death of Constantius. *Epistola* 38 *Maximo* mentions his own election as Augustus, his 3 months' campaign in 360, his march in 361, the restoration of heathen sacrifices.<br>Victor the author of *the Cæsars* flourished. At Sirmium he saw Julian, who, when at Naissus, appointed him governor of Pannonia Secunda.<br>The second book of the history of Eunapius began at the reign of Julian. Oribasius of Pergamus the physician encouraged him to write the acts of Julian. The first book of Eunapius included the period from 269 to 361.<br>Gregorius Bæticus flourished. He still lived in 392.<br>An Arian synod is assembled at Antioch, Constantius being in that city. He wintered there in $36\frac{2}{3}$, and this council was held in the beginning of 361, before he proceeded to Edessa. |

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| | Euzoius at this time held the episcopate of Antioch, and Georgius bishop of Laodicea, an Arian, had great influence. Compare upon this synod Socrates II. 45 Sozomen IV. 29. 30, Nicephorus IX. 49 p. 804 c Georgius Alex. vel Cappadox. |
| 362 | 1115 *Mamertinus* et *Nevitta*. *Juliani* 2 from Nov. 3.<br>Julian is at Constantinople Jan. 1. After May 12 he proceeds through Nicomedia and Pessinus to Antioch, where he arrives at the time of the *Adonia* which were in the summer. Julian dates a law from Antioch 28 July 362, and a letter to the Bostreni Aug. 1, and is present at a festival in the month *Lous*. Julian resided at Antioch a whole summer and a winter. He staid there nine months. But as he quitted Antioch in March 363, he arrived in June 362.<br>After the arrival of Julian, the great temple of Apollo at Daphne, which was built by Antiochus Epiphanes, is burnt, 22 Oct. 362.<br>It appears from the testimony of Julian that the four great Hellenic festivals, the Olympic, the Pythian, the Isthmian, the Nemean, are still celebrated in Greece.<br>Proæresius the Athenian sophist who was a Christian refuses to accept the indulgence of Julian, who offered to permit him to teach rhetoric to the Christians when other Christian teachers had been prohibited from teaching by law.<br>Claudii Mamertini *pro consulatu gratiarum actio*. Pronounced at CP. Jan. 1. Mamertinus had held other offices, and is now advanced in years.<br>Himerii *or. V.* Delivered at Thessalonica in his progress to join Julian in the East, before Musonius the proconsul of Greece, and Calliopius. *Or. VI.* Delivered at Philippi during the same journey. *Or. VII.* Pronounced at CP. still in his progress to the East. Himerius is now grey headed. He had left Athens before Eunapius had arrived there.<br>Juliani *or. VII ad Heraclium cynicum*. Written after the death of Constantius. He mentions Anatolius, Memmorius, Asclepiades, Sallustius, Serenianus, Chytro. He inveighs against the Christians. This piece was composed before Julian left CP. and may be placed in the beginning of 362. *Or. V in matrem Deorum*. Composed at the same time, and in one night. After these two orations he proceeded to Syria, which confirms the account that they were written at CP.<br>Juliani *or. VI. Adversus imperitos canes*. Composed at the summer solstice; and Julian boasts that it was composed in the leisure hours of two days. He makes a similar boast in *or. IV*. The testimony of the orations themselves shew that *or. VII* preceded *or. VI*. *Or. VII* was composed at CP. and therefore before the end of May: *or. VI* was written near midsummer, and therefore after he had quitted that city.<br>Libanii προσφωνητικὸς *ad Julianum*. Addressed to Julian |

upon his arrival at Antioch, and pronounced there after his arrival.

Libanii *monodia de Apollonis templo ad Daphnen.* Composed in this year after October.

Juliani *Cæsares.* Written at the *Saturnalia* Oct. 17, after he was emperor, and after the death of Constantius. As Julian only reached CP. in December 361, and was engaged in affairs in the beginning of his reign, we may refer this piece to Oct. 362, while he was at Antioch.

Juliani *libri III contra Christianos.* Written in this winter at Antioch—the winter of $36\frac{2}{3}$.

Libanii *pro Aristophane.* Composed while Julianus is at Antioch. The sacrifices of Julian at Antioch are mentioned. Composed therefore before 5 March 363, perhaps in the beginning of 363.

Eunapius came to Athens in his 16th year in the reign of Julian. He arrived when the Sun was in Libra, which determines his arrival to autumn 362. He remained at Athens 5 years.

Oribasii *epitomæ Galeni libris LXX.* Dedicated to Julian when emperor.

Eusebius of Vercellæ and Lucifer of Caralis return from exile.

Titus is banished by a letter of Julian written to Bostra 1 Aug. 362.

Aëtius is recalled from exile by a letter of Julian, who remitted their exile to all of all sects that he might create dissensions among the Christians.

Georgius of Cappadocia (see 356) is murdered by the populace at Alexandria, and Athanasius returns. But he is again expelled by Julian in letters to the people of Alexandria and to Ecdicius governor of Egypt. The letter of Athanasius *ad Antiochenos*, addressed to Eusebius of Vercellæ, to Lucifer, to Asterius, Cumatius, and Anatolius, calling upon them to assent to the Nicene doctrine, was composed and signed while Athanasius was yet at Alexandria in this year.

363 1116 *Fl. Claudius Julianus Aug. IV* et *Sallustius.*

Julian in the beginning of this year is at Antioch. He attempts to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem. But the undertaking is abandoned on account of fire bursting forth from the foundations. See the testimonies in F. Rom. Vol. I p. 454, and the explanations of Michaelis quoted in Milman's Gibbon Vol. 4 p. 100.

Julian sets forth to the Persian war, 5 March 363. Passing the Euphrates he arrived at Carræ March 19, at Callinicum March 27. On the 7th of April he passed near the tomb of Gordian. After which he entered Assyria, and after two days' march approached Dura. Anatha is stormed, Pirisaboras taken. Then Maogamalcha is besieged and taken. The fleet

of Julian is transported by a canal from the Euphrates to the Tigris (Ammian. 24. 6, 2), and the army passes the Tigris (Ammian. 24. 6, 4—6). The enemy is defeated on the eastern bank of that river, but Julian declines the siege of Ctesiphon, and burns his fleet, with the design of penetrating into the interior of Persia. It is however determined to return. On the 16th of June they commence their retreat towards Corduena. Ten days afterwards Julian is slain. He was wounded in the battle June 26, and expired at midnight. Julian died in his 32nd year. He had reigned $7^{y}$ $7^{m}$ $21^{d}$ from his appointment as Cæsar 6 Nov. 355, about $3^{y}$ $3^{m}$ from his assumption of the purple, and $1^{y}$ $7^{m}$ $24^{d}$ from the death of Constantius. For his character see F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 105.

Jovian is proclaimed the next day, June 27. Ammianus relates the retreat of Jovian, the ignominious peace, the cession of the five provinces and of Nisibis. But Libanius admits that Julian left the army in a bad condition. Jovian proceeded from Antioch through Tyana to Ancyra. He was probably still at Antioch Dec. 21. He had reached Ancyra before 1 Jan. 364.

Libanii *ad Julianum imp. consulem.* Pronounced at Antioch 1 Jan. 363.

Juliani *Misopogon.* Written in the 7th month of his residence at Antioch, and after the death of his uncle Julian, who was lately dead in the beginning of 363. His death may be referred to the middle of January, and this piece may be placed at the end of that month, when Julian was preparing to leave Antioch.

Julianus *Jamblicho Ep.* 61. He mentions his march into the Upper Pannonia, and his movement to the Strait of Chalcedon. These were at the close of 361, after the death of Constantius. Ep. 61 was therefore written after Dec. 361. *Jamblicho Ep.* 40. Written in the third year after Julian had left Pannonia, and mentioning his arrival at Nicomedia. Julian was at Nicomedia in May 362, from whence he had written to Jamblichus. Three other letters passed between them. He left Pannonia in 361, and Ep. 40, in the 3rd year after, was written in 363.

Eutropius and Ammianus the historians served under Julian in the Persian war.

Maximus and Priscus the sophists were also in Persia. They had been received at CP. by Julian in 362, and were with him at Antioch at the close of that year. Chrysanthius, who had been also invited to CP., remained in Lydia.

Libanii *ad Antiochenses de ira Juliani.* Written after Julian had set forth, and while he was now advancing upon Persia. Libanius interceded for the city with Julian before he left Antioch.

Libanii *presbeuticus ad Julianum.* Intended to be delivered to Julian after his expedition, from which he is sup-

posed to be returned victorious. Written therefore after 5 March 363, and before the death of Julian. This oration was prepared only but not spoken. The oration *ad Antiochenses* appears to have been really delivered to the senate of Antioch.

Themistii *oratio de Juliano*. An oration not now extant, but described by Libanius.

Libanii *monodia de Juliano*. Composed after the funeral of Julian. The orator alludes to the *presbeuticus*, which he had prepared before Julian's death. In the *monodia* he records that Julian was slain by a Persian. Whence it would seem that he had not yet heard of the report which he afterwards adopted in the *Epitaphius*.

Hieronymus describes himself at the death of Julian as *puer*, and *in grammaticæ ludo*. After this date, when resident among the Treviri he transcribed Hilarius *de synodis*, he is *adolescentulus*. Later still he is *adolescens et pæne puer in eremo*. The great earthquake 21 July 365 happened in his *infantia*. But yet Hieronymus was old to Augustine a youth, and therefore born many years before 354. And according to Prosper he was 32 in 363. These terms then—*adolescens, puer, infantia*, are used by Hieronymus in a vague and general sense, and supply no argument for rejecting the account of Prosper.

Didymus, 54 years old, is at Alexandria at the death of Julian.

Titus bishop of Bostra flourished in 363.

Athanasius is restored by Jovian.

A synod is held at Antioch, when Jovian is there. Therefore after September 363; for Jovian at the end of that month was still at Edessa in his retreat from Persia. And reached Antioch in October.

Gregorii Nazianzeni *adversus Julianum orationes duæ*. In the second oration he mentions the first. The orator describes Julian's Persian expedition; his progress, successful at first; the burning of the ships; the various accounts of his death; the ignominious peace concluded through necessity by his successor; the funeral of Julian at Tarsus; whither he was conveyed by Procopius. These honours were paid to his tomb by Jovian, and Jovian was at Tarsus at the close of 363. Which will place these orations at the end of 363 or beginning of 364. As the death of Jovian is not noticed, they preceded 17 Feb. 364.

364 1117 *Flavius Jovianus Augustus Flavius Varronianus.*

Jovian is at Ancyra Jan. 1. He died suddenly at Dadastana 17 Feb. 364, in the 33rd year of his age, and the 8th month of his reign.

After the death of Jovian the army moved to Nicæa, and unanimously elected Valentinian emperor, who had remained at Ancyra. Valentinian upon receiving the message hastened

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| | to Nicæa, and assumed the empire Feb. 26, on the tenth day after the death of Jovian.<br>Valentinian passing through Nicomedia arrived at Constantinople, and there on the 28th of March declared his brother Valens Augustus, and associated him in the empire, a month after his own elevation. The two emperors proceeded through Thrace together to Naissus. At Mediana near Naissus they divided the provinces and the great offices between them. Valentinian assigned to his brother Constantinople, Egypt, Thrace and the East. He reserved for himself Italy, Gaul, Spain, Britain, Africa. After this the brothers entered Sirmium together and then separated, Valens proceeding to CP. and Valentinian to Milan. In these cities the two Augusti assumed the consulship 1 Jan. 365.<br>*Themistii Or. V consularis.* To Jovian. The son of Jovian, who is colleague in the consulship, is an infant. Themistius in this oration claims liberty of worship both for Christians and for Pagans. He remarks that the Christians themselves were divided into sects.<br>Themistii *Or. VI Philadelphi.* Addressed to the brothers Valentinian and Valens on their accession to the empire. Valens alone is present at CP. when this oration is recited.<br>Libanius is in his 50th year when the Olympic games of Antioch are celebrated. These were instituted at Antioch in the 92nd year A. D. 44, and restored in the 260th year A. D. 212. The *Olympia* mentioned by Libanius followed the death of Julian, and were therefore the *Olympia* of A. D. 364, which were celebrated in the 412th year of Antioch in the months Panemus and Lous, as appointed in A. D. 212. And Libanius is in his 50th year in July 364.<br>Eutropius concludes his history at the year 364. His work is dedicated to Valens Augustus, and therefore was composed before 378.<br>Festus ends his *breviarium* at the accession of Valentinian and Valens.<br>Priscus the sophist at the accession of Valens returned in security to Greece. But Maximus was fined and put to the torture, and finally put to death. Eunapius now in his 18th year is studying at Athens. |
| 365 | 1118 Ol. 286 *Flavius Valentinianus Augustus Flavius Valens Augustus. Valentiniani* 2 from Feb. 26. *Valentis* 2 from March 28.<br>Valentinian enters on his consulship at Milan, Valens at CP.<br>The Alamanni in 365 ravaged Gaul and Rhætia; the Sarmatæ and Quadi Pannonia; Britain was harassed by the Picts, the Saxons, and the Scots; Africa by the Moors; the Goths plundered Thrace; the Persians invaded Armenia.<br>Procopius revolts at CP. 28 Sept. 365. Valens hears the news in Cappadocia, Valentinian in Gaul. The conduct of |

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| | Valentinian, which is misrepresented by Zosimus, was generous patriotic and prudent.<br>An inundation and earthquake affected Alexandria, Greece, Sicily, Palestine, Libya, and many other provinces, 21 July 365.<br>Libanii *epitaphius Juliani*. Composed after the death of Jovian, and after the earthquakes which happened in July. He also mentions the danger from the Goths and barbarians. The attempt of Procopius is not noticed. Whence we may conclude either that this revolt was not yet known at Antioch, or that the issue was still doubtful. This oration then may be dated in 365. Libanius mentions that the remains of Julian were brought to Tarsus. |
| 366 | 1119 *Flavius Gratianus Valentiniani f.* et *Dagalaiphus. Valentiniani* 3 from Feb. 26, *Valentis* 3 from March 28.<br>Procopius is defeated and slain near Nacolia in Phrygia 27 May 366.<br>The Alamanni in Gaul in 365. Dagalaiphus, being sent to oppose them from Paris, delayed an encounter with the barbarians. He was recalled before 1 Jan. 366, and replaced by Jovinus, who gained a victory over the Alamanni at the time when the news arrived of the defeat of Procopius. The victory of Jovinus then was gained about June 366.<br>Apollinarius bishop of Laodicea flourished, whom Hieronymus in his youth had often heard at Antioch. For the testimonies to Apollinarius see F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 465. 467. Vol. 2 p. 440. Apollinarius was contemporary according to Suidas with Basil and Gregory, "those celebrated men of Cappadocia," to both of whom he was known. Probably Gregory of Nazianzus may be intended in this passage. Apollinarius had corresponded with Basil, while they were both yet laymen, in A. D. 350, that is, 25 years before A. D. 375. Apollinarius and his father, who was an Alexandrian and a presbyter, are described by Socrates at A. D. 362. Apollinarius therefore, though not yet a bishop, was already distinguished in A. D. 362. He lived to the reign of Theodosius. He flourished therefore A. D. 362—380, and might have lived two or three years below 380.<br>Damasus succeeds Liberius, who died 24 Sept. 366. Damasus was elected bishop of Rome 366, presided $18^{y}\ 2^{m}\ 10^{d}$, and died 10 Dec. 384. His election was carried by violence, which Ammianus describes: confirmed by the testimony of Hieronymus in Chronico, and of his presbyters, who witnessed the transactions. Ammianus relates that Damasus and Ursinus fiercely contended for the episcopate; that the contest proceeded to the death and wounds of the two parties; that Juventius the præfect of the city was compelled to withdraw into the suburbs; that the party of Damasus prevailed; and that 137 persons were found dead in the basilica of Sicinnius, |

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| | where the Christians held their meetings. The presbyters add that the doors of the basilica were burnt, the roof untiled, that Damasus marched at the head of his own clergy, with hired gladiators and others; that none of his party were slain, but that 160 dead bodies were found. |
| 367 | 1120 *Lupicinus* et *Valens Jovinus.* *Valentiniani* 4 from Feb. 26, *Valentis* 4 from March 28.<br>Valens, by the advice of his brother, by whose authority he was guided, engaged in the Gothic war, passed the Danube in the spring without opposition, sent Arinthæus to scour the country, and returned without effecting much in this campaign.<br>Valentinian in Gaul appoints his son Gratian Augustus 24 Aug. 367.<br>Valentinian, informed of disturbances in Britain, sends Severus into that province; who is recalled and succeeded by Jovinus. Lastly Theodosius (the father of the future emperor) is sent into Britain. The Picts, divided into two clans, called the *Dicalidonæ* and *Vecturiones* together with the *Attacotti* and the Scotti were committing great ravages, while the Franks and Saxons were plundering the coasts of Gaul opposite to Britain.<br>Themistii *Or. VII.* He congratulates Valens upon the victory obtained over Procopius in 366, and intercedes for some of the offenders. Some time had elapsed after the victory.<br>Death of Proæresius at the age of 91 years, five years after the arrival of Eunapius at Athens. Proæresius was in his 87th and Eunapius in his 16th year in autumn 362, when Eunapius arrived, and the 5 years will bring the death of Proæresius and the departure of Eunapius from Athens to the autumn of 367.<br>Diophantus pronounces the funeral oration over his rival Proæresius. Eunapius had heard at Athens both Diophantus and Sopolis.<br>Eunapius returns to his early preceptor Chrysanthius. He had received memorials of Jamblichus from Chrysanthius, who had them from Ædesius.<br>Hilarius dies at Pictavi in the 6th year after his return. An. 360.<br>Euzoius bishop of Cæsarea flourished. His predecessor was Acacius. See 340. 360. He was deposed in December 380, and succeeded by Gelasius in 381. |
| 368 | 1121 *Fl. Valentinianus Aug. II* *Fl. Valens Aug. II.* *Valentiniani* 5 from Feb. 26, *Valentis* 5 from March 28, *Gratiani* 2 from Aug. 24.<br>Valens in the second campaign of the Gothic war was prevented by the rising of the water from passing the Danube, and remained encamped among the Carpi till the autumn; when he departed into winter quarters at Marcianopolis. |

Theodosius, who had been appointed to the service in Britain at the close of 367, passing over from Bononia to Rutupiæ, marched to London, repulsed many of the barbarians, and recovered their plunder from them.

Mogontiacum is surprised by Rando an Alamannic chieftain at the time of a Christian solemnity, either the Epiphany, 6 Jan. 368, or Easter of that year.

Soon after this capture Valentinian in the summer of 368 with Gratian passed the Rhine and routed the Alamanni. After a successful campaign the army is placed in winter quarters, and the emperors return to Treveri.

An earthquake at Nicæa is mentioned at 11 Oct. 368.

Libanius is marked by Hieronymus at the 4th of Valentinian.

Themistii *or. VIII Quinquennalibus.* Delivered at Marcianopolis. He observes that these quinquennial festivals are grateful periods at which the subjects pray for length of life for a good emperor.

Himerius returned to Athens after the death of Proæresius.

Gregorii Nazianzeni *epitaphius in Cæsarium fratrem.* Cæsarius, who held office in Bithynia, had escaped in the late earthquake, and died soon after. The earthquake happened in the autumn of 368, and the death of Cæsarius may be placed at the end of the year. If the account reported by Fabricius is true, that Cæsarius died Feb. 25, his death will be determined to 25 Feb. 369.

Gregory in early life had been educated in Palestine, and Cæsarius at Alexandria. Afterwards Gregorius from Athens and Cæsarius from Alexandria met at CP., and returned together to their parents and their country. Cæsarius returned to court, and was in favour as a physician with the emperor Constantius II. Gregory at this time calls himself young. See 326.

369 1122 Ol. 287 *Fl. Valentinianus Valentis f.* et *Victor. Valentiniani* 6 from Feb. 26. *Valentis* 6 from March 28. *Gratiani* 3 from Aug. 24.

Valens in his third campaign with the Goths passes the Danube, defeats the Creuthungi and Athanaric a powerful chief, and returns to Marcianopolis to winter quarters. A peace is then negotiated, and after concluding it Valens returns to Constantinople.

Theodosius in Britain advancing from London gave effectual aid to the Britons. He suppresses the conspiracy of Valentinus a Pannonian, at that time an exile in Britain. Valentinus is slain with a few of his followers. Theodosius at the close of this year returns to Valentinian, by whom he is honourably received and promoted.

Valentinian fortifies the Rhine from Rhætia to the ocean.

Valens in 369 is at Marcianopolis in March, May, Decem-

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| | ber; and at the end of December at CP. Valentinian in this year is *in Treveris.*<br>Themistii *or. IX.* Addressed to young Valentinian on his consulship, in which his colleague was Victor. This Valentinian was the son of Valens. Marked by Themistius himself, who calls Valens the father and Gratian the cousin of the consul. The son of Valens was born 18 Jan. 366.<br>(Gregorii Nazianzeni *or. VIII epitaphius in Gorgoniam sororem.* Gorgonia died after Cæsarius, in the lifetime of both her parents. She was married and left children and grandchildren, and yet died not old in years. The death of Gorgonia and this oration must be placed after the end of 368, when Cæsarius probably died, and before 1 Jan. 374, when the father died. Gregorius in his poem mentions the order in which he lost them; first his brother, then his sister, then his father, and not long afterwards his mother Nonna.)<br>(Joannes Chrysostomus was descended from a good family at Antioch, and was the disciple of the sophist Libanius. Chrysostom was at least 20 years of age when he quitted the school of Libanius. After which he was 3 years with Meletius, then 6 years in retirement, then 5 years a deacon, then 12 years a presbyter. These numbers terminate in 398, and will place his separation from Libanius at 372.) |
| 370 | 1123 *Fl. Valentinianus Aug. III Fl. Valens Aug. III. Valentiniani* 7 from Feb. 26. *Valentis* 7 from March 28. *Gratiani* 4 from Aug. 24.<br>Valens is at Nicomedia, where his transactions occupied much time. From Nicomedia, in his way to Antioch he came to Cæsarea in Cappadocia.<br>Arinthæus, who had been employed in the Gothic war in 369, is sent into Armenia. The Persians are repulsed, and a king is restored to Iberia. Upon this Sapor, complaining of violated treaties, prepares for war.<br>The Saxons invade the coasts of Gaul, and are routed by Severus. But Valentinian, pressed by the *Alamanni*, seeks aid from the *Burgundii:* whose advance to the Rhine and march back again are described by Ammianus. While the Alamanni are alarmed by this new enemy they were attacked in Rhætia and routed by Theodosius. Those who were captured in this war were transferred to Italy and planted near the Po. Valentinian himself is *in Treveris* in 370.<br>Troubles are produced at Rome by the cruelties of Maximin the *præfectus annonæ.*<br>A famine in Phrygia occurred in 370, which extended to Cappadocia.<br>Themistii *or. X de pace.* Delivered in the senate of Constantinople before Valens, in honour of the peace granted to the Goths at the end of 369. He observes that the war had lasted three whole years. |

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| | The deaths of Eusebius of Vercellæ and of Lucifer of Caralis are placed at the year 370.<br>Basilius is not yet bishop of Cæsarea: for Valens, who was at Nicomedia in this year, and afterwards proceeded to Cæsarea, found Eusebius bishop. Basilius had retired into exile, but upon the visit of Valens to Cæsarea had returned, accompanied by Gregory of Nazianzus, (who describes these transactions), and was reconciled to Eusebius. Then followed the famine, and then the succession of Basil. The appointment then of Basilius could not have occurred before the end of 370 or the beginning of 371; and the date of his death assigned by Amphilochius, 1 Jan. 380, places the appointment in 371. At the next visit of Valens Basilius has succeeded Eusebius. Gregory cooperated in this appointment.<br>See F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 475 for a law of Valentinian addressed to Damasus (I. 20 *de episcopis*) published at Rome 29 July 370. |
| 371 | 1124 *Flavius Gratianus Aug. II Sex. Petronius Probus. Valentiniani* 8 from Feb. 26. *Valentis* 8 from March 28. *Gratiani* 5 from Aug. 24.<br>The Theodosian Code attests that Valens was at Constantinople in Jan. and February 371, and till April 7. At Ancyra in July. He entered Antioch 10 Nov. 371. On the time of his visit to Antioch see F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 476 Vol. 2 p. 120. 121.<br>After the operations of Arinthæus in Armenia in 370, Sapor prepared to invade the empire: and, when the winter had passed, A. D. 37$\frac{0}{1}$, a Persian army in the spring of 371 approached the confines of the Roman territory. Against this army Trajan and Vadomarius are sent with a strong force to act upon the defensive: at last a battle is fought in which the Romans are victorious. Sapor returned to winter at Ctesiphon, and Valens entered Antioch.<br>Valentinian in 371 passing the Rhine, and taking with him Severus and Theodosius, attempted to surprise and seize Macrianus king of the Alamanni. He failed in the attempt, and after wasting the country of the enemy, returned to Treveri. It appears from the Theodosian Code that Valentinian in 371 was at Treveri Feb. 11, May 19, 29, June 28; at Magontiacum Sept. 6; at Treveri again Dec. 11. See F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 477.<br>Libanius had completed his 57th year when Valens arrived at Antioch, and by his own account of his own age in 364, his 57th year might be completed in autumn 371; which confirms the account that Valens arrived at Antioch in November 371.<br>Optatus bishop of Milevi, the author of six books against the Donatists, flourished in the reigns of Valentinian and Valens. He probably died before 392. He was certainly dead before the year 400. |

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| | Aquillius Severus, the author of a work described by Hieronymus Catal. c. 111, died in the reign of Valentinian.<br>Martinus is appointed bishop of Tours. See 381. |
| 372 | 1125 *Modestus* et *Arintheus*. *Valentiniani* 9 from Feb. 26, *Valentis* 9 from March 28, *Gratiani* 6 from Aug. 24.<br>Valens in 372 is probably at Cæsarea Jan. 6. It appears from the Code that he was at Seleucia Apr. 4, at Antioch Ap. 13. In this year he approaches the Euphrates; and perhaps the visit of Valens to Edessa, described by Socrates and Sozomen, may be referred to 372.<br>His cruelties at Antioch and the death of Theodorus occurred not long after his arrival. Valens as he reposed in the middle of the day in a shady retreat between Antioch and Seleucia narrowly escaped assassination. This incident and the enquiries that followed may be placed in 372. The affair of Theodorus is described by Ammianus, Victor, Sozomen, Socrates. It is placed by Socrates about the time of a journey to Edessa.<br>In Africa the subjects of Valentinian, not being able to endure the tyranny and corrupt administration of Romanus and his confederate Remigius, join in a revolt led by Firmus a Moorish chief. Theodosius is sent against him. Landing unexpectedly in Africa at Igilgitis on the coast of Mauretania he hurries Firmus into the interior of the country. The revolt of Firmus is fixed to 372, because Theodosius was employed in Germany in 371; and because Remigius the accomplice of Romanus perished in 373.<br>Valentinian, according to the Theodosian code in 372, in February, March, April, November, is at Treveri. See F. Rom. Vol. I p. 479.<br>(Maximus of Ephesus the sophist, the favourite of Julian, was put to death soon after the affair of Theodorus.)<br>Basilius is bishop of Cæsarea in Cappadocia at the second visit of Valens. Some time after the first visit. The second visit of Valens was at the Epiphany, 6 Jan. 372.<br>Athanasii *epistolæ ad Joannem Antiochum et Palladium presbyteros*. Basil is now a bishop. Not written therefore before 372.<br>Eunomius bishop of Cyzicus, the disciple of Aëtius, and the author of the Eunomian heresy, flourished at this date. He still lived in 392. Eunomius was answered by various writers; by Apollinarius, Didymus, Basilius of Cæsarea, Gregorius of Nazianzus, and Gregorius of Nyssa. Didymus of Alexandria, who became blind at 5 years of age, and who dictated numerous works, is now 63 years old, and was known in the time of the monk Antonius. See 350. |
| 373 | 1126 Ol. 288 *Fl. Valentinianus Aug. IV Fl. Valens Aug. IV. Valentiniani* 10 from Feb. 26, *Valentis* 10 from March 28, *Gratiani* 7 from Aug. 24. |

Remigius, who had been the confederate of Romanus in plundering Africa, had been recalled, and deprived of his employment, and lived in retirement near Mogontiacum. There in order to escape from the searching enquiries of Maximinus the prætorian præfect he destroyed himself in 373.

The war with Firmus continues. Theodosius conducting that war, moved to Tipata in February 373.

Themistii *Or. XI decennalibus*. Addressed to Valens in Syria. Pronounced 28 March 373, when the 10th year of Valens began. Themistius had been present with Valens at Constantinople and on the Danube. He alludes to the war with Sapor. He records that Valens had received the purple at Constantinople.

Augustine describes his studies in his 19th year, two years after the death of his father. In that year he read the *Hortensius* of Cicero. For nine years æt. 19—28. he inclines to the Manichees. Augustine entered his 19th year 13 Nov. 373.

The death of Athanasius is determined by many testimonies to 2 May 373. See F. Rom. Vol. I p. 477. 481. He had entered the 48th year of his episcopate. See 326. Petrus succeeds Athanasius.

Ephrem Syrus died in the reign of Valens, on the 9th or the 19th of June 373.

The death of Faustinus bishop of Iconium is mentioned by Basil of Cæsarea among the events of this year. His successor was Amphilochius, whom Basil addresses on his appointment. Amphilochius succeeded Faustinus towards the close of 373.

Lucius an Arian expels Petrus, immediately after his succession, and held possession of the episcopate of Alexandria till (during the absence of Valens from Antioch) Petrus returned with letters from Damasus of Rome, and the people of Alexandria expelled Lucius and restored Petrus. See Socrates IV. 37 quoted in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 445 r. who adds that Lucius sailed to CP. and that Petrus surviving but a short time was succeeded by his brother Timotheus.

374 1127 *Fl. Gratianus Aug. III* et *Equitius*. *Valentiniani* 11 from Feb. 26, *Valentis* 11 from March 28, *Gratiani* 8 from Aug. 24.

While Theodosius was engaged against Firmus in Mauretania and Africa, the Quadi invade Illyricum. They had two causes of complaint; Valentinian had erected fortresses beyond the Danube upon their lands, and their king Gabinius had been murdered. The Quadi are joined by the Sarmatæ. Theodosius the future emperor, then in early youth, commanded in Mœsia and repulsed and drove out the Sarmatæ.

Valentinian, after ravaging some districts of Alamannia, was erecting a fortress near Basilia when he heard of this invasion

of Illyricum late in the autumn of 374. He departed to winter at Treveri. This irruption of the Quadi was therefore in the summer of 374, and in that summer Theodosius still continued the war with Firmus.

During these troubles excited by the Quadi in the west, Para king of Armenia is assassinated in the east by the order of Valens. This event is followed by negotiation with Sapor in the winter. The winter of $37\frac{4}{5}$, for it is followed by other negotiations in 375, and the death of Para is fixed to 374.

Valens according to the testimonies in the Theodosian code is at Antioch in February, March, and May 374.

Gregorii Nazianzeni *Or. XVIII epitaphius in patrem.* Delivered in the presence of Basilius. The death of Gregorius the father, bishop of Nazianzus, happened at the time of the appointment of Amphilochius to Iconium. The death of the elder Gregorius is placed in the Menæa at *Kal. Jan.* We may therefore assign his death to 1 Jan. 374, consistently with the appointment of Amphilochius at the close of 373. The elder Gregory was near 100 years old, and had been 48 years a bishop. Which carries back his appointment to 329. His wife Nonna died not long after him.

375 1128 *Post consulatum Gratiani III* et *Equitii. Valentiniani* 12 from Feb. 26, *Valentis* 12 from March 28, *Gratiani* 9 from Aug. 24.

Valentinian, setting forth from Treveri in the spring, reached Carnuntum, and was employed there three summer months in preparing for the invasion of the Quadi. In the autumn, sending Merobaudes forwards with a body of infantry into the enemy's country, he moved to Acincum on the banks of the Danube. Then passing that river he entered the country of the Quadi, burned their habitations, and destroyed the inhabitants, without any loss to his own army. Returning to Acincum, he moved his quarters from thence to Bregetio on the Danube, when he received ambassadors from the Quadi soliciting peace, to whom the emperor replied with angry and vehement expressions, when suddenly he was struck with apoplexy, probably produced by the violence of his passion. He was borne into an inner chamber, and knew those who surrounded him, but was incapable of speech, and almost immediately expired. He died 17 Nov. 375, in the 55th year of his age, and Ammianus and Victor add that he reigned 12 years wanting 100 days. This computation is exact. He died 100 days before 25 Feb. 376, when his 12th year would have been completed.

Gratian his eldest son, now in the 9th year of his reign as Augustus, was absent at Treveri, and the army on the Danube under the management of Merobaudes and Equitius sending for the empress Justina and her son Valentinian, then 4 years old, to the camp, proclaimed him Augustus on the 6th day

after the death of his father. Gratian accepted him as his associate in the empire.

In the beginning of 375 Victor and Urbicius were sent as ambassadors to Sapor. But this negotiation failed, and Valens prepared for war with Persia; but this design was interrupted by the Goths, who entered Thrace in 376.

Ambrosius, upon the death of Auxentius the Arian bishop, is appointed bishop of Milan. Placed by Prosper in 375. He was elected in the lifetime of Valentinian. If therefore the day reported for his ordination, Dec. 7, may be trusted as authentic, his ordination is carried back to 7 Dec. 374, because Valentinian died before December 375. Ambrosius was the son of a præfect of Gaul, had received a liberal education at Rome, and was an eminent pleader of causes. He had received the consular ornaments, and had governed the provinces of Liguria and Æmilia.

The bishops who flourished at this time are named by Theodoret:—the two Gregories, of Nazianzus and Nyssa, the former the friend and companion, the latter the brother, of Basil of Cæsarea; Petrus a monk, the brother of Basil, was also eminent, and Amphilochius bishop of Iconium, Optimus a Pisidian bishop, Damasus of Rome, Ambrosius of Milan. Gregory of Nyssa was still living 29 Sept. 394.

Epiphanii *de hæresibus*. Published in this 12th year of Valentinian and Valens, and the 8th year of Gratian; therefore between March 27 and Aug. 24 A. D. 375.

Chrysostom after 3 years with Meletius is 6 years in retirement, then 5 years a deacon. He was deacon in 381, then after those 5 years a presbyter in 386 and bishop in 398, which determines his retirement to 375.

376 1129 *Fl. Valens Aug. V Fl. Valentinianus junior Aug. Valentis* 13 from March 28, *Gratiani* 10 from Aug. 24, *Valentiniani II* 2 from Nov. 22.

The Huns, who dwelt beyond the lake Mæotis, expel the Goths, who are permitted by Valens to cross the Danube and settle in Thrace.

Theodosius, who had restored Mauretania and Africa to security and order, is slain at Carthage by the ministers of Gratian.

Death of Photinus in Galatia.

Epiphanii *hær.* 66 *contra Manichæos*. Composed in the 13th of Valens, the 9th of Gratian, and the 1st of Valentinian II. Therefore before Aug. 24, when the 10th of Gratian commenced. Epiphanius was still living in 402. See 403.

377 1130 Ol. 289 *Fl. Gratianus Aug. IV* et *Merobaudes. Valentis* 14 from March 28, *Gratiani* 11 from Aug. 24, *Valentiniani II* 3 from Nov. 22.

The Goths, who had been disposed in winter quarters

A. D. $37\frac{6}{7}$ near Hadrianople, being required to move to the Hellespont, request a supply of provisions, and by the misconduct and avarice of the Roman governors Lupicinus and Maximus are driven to rebellion. Seizing their arms, they fill Thrace with fire and slaughter. The collected forces of the Goths, commanded by Fritigernus, are encountered by Richomer, whom Gratian sent with the forces of Gaul to the aid of Valens; a battle ensued with doubtful success, and Richomer returned to Gaul. These events happened in Thrace late in the autumn of 377.

Valens in 377 is at Antioch Jan. 25, Ap. 4, at Hierapolis July 6, Aug. 9.

Themistii *Or. XIII amatoria.* Addressed to Gratian at Rome. He praises Valens, notices the youth of Gratian, and celebrates the administration of Gratian and Valens.

378 1131 *Fl. Valens Aug. VI Fl. Valentinianus Aug. II. Valentis* 15 from March 28, *Gratiani* 12 from Aug. 24, *Valentiniani II* 4 from Nov. 22.

The Lentienses, an Alamannic people inhabiting the country near Rhætia, being informed that Gratian was about to lead his forces to the East to the assistance of Valens in the Gothic war, pass the Rhine in February 378. Gratian, recalling the troops which he had sent to Pannonia, and collecting others which had been retained in Gaul, engaged and defeated the Alamanni at Argentaria. In this battle their king Priacius was slain with 30,000 men. By this seasonable victory Gaul was secured. Gratian grants peace to the Alamanni, and hastened his march to succour the emperor of the east.

Valens at length moved from Antioch, and on the 30th of May 378 arrived at Constantinople. Staying there only a very few days, he advanced to Melanthias, where he heard of Gratian's victory. Jealous of the fame of Gratian, he moved his army from Melanthias to Nice, and from thence to Hadrianople. Being joined by Richomer, whom Gratian had sent forward, he engaged the Goths near Hadrianople 9 Aug. 378. The Gothic army was commanded by Fritigernus, and the Romans were routed with a great slaughter. Valens was slain. He perished in the 50th year of his age. He had reigned from 28 March 364 $14^{y}$ $4^{m}$ $13^{d}$. After the death of Valens the Goths during the remainder of the year occupied and plundered Thrace and Mœsia. They had been joined by bands of Huns and Alani, and their combined forces encamped near Perinthus, and approached Constantinople, from whence they were repulsed.

Gratian at the time of the battle was in Mœsia. In February 379 he is at Sirmium.

Ammianus Marcellinus concludes with the year 378. His history began with Nerva in 97 and ended with the death of Valens. He continues the narrative after the death of Valens

to the retreat of the Goths from Perinthus and Constantinople, which occupied the remainder of this year. He was still employed upon his history in 390.

The *Chronicon* of Hieronymus ends with the death of Valens. He computes from the foundation of Rome to this epoch 1131 years.

Prosper Aquitanus continues the Chronicle. But the *Chronicon* of Prosper was not merely a sequel to Hieronymus, but embraced the whole subject, and commenced at the Creation. See 455.

Diodorus bishop of Tarsus flourished. He probably died before 392.

379 | 1132 *D. Magnus Ausonius Q. Clodius Hermogenianus Olybrius. Gratiani* 13 from Aug. 24. *Valentiniani II* 5 from Nov. 22. *Theodosii* 1 from Jan. 19.

Theodosius, who in early life had served under his father in Britain, and since the death of his father in 376 had lived in retirement in Spain, was appointed *Augustus* by Gratian at Sirmium 19 Jan. 379. Theodosius, now in his 33rd year, governs the provinces administered by Valens, to which are added Dacia and Macedonia.

Gratian returns to the west, to oppose the Alamanni. Theodosius proceeds to Thessalonica, from whence he directs the operations of the Gothic war. He obtains a victory over the Goths, the Alani, and the Huns, 17 Nov. 379. Modares, a Goth in the service of Theodosius, defeats the Goths, and Thrace is delivered.

Prosper relates that the Lombards in this year, moving from the furthest borders of Germany and from the shores of the Ocean and from the island of Scandia, under Iborea and Aio, first conquered the Vandals.

Death of Shahpoor or Sapor II. See 309. He was succeeded by Ardisheer II or Artaxer, who reigned 4 years in Persia. See 383. The life and reign of Sapor are 70 years in Agathius, but 72 years in Eutychius. In Malcolm. Vol. 1 p. 87 from Persian accounts 71 years. As he reigned till towards the close of 379 (see 482), his reign may have extended to more than 70 years, or the 71st year current.

Sempronius, *vir apprime eruditus,* is named by Prosper at this year.

Themistii *Or. XIV. in legatione dicta.* To congratulate Theodosius on his elevation to the empire. This address is happily and elegantly expressed.

Ausonii *ad Gratianum discipulum gratiarum actio pro consulatu.* Gratian at Sirmium had appointed Ausonius in his absence. He describes Gratian's march from Illyricum to Gaul, where this address is delivered; therefore not before September, when Gratian was at Treveri. Ausonius is now in old age, and had been the preceptor of Gratian. He is now

præfect of Gaul. He recounts his dignities,—*comes* and *quæstor*, and præfect of Gaul, Libya, and Latium.

The *Chronicon* of Marcellinus begins at this date. It embraced 140 years, from the accession of Theodosius to A. D. 518. To which he added 16 other years (making 156 in all) which terminated at the 4th consulship of Justinian A. D. 534.

Priscillian, a bishop of Gallæcia, founds a heresy upon the dogmas of the Manichees and Gnostics.

Pacianus, a bishop of Barcelona, died in extreme old age in the reign of Theodosius.

Gregory of Nazianzus is at Constantinople. After the deaths of both his parents he resided for some time at Seleucia. He retired to that city after 374. He is called to CP. and is advised by Basil of Cæsarea to obey the call. Gregory might come to CP. in the middle of 379, about 6 months before the death of Basil.

Gregorii Nazianzeni *Or. XXV in Heronem philosophum.* In praise of Maximus the cynic. Delivered at Constantinople in the presence of Maximus. Maximus had been banished to the Oasis, and returned after 4 years' exile. After this discourse Maximus proceeded to Alexandria, deceived Gregory, and procured himself to be appointed bishop of CP. but he was rejected by Theodosius in 380, and condemned by the council in 381. Gregory Carm. de vita sua describes Maximus and alludes to his own panegyric upon him.

According to Theodoret H. E. V. 8 Maximus was ordained bishop by Timotheus of Alexandria the successor of Petrus. But other testimonies establish that he was ordained by Petrus himself, who was accordingly still living at the close of 379. See 373.

Idatius begins his Chronicle at this year. See 427.

380 1133 *Fl. Gratianus Aug. V Fl. Theodosius Augustus. Gratiani* 14 from Aug. 24, *Valentiniani II* 6 from Nov. 22, *Theodosii* 2 from Jan. 19.

It appears from the Theodosian Code that in 380 Theodosius was at Thessalonica in Jan. Feb. March, May, and June, in July, and November. His illness at Thessalonica (when he was baptized by the bishop Ascholius) is related by Sozomen in the beginning of the year, before the edict *de fide*, dated 28 Feb. 380. Socrates places the illness of the emperor near November, not long before his entrance into Constantinople 24 Nov. 380. New encounters with the Goths are mentioned in this year.

Theodosius expels the Arians and restores the churches to the catholics 26 Nov. 380. Followed by a law issued 10 Jan. 381.

Pappus and Theon, both of Alexandria, flourished in the reign of Theodosius.

Basilius of Cæsarea dies in the 9th year of his episcopate:

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| | 1 Jan. 380, in the 5th year of Valentinian II. But he died also 9 months before a council of Antioch, which was accordingly held about Oct. 380. He had been appointed to the episcopate in 371. See 370.<br>Theophilus of Alexandria composed a Paschal cycle for 100 years which he addressed to Theodosius in 380. Theophilus however is not yet bishop, for his predecessor was present at the Council of CP. in 381, whom Theophilus succeeded in 385.<br>Ambrosius of Milan is mentioned at 380 by Prosper.<br>A synod is held at Cæsar Augusta against Priscillian in October 380. Idacius, his chief adversary, procured the death of Priscillian in 385.<br>Maximus the cynic, ordained bishop of CP. by Petrus of Alexandria, repairs to Theodosius at Thessalonica, by whom he is rejected.<br>Gregorii Nazianzeni *Or. XXVI.* Gregory, after Maximus had been repulsed by the emperor, returns to CP. and addresses the people in this discourse.<br>Gregory receives the church of Constantinople from Theodosius. The church was given to him and the Arians were dispossessed, 26 Nov. 380. The circumstances are described by Gregory himself, Carm. de vita sua. |
| 381 | 1134 Ol. 290 *Fl. Eucherius Fl. Syagrius. Gratiani* 15 from Aug. 24, *Valentiniani II* 7 from Nov. 22, *Theodosii* 3 from Jan. 19.<br>Athanaricus, the king or judge of the Goths, had been opposed to Valens in the first Gothic war in 369. His reign of 13 years is computed by Isidorus from 369. See F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 167. He comes to Constantinople 11 Jan. 381, and is honourably received by Theodosius. Athanaric died 15 days afterwards, 25 Jan. 381, and was splendidly interred by the emperor.<br>The Council of Constantinople, at which 150 bishops were present, was assembled in May 381. Their session was continued till July. Of the seven canons of this council the first confirms the doctrine of the 318 Nicene fathers; the 2nd confines each bishop to his own diocese; the 3rd enacts that the bishop of Constantinople shall have precedence next after the bishop of Rome; the 4th declares that Maximus the cynic is not a bishop; the 5th acknowledges the Trinity in Unity; the 6th treats of the order of preferring charges against bishops; the 7th determines the order of receiving heretics back again, who abjure their errors.<br>In this summer, after the death of Athanaric, successes are obtained against the barbarians by the forces of the emperor on the Danube.<br>Themistii *Or. XV ad Theodosium:* on kingly virtues; that the duties of a king as a dispenser of the laws at home are |

more noble than his duties as a warrior. Delivered in the 3rd year of Theodosius. He mentions the pacific views of Athanaric at Constantinople. He addresses Theodosius and Gratian as the two pilots of the state.

Libanii *in eos qui superbum Libanium appellaverant.* Written in his 67th year, which he entered before July 381. He celebrates the times of Julian, and contrasts them with the present, of which he draws a gloomy picture. He notices an earthquake at Cyprus and the battle in which Valens was slain.

Chrysostom is ordained a deacon by Meletius in the beginning of 381, before April when Meletius left Antioch. See 398.

Cyril of Jerusalem is restored by Theodosius about December 380, and holds the episcopate 8 years current till his death in 388. Cyril had been first appointed in 348, had been thrice expelled, and thrice restored. See 348. He now occupies the bishopric of Jerusalem for the fourth time.

Euzoius being expelled from Cæsarea in Palestine about December 380, is succeeded by Gelasius, who was still living in 392.

A council is held at Aquileia 5 Sept. 381 against Palladius and Secundianus.

Among the bishops who were present at the Council were Timotheus of Alexandria, Cyril of Jerusalem, Meletius of Antioch, Ascholius of Thessalonica, Helladius of Cæsarea the successor of Basil, Gregory of Nyssa the brother of Basil, Otreius of Melitene in Armenia, Amphilochius of Iconium, Optimus of the Pisidian Antioch, Pelagius of Laodicea, Diodorus of Tarsus, Acacius of Berœa, Eulogius of Edessa, Isidorus of Cyrus, Gelasius of Cæsarea in Palestine. Thirty-six bishops were of the Macedonian party, of whom the greater part were from the cities of the Hellespont.

Gregory of Nazianzus is declared bishop of CP. and Maximus is condemned. During the session (between May and July) Meletius dies and Flavianus is appointed to Antioch. Gregory of Nazianzus withdraws into retirement, and Nectarius is chosen in his stead. Gregory himself describes these events in this order, Carm. de vita sua—the death of Meletius, his own remonstrance to the bishops, his retirement with the emperor's permission, the election of Nectarius.

Gregorii Nysseni *epitaphius de Meletio.*

Gregorii Nazianzeni *Or. XLII ad episcopos.* Towards the conclusion he urges them to restore him to his retirement. *Oratio XLIII in Basileium Cæsareæ.* Delivered at Cæsarea after his retirement. Gregory quitted CP. in July 381, and might deliver this discourse at the close of the same year, nearly two years after the death of Basil.

Martinus bishop of Tours is named by Prosper at 381. Martinus was a native of Sabaria in Pannonia, and was born

according to Gregory of Tours in 316, was bishop of Tours A.D. 371—397, and died at the age of 81. See 397. Sulpicius Severus seems to give different dates for the birth and death of Martinus. See F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 511. 513. Vol. 2 p. 547.

382 1135 *Antonius* et *Syagrius*. *Gratiani* 16 from Aug. 24, *Valentiniani II* 8 from Nov. 22, *Theodosii* 4 from Jan. 19.

After the death of Athanaric the Goths entered the service of Theodosius under the name of *fœderati*: Jornand. Get. c. 28. Their treaty with the emperor is placed by Idatius and Marcellinus in October 382.

Alaric is elected king by the Goths in the 4th of Theodosius A. D. 382.

Ausonius brought down his Fasti to these consuls, the fourth from his own year.

Faustinus a presbyter dedicated to the empress Flaccilla his treatise in 7 books against the Arians and Macedonians.

Hieronymi *adversus Helvidium de virginitate Mariæ perpetua*. Written at Rome before the death of Damasus. Hieronymus before this period had heard Gregory of Nazianzus at Constantinople, which might happen between the middle of 379 and July 381.

383 1136 *Merobaudes II* et *Saturninus*. *Valentiniani II* 9 from Nov. 22. *Theodosii* 5 from Jan. 19.

Theodosius declares Arcadius Augustus at CP. 16 Jan. 383.

Maximus a native of Spain is proclaimed Augustus by his soldiers in Britain, and passes into Gaul. Gratian who was unpopular with the army fled from Paris to Lyons, where he was slain 25 Aug. 383. He had reigned from his elevation 24 Aug. 367 16 years; and of this space 8 years and 85 days with his father, 3 years current with his uncle and brother, and $4^{y}$ $7^{m}$ $7^{d}$ with his brother and Theodosius. Gratian entered the 25th year of his age 18 April 383. See 359. In 374 he married the daughter of Constantius II. He had also a second wife, Læta, who survived him. Læta the widow of Gratian, and her mother Pissamene were living at Rome in the first siege in 408.

Shahpoor or Sapor III succeeds Artaxer king of Persia, and reigns 5 years. See 388.

Themistii *or. XVI gratulatoria de pace*. Addressed to Theodosius on the peace with the Goths in 382. Delivered in the 5th year of Theodosius.

Augustine is in his 29th year at Carthage. When he had seen a Manichæan bishop, Faustus by name, who had perverted many, he proceeds to Rome.

Amphilochius bishop of Iconium presided at the synod of Side, which was held in the episcopate of Flavianus of Antioch, about A. D. 383.

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| 384 | 1137 *Richomeres* et *Clearchus*. *Valentiniani II* 10 from Nov. 22. *Theodosii* 6 from Jan. 19.<br>A treaty of peace is concluded with the Persians. Birth of Honorius 9 Sept. 384.<br>Symmachus is *præfectus urbis Romæ*. He addresses Valentinian, Theodosius, and Arcadius, urging them to replace the altar of Victory in the Senate.<br>Themistii *or. XVII*. He had been appointed præfect of CP. about 1 Sept. 384, and returns thanks in this speech. He had been in other employments, and had been offered the præfecture before. Libanius Ep. 38 written in 384 congratulates Themistius on this appointment.<br>Themistii *or. XVIII*. Composed in the 6th of Theodosius. He mentions his præfecture of CP. which brings this oration to the close of the 6th year. He refers to his old age, and observes that when Theodosius proceeded to the west Arcadius was committed to the charge of Themistius. He describes the splendour of Constantinople, and mentions an expedition of Theodosius to the Rhine.<br>Ambrosii *epist. XVIII Valentiniano Aug.* In reply to the address of Symmachus. His answers were read in the presence of Bauto and Rumoridus. The appeal of Ambrosius was successful.<br>Death of Damasus at Rome 10 Dec. 384. If he had reached his 80th year, he was born in 305.<br>Death of Agelius. He had been 40 years (A. D. 345–384) Novatian bishop of CP. He had been persecuted by Macedonius and by Valens. He conferred in 383 with Nectarius.<br>Agelius recommended as his successors first Marcianus and then Sisinnius. |
| 385 | 1138 Ol. 291 *Fl. Arcadius Aug.* et *Bauto*. *Valentiniani II* 11 from Nov. 22. *Theodosii* 7 from Jan. 19.<br>Themistii *or. XIX*. Delivered in the senate of CP. He observes that Trajan and the Antonines are countrymen of Theodosius, that is, Spaniards. This oration alludes to Flaccilla and Arcadius. Flaccilla therefore is still alive. She still lived at the first consulship of Honorius 1 Jan. 386: F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 124 c.<br>(Themistii *or. XXXIV*. Written in his old age, in the reign of Theodosius; after his præfecture, which was only of a few months. He mentions his other public offices, and his embassy to Rome. He had been *princeps senatus*, and *præfectus annonæ*. He had already mentioned his old age in 379, 381, and 383. Before his præfecture he had been appointed to ten embassies.)<br>Augustine is at Milan when he addresses the consul Bauto 1 Jan. 385.<br>Theophilus succeeds Timotheus in the episcopate of Alex- |

andria. Timotheus died 20 July 385. See F. Rom. Vol. I p. 517.

Hieronymus after 3 years at Rome set forth in August after the death of Damasus. He describes (in Rufinum I. 111) his departure in August, his interview with Epiphanius in Cyprus, and with Paulinus at Antioch. He left Paula at Rome; who retired to Bethlehem 20 years current before 26 Jan. 404. Hieronymus left Rome in August 385, and arrived at Jerusalem in the winter of $38\frac{5}{6}$.

Priscillian being condemned in a synod at Burdigala appeals to Maximus in Treveri, by whom he is put to death with Eucrocia the wife of Delphidius the orator, Latronianus, and others. Tiberianus is banished. The conduct of Idacius (or Ithacius) and Ursacius, the deaths of Priscillian and others, the exile of Instantius and Tiberianus, are related at large by Sulpicius Severus in a work written 15 years afterwards.

386 1139 *Fl. Honorius Theodosii f.* et *Euodius. Valentiniani II* 12 from Nov. 22. *Theodosii* 8 from Jan. 19.

The Greothingi in attempting to pass the Danube are defeated with great loss, and Thrace is delivered. Theodosius after this victory enters Constantinople in triumph 12 Oct. 386.

Galla the second wife of Theodosius came to CP. in 386.

Hieronymus having reached Jerusalem in the middle of the preceding winter (in 385) visits Egypt and then returns to Bethlehem.

Chrysostom is ordained a presbyter at Antioch by Flavianus, 12 years before 398.

Martinus of Tours, now 70 years of age, converses with Maximus in 386. He urges Maximus not to slay the heretics of Spain. For the episcopate of Martin see 381, 397.

Augustini *de vita beata.* A conversation held on his birthday Nov. 13 and the two following days with his mother, his brother Trigetius, and his son Adeodatus. Perhaps 13 Nov. 386; for before 13 Nov. 387 his mother was dead.

387 1140 *Fl. Valentinianus Aug. III* et *Eutropius. Valentiniani II* 13 from Nov. 22. *Theodosii* 9 from Jan. 19.

It appears from both the Codes that Theodosius was at CP. in March June and July 387.

The *Quinquennalia* of Arcadius are celebrated 16 Jan. 387.

The sedition at Antioch, which is described in many orations of Libanius and in 20 discourses of Chrysostom, occurred in the year of the *Quinquennalia*, and before the war with Maximus. Therefore in 387. Early in the year, while it was still winter, and before Lent; Theodosius being at Constantinople, and on the eve of war. The statues were overthrown of Theodosius, his sons, his wife, and his father. Flavianus bishop of Antioch proceeded to CP. Ellebichus and Cæsarius are

sent to Antioch. Flavianus set out a few days after the sedition, and met Ellebichus and Cæsarius on their way. Libanius describes the two days of enquiry at Antioch; the return of Cæsarius to CP. which he reached on the 6th day; the pardon obtained; the emperor's letter forwarded to Ellebichus, who had remained behind, and read the letter to the people. According to Chrysostom the pardon was obtained through Flavianus, whose interview with Theodosius preceded the return of Cæsarius, and who sent the news before him to Antioch. Both accounts are consistent. Libanius, though he names Flavianus on the day of the sedition, suppresses the share which he had in the pardon. The pardon reached Antioch between the 40th day of Lent and Easter day, and therefore between 50 and 60 days after the sedition had begun.

Maximus occupying Italy, Valentinian with his mother Justina and his sister Galla fled to Thessalonica. Valentinian was still at Milan Sept. 8, and his flight to Thessalonica was after that date. At Thessalonica he is met by Theodosius who prepares for war with Maximus.

Libanii *ad Theodosium de seditione.* Composed soon after the sedition, about March 387. In this discourse he notices Maximus who had slain Gratian. He refers to the victory over the Goths in 386. He describes the sedition and its cause. He entreats Theodosius not to imitate Diocletian in the matter of Eugenius, but rather Constantius upon the sedition of 353 and at Edessa. He notices the Persian embassy for peace in 384.

Libanii *in profugos.* Against those who had fled from Antioch in the sedition, especially the women, and some of his own scholars. Written during the sedition and after the first measures and before Theodosius had relented.

Libanii *ad Theodosium.* He relates the origin of the sedition, the mission of Ellebichus and Cæsarius, the letter of pardon. He mentions again Constantius in the matter of Edessa, and the treaty with Persia in 384.

Libanii *ad Cæsarium.* An address of thanks for the pardon obtained from Theodosius. The sedition is described, the two days of enquiry, the return of Cæsarius, and the letters of pardon despatched by a special messenger.

Libanii *ad Ellebichum.* After the history of the sedition, the arrival of Ellebichus is described and his enquiry in Court. Ellebichus and Cæsarius had only the power of enquiry. The senate of Antioch is imprisoned and is treated by Ellebichus with kindness, who executes the order of pardon and is then recalled by the emperor. He is consequently not present at this discourse. These three orations were composed after the end of April.

Libanius himself was present at Antioch during the sedition. He interceded with Cæsarius. He mentions his old age. He is near the close of life. He was now in his 73rd year. See

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| | 364. It appears from an oration addressed to his pupils after the sedition, that it lasted 34 days, and that Libanius closed his school during that period.<br>Joannis Chrysostomi *de statuis orationes XXI ad Antiochenos. Or. I* a little before *Or. II. Or. II* on the 8th day after the sedition. *Or. III* the day before *Or. IV.* After the departure of Flavianus, when many days had passed since the sedition began. The approaching Lent is mentioned. *Or. IV* on the first day of Lent; and four weeks to come are marked. *Or. V* on the second day of Lent. *Or. VI* on the third day. At this time, the third day of Lent, messengers to Theodosius are still on the road, and they set forth on the day of the sedition, which fixes the time of the sedition not long before the beginning of Lent. *Or. VII* on the fourth day of Lent; for Or. VI was delivered the day before. *Orationes VIII—XIX* were delivered in their order between the fourth and fortieth days of Lent. *Or. XXII* was delivered on the 40th day of Lent, and the letters of pardon had not yet arrived. *Or. XX* on Easter day, when Flavianus had returned. He returned before Easter; therefore in the interval between the 40th day of Lent and Easter: a space of 8 days exclusive of both extremes, and in this interval the letters of pardon arrived at Antioch. *Or. XVII* was pronounced after the arrival of Ellebichus and Cæsarius, and after the return of Cæsarius to CP., and they had now hopes. Easter day being placed at 25 April in 387, the first day of Lent, 49 days before, (for the whole period was 7 weeks: Sozomen. VII. 14), will be at March 8, and the sedition is determined to the end of February. Chrysostom affirms that he is now in the 2nd year of his preaching at Antioch. Which agrees with his ordination as presbyter in the beginning of 386. For the testimonies of Libanius and Chrysostom see F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 512—515.<br>Augustine in his 33rd year loses his mother Monica. He composes the work *de Academicis* before his baptism, and in his 33rd year; a little before his birthday. Therefore a little before 13 Nov. 387. |
| 388 | 1141 *Fl. Theodosius Aug. II* et *Cynegius. Valentiniani II* 14 from Nov. 22, *Theodosii* 10 from Jan. 19.<br>In a sedition at Constantinople the populace of the Arian party assaulted and burned the house of Nectarius.<br>The Franci are in Gaul: at the time when Maximus is shut up in Aquileia.<br>Theodosius after the death of Cynegius (who died in March) was still at Thessalonica 30 Ap. 388. After that date he advanced against the enemy. He is at Stobi June 14 and 16. He overthrows the forces of Maximus in two battles in Pannonia. Maximus himself is slain three miles from Aquileia 28 July 388. Andragathius also perished, and Victor son of Maximus, who had been created Augustus by his father, was |

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| | slain by Arbogastes. Theodosius restores the whole Western empire to Valentinian. After his victory he is at Milan, and then at Rome. See 389.<br>Vararam IV king of Persia, the son of Sapor. He succeeds his brother Sapor III in 388, and reigns 11 years. See 399.<br>(Libanii *de non delirando*. Against Eutropius who is named. Eutropius had imputed decay of faculties to Libanius, who repels the charge in this discourse, asserting that his own powers are undiminished by age, and that age does not necessarily bring loss of mental vigour. The fall of Maximus is noticed as a recent event. Libanius then attacks Eutropius himself, who had been governor of Syria, and is charged with maladministration at Chalcis and Apamea.)<br>(Libanii *in Thrasydæum*. Addressed to his friend Nicocles. He relates what had been done in the sedition of 387. He mentions Maximus, and alludes to Julian's expedition in 363. At this time there is peace with Persia.)<br>Symmachus had addressed a discourse to Maximus, and was in danger on that account after the fall of the tyrant. He now writes an apology to Theodosius, by whom it is accepted.<br>Palladius begins his monastic life. In 388 at Alexandria he conversed with Isidorus, then 70 years of age, (who survived this period 15 years.) By Isidorus he is recommended to Dorotheus a monk who had passed 60 years in the desert. With Dorotheus Palladius passes 3 years. Palladius composed the Lausiac history in the 33rd year after 388 at the age of 53, when he had been 20 years a bishop. These characters will determine his birth to 367, his episcopate to 400, and his history at the age of 53 to A. D. 420.<br>Ambrosii *Ep. XL Theodosio imp. Ep. XLI sorori suæ.* The bishop and populace and the monks of an obscure town in the East, on the frontiers of Persia, had burnt a conventicle of the Valentinians and a Jewish synagogue. The court of the East had reported this to the emperor, who commanded the bishop to rebuild the synagogue, and directed that the monks should be punished for this act of sedition and riot. Ambrosius, then at Aquileia (the emperor being at Milan), interposed to vindicate the outrage, and obtained from Theodosius that the order for rebuilding the synagogue should be rescinded, and that the monks should remain unpunished. Maximus had been now defeated. The sedition of Antioch was now forgiven. We may place these epistles after August: towards the end of 388. |
| 389 | 1142 Ol. 292 *Fl. Timasius Fl. Promotus. Valentiniani II* 15 from Nov. 22, *Theodosii* 11 from Jan. 19.<br>Theodosius enters Rome with his son Honorius 13 June 389, and celebrates his victory. He quitted Rome on the 1st of September. |

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| | The Longobardi in 389, their two leaders being dead, elect for their king Agelmundus son of Aio, who reigns 33 years.<br>Latini Drepanii Pacati *panegyricus*. This oration (in which the war with Maximus is described) was pronounced at Rome between June 13 and Sept. 1 A. D. 389 in the presence of Theodosius. Some time however had passed since the arrival of the emperor at Rome. Pacatus mentions the two sons of Theodosius. Pacatus himself was from Gaul, and had come from Gaul for this occasion.<br>Helladius and Ammonius the preceptors of Socrates the historian, fled about this time from Alexandria upon the destruction of the temple of Serapis, and removed to Constantinople.<br>Ithacius and Ursacius, the bishops, who procured the death of Priscillian, are deprived of their bishoprics in 389. For their conduct and character see the testimonies in F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 519 Vol. 2 p. 447.<br>Evagrius upon the death of Paulinus of Antioch, about the time of the defeat of Maximus, is chosen by the people successor to Paulinus, but Evagrius dying not long after, no other bishop of his party was appointed to succeed him, and Flavianus removed to be bishop of Antioch. Evagrius however was still living in 392. |
| 390 | 1143 *Fl. Valentinianus Aug. IV* et *Neoterius*. *Valentiniani II* 16 from Nov. 22, *Theodosii* 12 from Jan. 19.<br>The people of Thessalonica in a sedition murdered Buthericas the præfect. Theodosius, then at Milan, in the first impulse of his anger ordered a massacre of the people, in which the innocent and the guilty were sacrificed alike. About 7000 were slain in the circus at Thessalonica by the soldiery in April 390. Theodosius for this act was excluded from the church at Milan by Ambrosius during eight months, which terminated at Christmas 390.<br>Through the instigation of Theophilus bishop of Alexandria, Evagrius being governor of the city and Romanus leader of the army, the temple of Serapis is destroyed, and many acts of violence are committed on both sides. The temple still stood till 390, for Ammonius describes it, and he was still writing in that year, but its fall was related by Sophronius in a work composed before 392. See the testimonies concerning this event in F. Rom. Vol. I p. 520. 522. 529.<br>Ammianus in his History mentions the consul of 390.<br>Death of Gregory of Nazianzus, in the third year before 392. He was about 66 years of age. See 326. |
| 391 | 1144 *Tatianus* et *Q. Aurelius Symmachus*. *Valentiniani II* 17 from Nov. 22, *Theodosii* 13 from Jan. 19.<br>Theodosius, leaving Valentinian to reign in Italy, in the autumn of 391 returns with his son Honorius to Constanti- |

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| | nople. In his passage through Macedonia he dislodges the barbarians.<br>Symmachus in his epistles mentions his own consulship.<br>Ambrosius of Alexandria the disciple of Didymus was still living in 392.<br>Tichonius an African author of many works, was contemporary with Rufinus, and flourished in the reigns of Theodosius and his sons. |
| 392 | 1145 *Fl. Arcadius Aug. II* et *Rufinus. Theodosii* 14 from Jan. 19.<br>Valentinian is put to death at Vienna in Gaul; probably strangled, by order of Arbogastes 15 May 392. Arbogastes being a Frank, and therefore of barbarian origin, proclaims Eugenius emperor. If Valentinian was 4 years old at his elevation in November 375 (see 375), he might be in his 21st year at his death. He reigned $16^{y}$ $5^{m}$ $24^{d}$ from 22 Nov. 375 to 15 May 392, and nearly $8^{y}$ $9^{m}$ from the death of his brother Gratian.<br>Tatianus is deprived of his office in 392, by the arts of Rufinus. After June 30, when Tatianus was still prætorian præfect, and before Aug. 26, when Rufinus had succeeded him. Rufinus brought Tatianus and his son to trial and procured their condemnation. Proculus the son of Tatian was put to death Dec. 6. Tatianus himself was sent into exile.<br>Ambrosii *Ep. LIII Theodosio imp.* On the death of Valentinian, who is still unburied. The summer season is mentioned. Ambrosii *concio de obitu Valentiniani.* Two months had passed since his death. At the time of the event Ambrosius was on his way to baptize the emperor.<br>Epiphanii *de mensuris et ponderibus.* In 392, after May 16.<br>Hieronymi *in Michæam explanationum libri duo, in Sophoniam liber unus, in Nahum liber unus, in Habacuc libri duo, in Aggæum liber unus.* These works were finished before the *Catalogus*, at the end of which they are recited.<br>Hieronymi *Catalogus sive de viris illustribus.* Finished at Bethlehem in the 14th year of Theodosius. Dedicated to Dexter, the prætorian præfect. Hieronymus is now 61 years of age. See 331. 363. He mentions as still living Ambrosius of Milan, Gregorius Bæticus, Didymus, Epiphanius.<br>Joannes Chrysostomus, "the presbyter of Antioch," is mentioned in 392 by Hieronymus, who had seen only his work *de sacerdotio.* Chrysostom is now in the midst of his career as a preacher at Antioch, from the beginning of 386 to Feb. 398. |
| 393 | 1146 Ol. 293 *Fl. Theodosius Aug. III* et *Abundantius. Theodosii* 15 from Jan. 19.<br>Theodosius declares his son Honorius Augustus 10 Jan. 393. |

Dexter flourished. The author of a historical work, which Hieronymus in 392 had not yet read.

Ambrosii *Ep. LVII Eugenio imp.* Ambrosius had retired from Milan at the appointment of Eugenius. He refers to the *relatio Symmachi* (see 384), and urges Eugenius not to favour the pagans. He had not written to Eugenius *in primordiis imperii.*

Sophronius flourished. Mentioned by Hieronymus in 392.

Hieronymi *in Jovinianum libri duo.* Written before the work *de illustribus viris,* where they are mentioned, but published after it, since that work is quoted in these books. Jovinian was dead before A. D. 406. See 406.

394 1147 *Fl. Arcadius Aug. III Fl. Honorius Aug. II. Theodosii* 16 from Jan. 19.

Theodosius having made preparation through the whole of the preceding winter for the war with Eugenius, sets forth in spring 394. He was at Constantinople in April, at Heraclea in May, at Hadrianople in June. Then he passed the Alps. His auxiliaries are defeated in a first battle, but he is victorious the next day, when a storm contributed to his victory. Eugenius was captured and put to death 6 Sept. 394. Arbogastes slew himself two days after the battle.

The empress Galla died in childbed at CP. at the time of the setting forth of the emperor. About May 394.

Theodosius after his victory being at Milan sent for his son Honorius, then 10 years old, and committed to him the empire of the west. Honorius came from Constantinople under the care of Serena the niece of Theodosius, the wife of Stilicho.

Earthquakes are mentioned in the autumn, from September to November 394.

Theotimus bishop of Tomi in Scythia flourished in 392, and at the time of the death of Eugenius. In 402 he vindicated Origen against Epiphanius at Constantinople.

Theodorus of Mopsuestia in Cilicia is appointed bishop in 394. Theodorus and Maximus had been the fellow students of Chrysostom under Libanius the sophist, and by Chrysostom's advice Theodorus became bishop of Mopsuestia and Maximus of Seleucia in Isauria.

Ambrosii *Ep. LXII. LXIII Theodosio imp.* Written after the fall of Eugenius. Ambrosius had returned to Milan about Aug. 1, A. D. 394, before the war was decided.

A synod is held at Constantinople 29 Sept. 394, to decide between Agapius and Bagadius, who were competitors for the see of Bostra. Among the bishops present were Nectarius of CP., Theophilus of Alexandria, Flavianus of Antioch, Palladius of the Cappadocian Cæsarea, Gelasius of Cæsarea in Palestine, Gregorius of Nyssa, Amphilochius of Iconium, Theodorus of Mopsuestia. The 1st year of the episcopate of

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| | Theodorus is therefore current in the 705th year of the *Seleucidæ* which commenced in October A. D. 393. The Chronicle of Edessa apud Assemannum quoted by Harles ad Fabricium B. G. tom. 10 p. 348 records "Theodorus of Mopsu- "estia began his Commentaries on Scripture in the 714th "year of the *Seleucidæ*," which Harles supposes to be in the *ninth* year of his episcopate. But if the 1st year was already current in the 705th year, the *tenth* was current in the 714th year which commenced in October A. D. 402. |
| 395 | 1148 *Sex. Anicius Hermogenianus Olybrius Sex. Anicius Probinus. Arcadii et Honorii* 1 from Jan. 17.<br>Theodosius four months after his victory expired at Milan 17 Jan. 395. Although sinking under his malady, a dropsy, he was present at the games of the circus, but died in the night following. His remains were interred at Constantinople on the 8th of November. Theodosius died in his 50th year. He had reigned from 19 Jan. 379 one day less than 16 years.<br>Honorius and the western empire are committed to the care of Stilicho. Arcadius at CP. on the 27th of April 395, by the management of Eutropius, marries Eudoxia the daughter of Bauto.<br>Upon the death of Theodosius the Huns ravaged Armenia and some other countries of the East, while Alaric and the Goths plundered Greece. Rufinus was suspected of secretly exciting the barbarians against the empire. And when the victorious army of Theodosius returned conducted by Gainas to CP. Rufinus is slain by the soldiers 27 Nov. 395.<br>Alaric commenced his ravage in Greece early in 395, for Stilicho setting forth in the spring crossed the Alps to encounter him, and reached Thessaly which had been already plundered. Stilicho in a second expedition in 396 met Alaric in Peloponnesus.<br>The poet Claudian flourished. A native of Alexandria and a pagan.<br>Claudiani *in Sex. Anicii Probini et Sex. Anicii Hermogeniani Olybrii fratrum consulatum panegyris.* His first Latin composition. Composed early in the year before the death of Theodosius.<br>Death of Priscus the sophist aged 90 years.<br>Eunapius wrote the life of Maximus after the irruption of Alaric into Greece in 395. Eunapius intends to record the events which are now passing. He refers to his own history of Constantius and Julian, of the death of Julian and the death of Valens. He had therefore already published parts of his history before the work *de vita Sophistarum,* and designed to record the present events; a design which was afterwards fulfilled.<br>Beronicianus the disciple of Chrysanthius is still living. |

Oribasius the physician, the friend of Julian (see 355. 356. 361. 362), is still living after an exile among the Goths.

Ambrosii *concio de obitu Theodosii.* Delivered forty days after his death. He mentions the arrival of Honorius, who remains in Italy.

Augustine, now in his 41st year, is appointed bishop of Hippo Regius in Africa. He had been coepiscopus to Valerius, but that appointment was irregular and prohibited by the Nicene council.

Socrates the historian flourished. He describes what he had seen himself or had heard from witnesses. The times that followed Constantine he had heard from living witnesses. He writes in the reign of Theodosius II. Socrates was born at CP. and had studied there under Helladius and Ammonius.

Death of Marcianus the Novatian bishop of CP. 27 Nov. 395. Sisinnius is appointed in his stead.

396 1149 *Fl. Arcadius Aug. IV Fl. Honorius Aug. III. Arcadii et Honorii* 2 from Jan. 17.

The influence of Eutropius prevails in the palace of CP. He first banishes Abundantius, and then Timasius.

Alaric enters into Peloponnesus, whom Stilicho in a second expedition into Greece blockades in mount Pholoe. But Alaric escapes from thence with all his plunder into Epirus, and Stilicho returns to Italy.

Claudiani *de III consulatu Honorii.* At the beginning of the year.

Claudiani *in Rufinum libri duo.* After the death of Rufinus, and after the plunder of Peloponnesus, and after the Goths had retired, which will bring these books to 396. The poet supplies the following facts. He describes the acts of Rufinus after the death of Theodosius. The barbarians are excited against the empire. Armenia and Syria are ravaged: Europe, Dalmatia, Thessaly, Pannonia, Thrace, Mœsia. Stilicho moved in the spring; having crossed the Alps he reached Thessaly, where he was stopped by an imperial order. He sends his forces through Thessalonica to Heraclea. They kill Rufinus. These transactions and the march of Stilicho were in 395. Stilicho was stopped in Thessaly before Alaric had entered Southern Greece.

Orosius is named at 396, and yet Orosius was still a young man in 415.

The author of the *martyrium Pauli* (prefixed to Œcumenius) composed his account in 396. This author fixes the martyrdom of St. Paul at 29 June 66, and supposes the 69th year from the Nativity and the 36th from the Passion to be current at that date; which would place the Nativity at Dec. 25 B.C. 4 (for Dec. 25 was now assumed as the day of the Nativity) and the Passion at Easter A.D. 31, in the 34th year from the Nativity, and would leave 3 years for the Ministry.

Hieronymi *Pammachio de optimo genere interpretandi.* Written about 20 years after the *Chronicon* A. D. 378, and yet before the epitaph on Nepotianus, which is placed after it by Hieronymus himself in two enumerations of his works. Therefore 20 years in round numbers for 18 years.

Hieronymi *Epitaphium Nepotiani.* After the death of Rufinus, and the year after the irruption of the Huns into Asia. Having described the fates of Constantius, Julian, Jovian, Valentinian, Valens, Gratian, Valentinian II, Procopius, of Maximus, and Eugenius, he proceeds "Abundantius is now an exile at Pityus, the head of Rufinus has been borne on the point of a lance at CP. Timasius is living inglorious in Asia." The inroad of the Huns in 395 determines this piece to 396. He mentions 20 years and upwards of devastation, which ascend to the first appearance of the Huns in 376.

397 1150 Ol. 294 *Flavius Cæsarius* et *Nonius Atticus. Arcadii et Honorii* 3 from Jan. 17.

Eutropius treated with Gildo, the brother of Firmus, who had been appointed to the command of the provinces of Africa, for effecting a transfer of those provinces from the western to the eastern empire. Gildo, who had been for 12 years master of Africa, which he oppressed with every form of tyranny, defied the power of Stilicho, and withheld from Rome the accustomed supply of corn. For Constantinople received its corn from Egypt, and Rome from Africa. Through the measure of Gildo Rome in the autumn of 397 felt the evils of scarcity. The present scarcity is removed by the diligence of Stilicho, and an armament is prepared to be sent against Gildo in the following winter.

Birth of Flaccilla the daughter of Arcadius and Eudoxia 17 June 397.

Symmachi Ep. IV. 4 *Stilichoni.* Stilicho had referred the acts of Gildo to the senate of Rome, which had declared him an enemy of the republic. Symmachus in this letter reports the opinion of the senate, and then requests that the government in the want of the supply of corn from Africa would provide for the food of the people of Rome.

Martin of Tours died, according to Gregory of Tours, in 397 in the 81st year of his age after having held the episcopate $25^{y}\ 4^{m}\ 10^{d}$.

Ambrosius of Milan died about 3 years after the death of Theodosius, at Easter 397. His successor Simplicianus was already bishop of Milan 1 Sept. 397.

Hieronymus Ep. 61 *Pammachio adversus Joannem Hierosolymitanum.* Hieronymus had translated *Ecclesiastes* and *Pauli ad Ephesios* ten years before. He writes 13 years after he had been at Antioch, thirteen years after 385, or towards the close of 397, a few months after Pentecost. The work on *Pauli ad Ephesios* is placed by other notices 18 years before

402, which would carry back that work to 385. But it was written in his solitude, and after he had seen Didymus at Alexandria. Therefore not before 386. Whence we may collect that these three numbers, 10 and 18 and 13 years, are used in a general and not in a precise and accurate sense. The first period was more than 10 years, the second less than 18, the third less than 13. See the testimonies in F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 541. 855. Hieronymus Ep. 62 professes his willingness to be at peace with John; and defends his own translation of Origen.

Joannes had defended himself in a treatise. Hieronymus Ep. 61 affirms of Joannes that his apology was addressed to Theophilus of Alexandria, although he was really subject to Antioch or Cæsarea. Joannes asserted of himself that he had spoken well against Arius, against Photinus, against the Manichees. He was, compared with Epiphanius, *ætate filius.*

Death of Nectarius of CP. 27 Sept. 397. Chrysostom succeeds him.

398 1151 *Fl. Honorius Aug. IV* et *Eutychianus. Arcadii et Honorii* 4 from Jan. 17.

Maria the daughter of Stilicho is married to Honorius. These nuptials preceded the defeat of Gildo.

Stilicho commits the war against Gildo to Mascezel the brother of Gildo. Mascezel lands in Africa in the winter in the beginning of 398, with 5000 men. Gildo, who had collected an army of 70,000, is overthrown, and captured, and strangles himself in prison. This war was of short duration, begun in the winter and ended in the spring. Gildo according to Claudian, is the third tyrant, the third after Maximus and Eugenius. He was the brother of Firmus, and had now reigned 12 winters in Africa. He is described by the poet as now aged. Gildo and Mascezel the brothers of Firmus are mentioned by Ammianus at 373.

Claudiani *de IV consulatu Honorii panegyris.* In the beginning of the year, before the marriage of Honorius, which is yet future, and before the war with Gildo was ended.

Claudiani *epithalamium Honorii Aug. et Mariæ.*

Claudiani *de bello Gildonico.* He describes the armament prepared at a port in Tuscany, the voyage of the fleet to Sardinia. And here the extant poem concludes. The sequel of the war is described by Claudian in another poem in A. D. 400. The war was decreed according to ancient form by the senate. A small force is sent forward, with which Stilicho is not present. Gildo is defeated and taken.

Chrysostom succeeds Nectarius as bishop of CP. 26 Feb. 398. He had been now 12 years a presbyter, and before that period 5 years a deacon: ordained a deacon by Meletius in the beginning of 381, before April, when Meletius left Antioch, and a presbyter by Flavianus in 386. According to the

author of the dialogue ascribed to Palladius he is now in his 44th year, but by his own testimony two or three years older.

399 1152 *Fl. Mallius Theodorus* et *Eutropius. Arcadii et Honorii* 5 from Jan. 17.

Birth of Pulcheria, the second daughter of Arcadius and Eudoxia, 19 Jan. 399.

Tribigildus the Ostrogoth ravages Phrygia in the spring of 399. Zosimus describes the plunder of Phrygia by Tribigildus, the connivance of Gainas, the overthrow of Leo, the alarm of the court. Socrates relates the projects of Gainas and his concerted measures with Tribigildus.

Fall of Eutropius, in his consulship, at the requisition of Gainas or of Eudoxia. After the expedition of Tribigildus, and therefore not before the middle of the year. He was first banished to Cyprus, and then recalled and put to death at Chalcedon. Asterius attests that his death happened within 399.

The counts Gaudentius and Jovius at Carthage destroyed the heathen temples 19 March 399.

Claudiani *in Fl. Mallii Theodori V. C. consulatum.* He marks the year of this consulship, the year after the 4th consulship of Honorius.

Claudiani *in Eutropium libri duo.* Composed after the sentence of exile, but before the death of Eutropius, and before his arrival at Cyprus. The poet describes the annual progress of Arcadius to Ancyra, after Eutropius had entered on his office, in the early spring.

Tribigildus is excited; who desolates Phrygia. Eutropius (now consul) at first conceals the mischief. Then deliberates with Hosius and Leo. The march of Leo is described by the poet, his defeat and death, the terror of the court. These events are fixed to the consulship of Eutropius. At the conclusion of the poem Stilicho is called to the rescue of the eastern empire. But this was to be performed by Fravitta in 400, after this poem had been written.

Yezdejerd I king of Persia succeeds Vararam IV (see 388) and reigns 21 years. The son of Sapor III, according to Agathias and Abulpharajius, but according to Eutychius the son of Vararam IV. See F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 546 Vol. 2 p. 261 n. 13. D'Herbelot Bibl. Orient. p. 449.

Severianus bishop of Gabala flourished. The rival of Chrysostom.

Chrysostomi *in eos qui ad Circenses ludos et theatra transfugerunt.* In the year after his appointment to CP. The facts happened in Passion Week. He marks an inundation on the 4th day of the week. One day's interval followed, and then, on the 6th day, being Good Friday, the Circensian games. On the 7th day the theatre. This discourse was delivered 3 days after the inundation; therefore on the Saturday, the

day of the theatre, being the day before Easter Sunday 399.

Chrysostomi *Hom. IX in theatra.* At Easter 399.

Chrysostomi *in Eutropium eunuchum.* Socrates and Sozomen affirm that Chrysostom on this occasion not only shewed no pity for Eutropius, but even insulted over him in his calamity. But the discourse itself will prove that it was unfairly criticized. The orator indeed paints strongly the offences of Eutropius and the greatness of his fall, and remarks that he who had deprived the church of the privilege of granting asylum now sought it there himself; but he not less strongly urges the people to forgiveness. He represents that this is the time for compassion. Let them intercede for him with the emperor. He entreats them to snatch the suppliant from the danger.

Chrysostomi *Hom. I* apud Montf. tom. XII. Delivered 30 days after the fall of Eutropius.

Synesii *de regno.* Synesius was ambassador from Cyrene to Arcadius. He remained 3 years in this mission. He quitted CP. at the time of an earthquake and in the consulship of Aurelianus. This mission is accordingly fixed to A. D. 398—400 inclusive. In this period he addressed to Arcadius the discourse *de regno,* in which Pagi discerns an allusion to Tribigildus, which places it in 399. Synesius Epist. LVII mentions his own origin. The successive generations from Eurysthenes, who placed the Dorians in Sparta, to his father, were inscribed on the public pillars at Cyrene.

400 1153 *Fl. Stilicho* et *Aurelianus. Arcadii et Honorii* 6 from Jan. 17.

Revolt of Gainas the Goth, who had been in the service of Stilicho and of the eastern empire. He rebelled after the death of Eutropius, and in the consulship of Aurelian. He is overthrown by Fravitta and retires beyond the Danube. Fravitta, a Goth and a pagan, carried on the war with Gainas in 400, for in the next year he received the consulship as a recompence. The date of the overthrow of the Goths in the Hellespont, after which Gainas retreated to the Danube, may be placed at 14 Dec. 400. See F. Rom. Vol. I p. 548. Gainas beyond the Danube was slain by Uldas king of the Huns.

Birth of Arcadia. Her mother Eudoxia was created Augusta 9 Jan. and Arcadia was born 3 Apr. 400.

Alaric having been elected by his countrymen king of the Visigoths, collecting his forces traversed Pannonia, and entered Italy in the year 400: Jornandes Get. c. 29. At the same year in Prosper and Cassiodorus.

Claudiani *in primum consulatum Fl. Stilichonis V. C. libri duo.* The poet records the preceding occurrences, the marriage of Honorius and defeat of Gildo in 398, the fall of Eutropius in 399. He describes the peace negotiated with Persia in 384,

Promotus revenged: (see Zosim. IV. 51). He marks the consulship of Stilicho which follows the year of Eutropius. The progress of Stilicho to Rome is described. That Stilicho entered Rome in his first consulship appears from VI Cons. Honor. 431. The dissensions between the two courts are touched upon. At this period Britain had been threatened by the Irish, the Scots, the Picts, the Saxons. The poem was composed in the beginning of the year, and at this time, the beginning of 400, the west is tranquil. The march of Alaric into Italy therefore happened later in the year.

Asterii *homilia adversus festum Calendarum.* In the year after the consulship of Eutropius; therefore 1 Jan. 400. He mentions the death of Eutropius.

Sulpicius Severus flourished. A presbyter of Aquitania, known to Martin of Tours and to Paulinus of Nola. His Sacred History terminates at A. D. 400.

Palladius at the age of 33 is appointed bishop of Helenopolis. See 388. He was already bishop in the 13th Indiction which commenced 1 Sept. 399, for in the acts of Chrysostom at CP. in the 13th Indiction Palladius was employed. He might be appointed in the beginning of 400.

401 1154 Ol. 295 *Vincentius* et *Fravitta. Arcadii et Honorii* 7 from Jan. 17.

The head of Gainas, sent by Uldas king of the Huns, is brought to Constantinople Jan. 3 or rather perhaps Jan. 11 A. D. 401, 20 or 28 days after the victory of Fravitta at the Hellespont. See 400.

Theodosius II the son of Arcadius and Eudoxia is born 10 Nov. 401.

Eusebius, the disciple of Troilus the sophist and a spectator of the war with Gainas, described that war in an epic poem in four books.

Troilus the sophist of Constantinople is mentioned by Suidas, and again described by Socrates at A. D. 408.

Theophili *ep. I Paschalis.* In this epistle he largely censures Origen, and concludes with appointing March 4 for the beginning of Lent, and Ap. 14 for Easter Sunday. Easter-day was at Ap. 14 in 401, which determines the year of that Paschal letter.

Joannes bishop of Jerusalem, oppressed by Theophilus of Alexandria, was driven into exile into Pontus, although the greater part of the bishops, following the example of the Roman pontiff, remained in communion with Joannes. Recorded by Prosper at 400.

(Cassianus, a native of Scythia, ordained a deacon by Chrysostom at Constantinople, founded when a presbyter a monastery and a convent at Massilia. He was the author of some work, and died at Massilia in the reigns of Theodosius II and Valentinian III.)

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| 402 | 1155 *Fl. Arcadius Aug. V Fl. Honorius Aug. V. Arcadii et Honorii* 8 from Jan. 17.<br>Theodosius II is created Augustus by his father Arcadius 10 Jan. 402.<br>Alaric had occupied a post in Italy towards the close of 400. (See 400). But it was not till the year 402 that Stilicho and Alaric were engaged in hostilities. The war lasted only one winter, and the battle of Pollentia was fought on Easter Sunday 403.<br>Theophili *ep. II Paschalis.* Divided into 4 parts. 1 He invites the faithful to celebrate Easter. 2. 3 He inveighs against Apollinarius and Origen. 4 He exhorts heretics to repentance. He concludes by fixing the time that begins at Feb. 24. Easter Sunday is to be at April 6. Easter day is at April 6 in 402.<br>Hieronymi ep. 78 *Pammachio et Marcellæ de Origenistis.* Anastasius of Rome is yet alive. Written in the beginning of the year. He sends the second Paschal Epistle of Theophilus.<br>Anastasius, who had succeeded Siricius in the episcopate of Rome in March 398, died 27 April 402, and was succeeded in May by Innocentius, who presided $15^{y}$ $2^{m}$ $21^{d}$ and died 28 July 417.<br>Hieronymi *adv. Rufinum libri tres ad Pammachium et Marcellam.* The first book was written 18 years after *Comm. in Ephesios.* But the Commentary *in Pauli ad Ephesios* was at the earliest not before 386 (see 397) from whence the 18 years would be 403. The second book was written ten years after Dexter had requested him to write the *Catalogus;* and this would place these books against Rufinus at 402. See 392. The third book is in reply to a letter of Rufinus. Fabiola and Oceanus are named. He also mentions Anastasius bishop of Rome in lib. II. Again in lib. III *viventis Anastasii,* that is, living when Rufinus wrote; and we may understand in the same manner other passages concerning Anastasius. A recent letter of Anastasius is referred to. The dispute with Rufinus had begun 3 years before. Rufinus is at this time at Aquileia. And both are now in old age.—*duos senes digladiari.* Hieronymus mentions in lib. III that he had translated above 2 years before a Paschal Epistle and other letters of Theophilus of Alexandria. The first Paschal Epistle was written in the beginning of 401. This third book against Rufinus may be placed at the close of 402. A space consistent with the general term *ferme biennium.* Hieronymus refers to these books against Rufinus in 410 and in 415. |
| 403 | 1156 *Fl. Theodosius Aug.* et *Fl. Rumoridus. Arcadii et Honorii* 9 from Jan. 17.<br>Stilicho, who had collected forces from all the provinces of the western empire to rescue Italy from Alaric, attacked the Goths in their camp at Pollentia on Easter day 403. What |

was done after the battle is told by Claudian VI Cons. Honor. He relates the retreat of Alaric upon terms. He alludes to actions at Verona and at Asta. He mentions that Alaric recrossed the Po in the summer season, that he was attacked in his retreat by Stilicho, that his army suffered by famine and disease, in that summer. Meanwhile during the flight of Alaric, Honorius is desired at Rome. It was now harvest time, and Honorius moved from Ravenna and entered Rome a little before his consulship. Therefore towards the close of 403, and these incidents determine the battle of Pollentia to the Easter of 403.

Birth of Marina the daughter of Arcadius and Eudoxia 10 or 11 Feb. 403.

Claudiani *de bello Getico*. An interval of years had passed since his last poem in 400. This is written at Rome, where his other poems were composed. He affirms that the *Getæ* had now been 30 years in the empire. The Goths were received into the empire in 376. Thirty years therefore in round numbers. Claudian describes their course through Thrace, Macedonia, Thessaly, Thermopylæ, and the isthmus of Corinth, into Peloponnesus (in 396), and the terror inspired by their present irruption into Italy. He relates the forces collected by Stilicho, his arrival at Rome, the march of Alaric to Liguria, the battle, and the victory of Stilicho. Pollentia repairs the losses of 30 years. Alaric at this time is still *juvenis. Rapuit te flamma juventæ.*

The empress Eudoxia procures the exile of Chrysostom through the synod which she caused to be assembled by Theophilus of Alexandria, who collects many bishops at Chalcedon (the synod *ad Quercum*). Chrysostom is cited to appear before them, and on his non-appearance is deposed. This excited a formidable sedition at Constantinople. Chrysostom to stay this sedition privately surrendered himself and withdrew from CP. into Bithynia. The tumult becomes still more serious, and Chrysostom is recalled. This first exile happened nine or ten months before Lent 404; therefore about July 403. After his return commotions ensued between the Alexandrian party and the party of John; and Theophilus fled to Egypt: he fled immediately; and two months after the return of Chrysostom was at Alexandria plotting new troubles. Specimens of the gross and vulgar abuse with which Theophilus insulted Chrysostom are preserved by Facundus pro tribus capit. VI. 5. Of these passages Facundus adds that they were contained in a bulky volume, which Hieronymus gave to the western world in a Latin version: *inormem librum, non solum contumeliis sed ipsa quoque sæpe repetita maledictorum recapitulatione nimis horribilem, ab Hieronymo presbytero translatum; de quo idem beatus Theophilus expectavit ut per ejus eloquium qualis Joannes fuerit Latini cognoscerent.*

Chrysostom after his return to Constantinople preaches against the statue of Eudoxia, and the empress is again excited to anger. Another synod is assembled not long before 25 Dec. 403, and tumults followed, which continued till Easter 404.

Epiphanius one of the adversaries of Chrysostom died on his way back to Cyprus, at the close of 402 or the beginning of 403. He had been a bishop 36 years, and was already in extreme old age in 392.

Prudentii *in Symmachum libri duo.* After the battle of Pollentia, and before the visit of Honorius to Rome, which places this poem in 403.

A synod against the Donatists is held at Carthage. In the Acta Conciliorum tom. 3 are the dates of many former councils, held during the episcopate of Auxentius of Carthage. 1 at Hippo regius 8 Oct. 393. 2 at Carthage 26 June 394. 3, 4 at Carthage 28 Aug., and another 26 June 397. 5 at Carthage 27 Ap. 399. 6 at Carthage 18 June 401. 7 at Milevi 27 Aug. 402. 8 at Carthage 25 Aug. 403. 9 at Carthage 16 June 404.

404 1157 *Fl. Honorius Aug. VI* et *Aristænetus. Arcadii et Honorii* 10 from Jan. 17.

About June 404 news arrived at Constantinople that the Isaurians descending from their mountains had ravaged the provinces of Pamphylia and Cilicia. Arbazacius is sent against them, and has some success, but is charged with treachery. But by purchasing the protection of the empress Eudoxia with a part of the spoils of the campaign, he is acquitted. This campaign and the incursion of the Isaurians were in the year 404, before the death of Eudoxia. About the same time the Huns passing the Danube pillaged Thrace.

Eudoxia died in childbed 6 Oct. 404.

Claudiani *de VI consulatu Honorii Aug. panegyris.* Claudian had some time ago celebrated the defeat of Gildo (namely in 398), and lately the defeat of Alaric at Pollentia (namely in 403). The poem is composed in the beginning of the year. The poet describes the events which followed the battle of Pollentia; Alaric's retreat; the rivers which lay in his way are mentioned, the Po, the Ticinus, the Addua, the Athesis, the Mincius, the Timavus. He arrives within sight of the Alps. Claudian then proceeds to tell the progress of Honorius from Ravenna to Rome. Honorius had declined to come after the victory in Africa in 398, and is now invited after the Getic war. His entrance is described, the rejoicings that followed, and the opening of his 6th consulship at Rome. On the approach of Alaric the walls of Rome had been restored. According to Claudian Alaric, when he entered Italy, threatened Honorius with a siege, and interrupted the approach of Stilicho, holding the bridge of the Addua between Stilicho

and the emperor. Honorius was therefore at Milan. He was, according to the Code, at Ravenna 6 Dec. 402, and again 20 Feb. 403. But in the interval between he might have visited Milan, and during his stay there the enemy approached, whose approach was in the winter.

Eunapius ends his history. He began at the reign of Claudius, and ended at the appointment of Arsacius to the episcopate of Constantinople, and the death of Eudoxia, in 404. But some passages were written after 414.

Theophili *ep. Paschalis III.* At the end he appoints the time. Lent was to begin March 7, and Easter day was to fall upon Ap. 17, which happened in 404.

Prudentius is in his 57th year in A. D. 404.

Hieronymi *epitaphium Paulæ.* He relates that she died 26 Jan. 404, at the age of $56^{y}\ 8^{m}\ 21^{d}$, after residing at Bethlehem 20 years. But Paula was still at Rome in August 385 (see 385), from which epoch January 404 is only the 19th year current.

Chrysostom is ordered to quit the church at CP. at Easter. The proceedings of the synod against him were a little before. He departed five days after Pentecost. Tumults ensued, and he is ordered into exile. His adherents (called the *Joannitæ*) burn the church at CP. 20 June 404. Arsacius, now above 80 years of age, brother of Nectarius, was appointed bishop in the place of Chrysostom 27 June 404, and Eudoxia died 6 Oct. following.

405 1158 Ol. 296 *Fl. Stilicho II* et *Anthemius. Arcadii et Honorii* 11 from Jan. 17.

The ravages of the Isaurians are renewed in the spring and summer of 405. Attested by Chrysostom in Ep. 107. 110. 109 written from Cucusus.

Radagaisus with an army of 200,000 men composed of Celts, Germans, Sarmatians, and Goths, passed the Upper Danube and invaded Italy in 405. He was opposed by Stilicho, who collected the remaining forces of the empire, with auxiliaries; the Alani, the Huns under Huldin, the Goths under Sarus. The troops of Radagaisus were blockaded at Fæsulæ, wasted by famine, and finally destroyed or captured. Radagaisus himself surrendered, or was taken prisoner, and was put to death by Stilicho, who took into his own service a select body of the followers of Radagaisus.

(Claudiani *de (II) consulatu Fl. Stilichonis V. C.* Probably a third book upon the past consulship of Stilicho. See F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 561.)

Chrysostom after his exile from CP. 20 June 404 set out from Nicæa July 4. His way was through Cæsarea in Cilicia. In his journey he was afflicted with a fever which lasted 30 days, and the Isauri beset the country. He reached Cucusus in 70 days from Nicæa, and accordingly arrived at Cucusus

about 12 Sept. 404. The following letters of Chrysostom, Ep. 87, 215, 133, 155, 174, 192, were written soon after his arrival, in the autumn of 404, or the winter following. In Ep. 143 he mentions his successor Arsacius. Theodorus had been employed to bring him to Cucusus. Chrysostom remained there a year, or rather more than a year; for he arrived in September 404, and was removed in the middle of his second winter. For the letters of Chrysostom in 404, 405. see F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 560—563.

Arsacius dies 11 Nov. 405; after an episcopate from 27 June 404 of more than 16 months.

Constantius, to whom Chrysostom addressed Ep. 145 July 4 A. D. 404, is himself at Cucusus in the winter, when the Isaurians were quiet. The winter of $40\frac{4}{5}$.

Concilium Africanum III *adversus Donatistas*. Held at Carthage 23 Aug. 405.

406 1159 *Fl. Arcadius Aug. VI Anicius Probus. Arcadii et Honorii* 12 from Jan. 17.

The Vandals, the Alani, and Suevi passing the Rhine enter Gaul 31 May 406. See F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 564 Vol. 2 p. 134.

The Isaurians continue in 406 their devastations, which are marked in the letters of Chrysostom.

Chrysostom in the beginning of 406, about 15 months after his arrival at Cucusus, (see 405) was removed to Arabissus, a town of Cappadocia, about 30 English miles N.E. of Cucusus. His letters quoted in F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 564, 566 attest his removal, and the terror inspired by the incursions of the Isaurians. Chrysostom in his exile is described by Sozomen: "Joannes in his exile became still more eminent: for having abundance of wealth, he ransomed from the Isaurians many captives and restored them to their friends; he supplied to many who were necessitous the means of life; those who had no need of money he won by his discourse. He was especially beloved by the Armenians among whom he dwelt, and by the inhabitants of the neighbouring countries. Numbers resorted to him from Antioch and from the rest of Syria and from Cilicia."

Atticus, an enemy of Chrysostom, in the fourth month after the death of Arsacius is appointed to the episcopate of Constantinople, in Feb. 406. Atticus was liberal to the Novatians.

Hieronymi *adversus Vigilantium*. Written two years after the epistle to Riparius, and within the reign of Arcadius. Jovinian was now dead. Vigilantius, a presbyter of Barcelona, had condemned celibacy, fasts, vigils, and the veneration of relics; whom Hieronymus endeavours to refute in his letter to Riparius (Ep. 53) in 404, and in this discourse in 406. Vigilantius an interpreter of Daniel, who took part with Rufinus in the matter of Origen, and to whom Hieronymus addressed Ep. 75 in 396, appears to be a different person from the presbyter of Barcelona.

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| 407 | 1160 *Fl. Honorius Aug. VII Fl. Theodosius Aug. II. Arcadii et Honorii* 13 from Jan. 17.<br>The *Quinquennalia* of Theodosius II are celebrated 11 Jan. 407, after the completion of the 5th year.<br>The army in Britain had rebelled in 406, and proclaimed one Marcus emperor: whom they immediately slew, and then appointed Gratianus in his stead. Gratianus also after four months is put to death, and Constantine in the year 407 is declared emperor by the soldiers. Constantine passing into Gaul gains the army of Gaul, and is master of the whole country as far as the Alps. His son Constans is created Cæsar. Honorius heard of these events at Rome.<br>The Isaurians still continue their depredations, in the third year of the exile of Chrysostom.<br>Chrysostom in the third year of his exile is to be removed from Arabissus to a more distant prison, to Pityus, a desolate spot in the country of the Tzani, on the north eastern coast of the Euxine sea. But exhausted by disease and fatigue he died at Comana on his way thither, 14 Sept. 407. The accounts of his biographers are given in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 569. He died just three years after his arrival at Cucusus. He quitted Arabissus 3 months before his death, therefore in June; about 18 months after he had come thither. From Chrysostom's account of himself we may collect that he was born about 352, and was about 55 at his death. See 369. 375.<br>Idatius in his early youth had seen Hieronymus, whom he mentions at 407.<br>Dorothius the Arian bishop, who had been transferred from Antioch to CP., and who is said to have lived 119 years, died 6 Nov. 407. He was succeeded by Barbas. Demophilus had died in 386, after whom Marinus was bishop, whom Dorothius succeeded before the war with Maximus in 388.<br>Sisinnius the Novatian bishop died in 407, and Chrysanthus was appointed in his stead. |
| 408 | 1161 *Bassus* et *Philippus*. *Honorii* 14 from Jan. 17. *Theodosii II* 1 from May 1.<br>Maria the daughter of Stilicho, who had been betrothed to Honorius, being dead, the emperor marries her sister Thermantia.<br>Arcadius died 1 May 408 at the age of 31 years. He had reigned from his elevation 16 Jan. 383, $25^{y}\ 3^{m}\ 16^{d}$, and from the death of his father 17 Jan. 395 $13^{y}\ 3^{m}\ 15^{d}$. At the time of this event Honorius is at Rome, Constantine at Arelatum, and Alaric in Noricum.<br>Olympius, who was indebted to Stilicho for his own introduction to the emperor, by false charges procures the death of Stilicho, who is slain at Ravenna by order of Honorius 23 Aug. 408. Stilicho had been 23 years in command. After his death, his daughter Thermantia is dismissed, and her son Eucherius is put to death. |

Alaric after the death of Stilicho moved from Noricum, passed through Aquileia, Ariminum, the Picene district, and advanced to Rome, reinforced by 30,000 of the troops of Stilicho. He besieged Rome the first time, but withdrew upon terms into Tuscany a little before Honorius began his 8th consulship. This siege of Rome therefore happened in the autumn, between August and December 408. During this siege Sirena the niece of Theodosius, the wife of Stilicho, is put to death by the Senate.

Constantine sends his son the Cæsar Constans into Spain, who gains that country, and siezes Didymus and Verenianus, the kinsmen of Honorius. These two are put to death towards the close of 408.

Troilus the sophist flourished. He was consulted by Anthemius the prætorian præfect, who was consul in 405, and ably administered the Eastern empire at the accession of Theodosius II. Troilus was a native of Side in Pamphylia. Among his disciples was Ablabius a Novatian bishop of Nicæa, and Silvanus bishop of Philippopolis.

The dialogue on the life of Chrysostom, ascribed to Palladius, was held at Rome with Theodorus a Roman deacon before the death of Chrysostom was known at Rome. The author was one of the bishops who voted for Chrysostom at the synod in 403. He has now grey hairs, and is at Rome for the first time.

Two synods against pagans and heretics are held at Carthage in 468, June 16 and Oct. 13.

409 1162 Ol. 297 *Fl. Honorius Aug. VIII Fl. Theodosius Aug. III. Honorii* 15 from Jan. 17, *Theodosii II* 2 from May 1.

Honorius is at Ravenna 1 Jan. 409, and early in the year, before he had heard of the death of his kinsmen, receives an embassy from Constantine. Being pressed by the approach of Alaric, he agrees to the request of Constantine, and continues him in the sovereignty of the western provinces. A second embassy from Constantine was sent at the time of Alaric's march to Rome, promising aid with the forces of the west.

Gerontius had been left in command in Spain by Constans at the close of 408. And during the absence of Constans in Gaul Gerontius revolts and proclaims Maximus emperor early in 409.

Alaric negotiates with Honorius who rejects his demands. Indignant that his offers are refused, Alaric marches with his whole army to Rome, which is besieged a second time. The seaport of Ostia is occupied, and the city threatened with a famine. Wherefore the senate complied with his conditions. Alaric nominates Attalus emperor, who appoints Alaric himself master general of the cavalry and infantry, Ataulphus the brother in law of Alaric count of the domestics, and Tertullus consul for the ensuing year.

The Vandals, the Alani, and Suevi enter Spain on the 28 Sept. or the 13 Oct. 409. After the return of Constans from Spain in the close of 408, which opened a way to the barbarians through the Pyrenees, and three years after their occupation of Gaul in 406.

Hieronymi *ad Ageruchiam*. Composed after the siege of Rome, and before the Vandals entered Spain. Therefore between the close of 408 and October 409. From the silence of Hieronymus we may conclude that it was before the second siege of Rome and the appointment of Attalus. He describes the calamities of Gaul, "Moguntiacum had been "captured: Tolosa rescued only through the merit of the "bishop Exuperius: Rome had been besieged through the "guilt of a semibarbarous traitor:"—an allusion to the pretended treachery of Stilicho. Hieronymus in this piece quotes his treatise against Jovinian of the year 393. His *ad Eustochium* (383), *ad Furiam* (396), *ad Salvinam* (400). Salvina was the daughter of the tyrant Gildo, and the widow of Nebridius.

Cælestius is a disciple of Pelagius about 20 years before 429. Pelagius himself had written commentaries on St. Paul at Rome *ante vastationem urbis Romæ*. See Marius Mercator quoted in F. Rom. Vol. I p. 595.

A synod *de cognitione episcopi* held at Carthage 14 June 409.

410 1163 *Fl. Varanes* et *Tertullus*. *Honorii* 16 from Jan. 17, *Theodosii II* 3 from May 1.

Alaric being at Ariminum deposed Attalus and treated with Honorius. The deposed emperor, who had not enjoyed his elevation a year, remained with the Goths. But Sarus the Goth, the enemy of Ataulphus, joining Honorius repulsed Alaric from Ravenna. Alaric upon this marched for the third time to the assault of Rome. The Goths entered it by the Salarian gate, which was betrayed to Alaric: Procop. Vand. I. 2 p. 179, 180. The city was taken on the 24th or the 26th of August 410, and an immense booty fell into the hands of the conqueror. On this occasion Placidia the sister of Honorius was captured. On the sixth day after he had entered, Alaric withdrew his forces from the city. Advancing from Rome into Southern Italy, in the autumn of 410 he occupied Campania with its cities Capua and Nola; he ravaged Lucania and entered the country of the Bruttii. There the Goths halted a while, with the intention of passing into Sicily and from thence to Africa, when Alaric suddenly expired after a short illness at Consentia. His body was deposited by his faithful followers, in the bed of the river Bucentus or Barentinus: Jornand. Get. c. 30 Paulus Diac. XIII. p. 535. He had reigned according to Isidorus 28 years A. D. 382—410. Ataulphus the brother of the wife of Alaric

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| | was elected king of the Visigoths in his stead at the close of 410.<br>The history of Zosimus ends at the year 410. The 6th book ended, according to Photius, with the approach of Alaric to Ravenna and the interruption of the treaty by the hostile measures of Sarus. Zosimus therefore did not include the sack of Rome in August, and his history terminated about the middle of 410.<br>Proclus the philosopher is born about April 410. He died at the age of 75 years 17 April 485. See F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 577. 579.<br>A synod is held at Carthage against the Donatists 14 June 410. |
| 411 | 1164 *Fl. Theodosius Aug. IV. Honorii* 17 from Jan. 17, *Theodosii II* 4 from May 1.<br>The *decennalia* of Theodosius are celebrated at CP. and the *vicennalia* of Honorius at Rome. The 10th year from the elevation of Theodosius began 10 Jan. 411, but the 20th from the elevation of Honorius did not begin till the 10th Jan. 412, and was therefore anticipated.<br>Gerontius invading Gaul caused Constans to be slain at Vienne, and besieged Constantine in Arelate, when Constantius and Ulphilas withdrew from Italy and advanced against the Gallic usurpers. Upon their approach Gerontius fled, was besieged by his own soldiers, and slew himself. Meanwhile Jovinus in another part of Gaul assumes the purple, and with an army composed of Burgundians, Alamanni, Franks, and Alani is marching to Arelate. Constantine, who had now been besieged for 4 months current, on hearing this intelligence, and also learning that Edobichus, who was marching to his aid was defeated and slain, surrenders to Constantius, is sent into Italy and slain near the river Mincius 18 Sept. 411.<br>Conferences with the Donatists are held at Carthage on the 1st, 3rd, and 8th of June 411.<br>Augustini *breviculus collationis cum Donatistis.* The number of Donatist bishops was 279, of catholic 266. The bishops who managed the conference for the catholics were Aurelius, Alypius, Augustinus, Vincentius, Fortunatus, Fortunatianus, Possideus: for the Donatists, Primianus, Petilianus, Emeritus, Protasius, Montanus, Gaudentius, Adeodatus. |
| 412 | 1165 *Fl. Honorius Aug. IX Fl. Theodosius Aug. V. Honorii* 18 from Jan. 17, *Theodosii II* 5 from May 1.<br>Ataulphus and the Goths enter Gaul in 412. At this time Jovinus, who had rebelled in Sept. 410, at Moguntiacum, held authority in Gaul. The Vandals and Alani had evacuated Gaul and entered Spain in 409. Maximus, who had been proclaimed emperor by Gerontius, being deposed and deserted |

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| | by his soldiers, lives in obscurity and exile in Spain. Ataulphus at first negotiated with Jovinus, but when Sarus, the enemy of Ataulphus, was received into the service of Jovinus, and Sebastian was proclaimed Augustus, the Gothic king proceeded to hostilities, and Sarus is slain.<br>Annianus and Panodorus the chronographers flourished in the time of Theophilus of Alexandria and in the reign of Arcadius. Annianus, (who was more concise) placed the Nativity in the 5501st year of the world, and the Resurrection in the 5534th year. Panodorus, (who was more copious) placed those events in the 5493rd and 5526th years. Theophilus is placed at the year 5904, by Syncellus. According to Panodorus the year 5904 will fall upon A. D. 412, in which Theophilus died Oct. 15. It is therefore probable that Syncellus has given the date of Panodorus, and that Panodorus ended his chronology at the death of Theophilus.<br>Augustini Ep. 141 (152) *Sylvanus senex Valentinus*, &c. *Augustinus Donatus et ceteri episcopi de concilio Zertensi ad Donatistas.*—Dated 14 June 412.<br>Hieronymi *epitaphium Marcellæ.* Two years after her death, and Marcella died in the beginning of Sept. 410. The sack of Rome by Alaric in 410 is described. Hieronymus joins together in his description the previous events; the siege of 408, the famine of 409.<br>Cyril succeeds Theophilus at Alexandria. Theophilus died Oct. 15, and his nephew Cyril was appointed 18 Oct. 412. The works of Cyril are given from Gennadius in F. Rom. Vol. I p. 583. Add his extant work against Julian, *contra Julianum libri X.* addressed to *Theodosius II.* Mentioned by Theodoret ep. 83 p. 1150, and by Nicephorus H. E. XIV. 146. 465 C ὃ κατὰ Ἰουλιανοῦ ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἱεροῦ εὐαγγελίου συνέταξεν. |
| 413 | 1166 Ol. 298 *Lucius. Honorii* 19 from Jan. 17, *Theodosii II* 6 from May 1.<br>Ataulphus acting for Honorius in Gaul put Sebastianus to death, and besieged Jovinus in Narbona, who is captured about the time of vintage in 413, sent prisoner to Honorius, and slain by Dardanus the prætorian præfect.<br>Heraclianus, who had rebelled in Africa, and had invaded Italy with 700 ships, is repulsed, driven back to Africa, and slain at Carthage, in 413.<br>Pelagius, a Briton, publishes his dogmas aided by Cœlestius and Julianus. See the testimonies from Prosper and Marius Mercator in F. Rom. Vol. I p. 585. Julianus bishop of Capua, who wrote against Augustine upon the Pelagian question, was still living in 439. |
| 414 | 1167 *Fl. Constantius Fl. Constans. Honorii* 20 from Jan. 17, *Theodosii II* 7 from May 1.<br>The marriage of Ataulphus and Placidia is celebrated at |

Narbona in January 414. This date is assigned by Olympiodorus. Placed also at the 20th of Honorius by Idatius, at the 5th of Ataulphus by Isidorus. But as his 1st year began at the close of 410, his 4th commenced at the close of 413, and was still current in January 414. Orosius VII. 40. 43 seems to place this marriage before the march into Gaul: *In ea irruptione Placidia—et Ataulpho Alarici propinquo capta est, atque in uxorem adsumta. Gothorum tum populis Ataulphus rex præerat, qui post irruptionem urbis et mortem Alarici Placidia, ut dixi, captiva—in uxorem adsumta Alarico in regnum successerat.* And Jornandes Get. c. 31 places it in Italy: *Placidiam—in Foro Livii Æmiliæ civitati suo matrimonio copulavit, ut gentes, hac societate comperta, quasi renata Gothorum republica, efficacius terrerentur.* This account would assign 411 for the date.

Attalus is again created emperor by the Goths.

Ataulphus passes into Spain 4 years after the sack of Rome, and, as Rome was taken in 410, the march into Spain will be in 414.

Pulcheria, who entered her 16th year 19 Jan. 414, is declared Augusta at Constantinople 4 July 414.

Yezdejerd I king of Persia (see 399) begins a persecution of the Christians, which according to Theodoret H. E. V. 38 lasted for 30 years, A. D. 414—443; for Vararam V, who succeeded in 420, and Yezdejerd II, who succeeded in 440, continued the persecution.

Eunapius noticed in his history the acts of Pulcheria, and records the venality and corruption which prevailed under her administration, when all offices were publicly sold. But, as Pulcheria's government did not commence till this year, the historian who recorded these acts must have written two or three years later, which will extend the life of Eunapius to 416 or 417. Eunapius, who was born in 347, (see 362), is now 67 years of age.

415 1168 *Fl. Honorius Aug. X Fl. Theodosius Aug. VI. Honorii* 21 from Jan. 17, *Theodosii II* 8 from May 1.

*Quinquennalia* are celebrated by Theodosius 11 Jan. 415. The third celebration. See 407. 411. His 15th year was anticipated, which did not commence till 10 Jan. 416. See 402. 411.

Thermantia the daughter of Stilicho and the wife of Honorius dies 30 July 415.

The death of Ataulphus is reported at Constantinople 24 Sept. 415. Ataulphus and Placidia have a son born to them in 415, who is named Theodosius. But the child died, and soon afterwards Ataulphus himself is assassinated at Barcelona by a follower of Sarus, in revenge for the death of that chief. Singerichus the brother of Sarus assumes the kingdom, but is slain in 7 days and Wallia succeeds as king of the Visigoths.

As Ataulphus began to reign in the close of 410, and was slain at least two or three weeks before 24 Sept. 415, he reigned not quite 5 years.

Hypatia the daughter of Theon, the wife of Isidorus, celebrated for her learning and accomplishments, is murdered by the populace at Alexandria in March 415. Some charge this upon Cyril the bishop, as the instigator of the riot. See the authorities referred to in F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 589.

Orosii *apologia contra Pelagium de arbitrii libertate.* He describes a synod at Jerusalem, at which he was present, and writes his treatise at the *encænia* of the church at Jerusalem 47 days after the synod. The *encænia* was on Sept. 17, see 335, and that synod is placed at the end of July. Hieronymus had lately written the epistle *in Ctesiphontem adversus Pelagianos,* and was then composing the dialogues *adversus Pelagianos.* Hieronymus himself *proœm. in dialogos* mentions the epistle to Ctesiphon, and quotes in lib. III Augustine *ad Marcellinum de peccatorum meritis,* written long before, and also Augustine's book lately addressed to Hilarius.

Augustini *Hieronymo ep.* 28 (106) *de animarum origine, et de parvulorum non baptizatorum damnatione.* Augustini *Hieronymo ep.* 29. He mentions the books of Hieronymus *contra Jovinianum.* These two epistles were not published till after the death of Hieronymus. Augustine is now old, though much younger than Hieronymus. Orosius is a young man.

416 1169 *Fl. Theodosius Aug. VII Junius Quartus Palladius. Honorii* 22 from Jan. 17, *Theodosii II* 9 from May 1.

Wallia the new king of the Goths makes peace with Honorius and restores Placidia in 416.

Attalus is again deposed and given up to the court of Ravenna. The fact was reported at Constantinople 28 June 416.

Theodosius visits Heraclea 30 Sept. 416.

C. Rutilii Numatiani *Itinerarium.* Written in the 1169th year of Rome. If Rutilius adopted the Varronian era, which is probable, his poem is determined to A. D. 416.

Augustini Ep. 90 (175) *Patres Concilii Carthaginensis Innocentio pontifici Romano de actis adversus Pelagianos.* Ep. 92 (176) *Augustinus et ceteri episcopi Milevitani concilii Innocentio de cohibendis Pelagianis.* The two councils are mentioned again Ep. 95 (177) *Aurelius aliique episcopi, inter quos Augustinus, Innocentio de Pelagio.* Ep. 94 (178) *Augustinus Hilario.*

Pelagius is now in Palestine, where Hieronymus is still alive. Marius Mercator, quoted in F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 591, gives the circumstances.

Orosius is mentioned in this year by Marcellinus. Gennadius places him at the close of the reign of Honorius. The History of Orosius was completed in 417. He attests that he writes in the reign of Theodosius II and before the death of Honorius.

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| | Atticus bishop of CP. wrote a work *de fide et virginitate*, in which he attacked by anticipation the dogma of Nestorius. Named at 416 by Marcellinus. |
| 417 | 1170 Ol. 299 *Fl. Honorius Aug. XI Fl. Constantius II. Honorii* 23 from Jan. 17, *Theodosii II* 10 from May 1.<br>The marriage of Constantius and Placidia, much against the will of Placidia herself, is celebrated 1 Jan. 417.<br>Honorius enters Rome in triumph, and sends Attalus into exile to Lipara.<br>Wallia as an ally of the Romans combats the barbarians in Spain.<br>Orosius completed his history in the year after the restoration of Placidia. He writes thus at the end of his history: "Wallia alarmed at the loss of a large body of Goths, who had perished last year by the tempest in the straits in attempting to pass over into Africa, concluded a peace with Honorius and honourably restored Placidia, engaging to undertake for the Romans the war against the barbarians who had occupied Spain. Thus far we learn from certain accounts that the Alani, the Vandals, the Suevi, the Goths in daily combats are destroying one another; and they relate that Wallia is especially desirous of effecting a peace." The shipwreck in the straits of Gibraltar was in 416 before the restoration of Placidia. Wallia died in 418. Wherefore the history of Orosius, who writes between these events, in the year after the shipwreck, and in the lifetime of Wallia, is fixed to A. D. 417.<br>Augustine *Ep.* 91 (181) *Innocentius Carthaginiensis concilii patribus confirmans sententiam adversus Pelagianos.* Dated 27 Jan. 417. Augustini *Ep.* 93 (182) *Innocentius patribus concilii Milevitani comprobans illorum acta adversus Pelagianos.* 27 Jan. 417. Augustini Ep. 96 (183) *Innocentius Ep.* 95 (see 416) *respondet improbans doctrinam Pelagii.* Dated 27 Jan. 417. The two councils, the epistle of 416, and these answers of Innocentius, are mentioned by Augustine Ep. 110 (213) written in 426, and Ep. 47 (215) written in 427. |
| 418 | 1171 *Fl. Honorius Aug. XII Fl. Theodosius Aug. VIII. Honorii* 24 from Jan. 17, *Theodosii II* 11 from May 1.<br>By the victories of Wallia in Spain the Vandali Silingi of Bætica are almost destroyed. The survivors are incorporated among the subjects of Gunderic king of the Vandals of Gallæcia. Wallia and the Goths, being invited by Constantius to return to Gaul, receive the province of *Aquitania secunda* from Tolosa to the ocean, with some adjoining cities. Wallia dying, Theodores succeeds as king of the Visigoths. Wallia reigned 3 years A. D. 416—418 both inclusive.<br>An eclipse is recorded at 19 July 418.<br>A synod of 214 bishops is held at Carthage 1 May 418, in |

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| | which the Pelagian heresy is condemned. The decision is approved by Zosimus of Rome, who condemns Pelagius himself, Cœlestius, Julianus, *et reliquos complices ejus.* The narrative of Marius Mercator concerning Pelagius and his disciple Cœlestius is quoted in F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 595.<br>Augustini *de gestis cum Emerito Donatistarum episcopo.* The conference was held at Cæsarea 20 Sept. 418. |
| 419 | 1172 *Monaxius* et *Plinta. Honorii* 25 from Jan. 17, *Theodosii II* 12 from May 1.<br>The birth of Honoria daughter of Constantius and Placidia was in 418. Their son Valentinian III was born at Ravenna 3 July 419.<br>In a war between Gunderic king of the Vandals in Spain, and Hermeric king of the Suevi, in 419, the Suevi are blockaded in the Nervasian mountains.<br>A schism of the Arians terminates in 419 which had subsisted 35 years, and had commenced in 385.<br>Augustini Ep. 80 (199). Written about 420 years after the Nativity and about 390 after the Resurrection. He reckoned the Ascension to have been *duobus Geminis consulibus* A. D. 29. And 390+29=419. But as he computed only 365 years from that consulship to the consulship of Honorius and Eutychianus in 398, instead of 369 years, the date of his epistle might have been at A. D. 423.<br>Chrysanthus the Novatian bishop of CP. died 26 Aug. 419. His episcopate, from the close of 407, was of 11 or 12 years. Paulus succeeds him. |
| 420 | 1173 *Fl. Theodosius Aug. IX Fl. Constantius III. Honorii* 26 from Jan. 17, *Theodosii II* 13 from May 1.<br>Vararam V king of Persia succeeds his father Yezdejerd I (see 399) and reigns 20 years. The persecution of the Christians in Persia, which began at the close of the preceding reign (see 414) continued in the reign of Vararam V. On this account a war was carried on with Persia, conducted by Ardaburius.<br>The Vandals leaving the blockade of the Suevi, and pressed by Asterius count of Spain, passed from Gallæcia into Bætica.<br>Hieronymus dies at Bethlehem at the age of $89^{y}\ 6^{m}$, 30 Sept. 420.<br>Palladii *historia Lausiaca.* See 388. He was the disciple of Evagrius. Lausus, to whom he addressed his history, had been known to him from 391 to the present time. |
| 421 | 1174 Ol. 300 *Eustathius* et *Agricola. Honorii* 27 from Jan. 17, *Theodosii II* 14 from May 1.<br>Constantius is created Augustus by Honorius, but this appointment was not accepted by the court of Constantinople. |

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| | Constantius however in the seventh month after his elevation suddenly died of a pleurisy. The Theodosian Code attests that he still lived 28 July 421, which brings his six or seven months within the present year, and we may accept the dates of Theophanes, who places the elevation of Constantius at Feb. 8 and his death at Sept. 2.<br>Theodosius by the management of Pulcheria marries Athenais the daughter of Leontius 7 June 421, who received the name of Eudocia. The testimonies to Athenais or Eudocia are given in F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 598 Vol. 2 p. 135 note o.<br>The Persian war still continues.<br>(Palladius after his history was written (see 420) was transferred from Helenopolis to Aspona. He died before the council of Ephesus A.D. 431, when Eusebius is bishop of Aspona.) |
| 422 | 1175 *Fl. Honorius Aug. XIII Fl. Theodosius Aug. X. Honorii* 28 from Jan. 17, *Theodosii II* 15 from May 1.<br>The *tricennalia* of Honorius are celebrated. The 30th year from his elevation commenced 10 Jan. 422. At the time of these tricennalia Maximus, who had lived in obscurity in Spain since 412, is brought to Ravenna and put to death.<br>Castinus was sent into Spain in 422 with a great force and with Gothic auxiliaries against the Vandals of Bætica. But Bonifacius, a distinguished commander whom Castinus had imprudently offended, prevented his success, and withdrew into Africa in August.<br>Eudoxia the daughter of Theodosius and Eudocia is born in 422.<br>Peace is concluded between the Eastern empire and Persia, and according to Socrates, the persecution of the Christians ceased in Persia. Theodoret however quoted at 414 affirms that persecution continued through the whole reign of Vararam V, till the 4th year of his successor, A.D. 443. |
| 423 | 1176 *Asclepiodotus* et *Marinianus*. *Honorii* 29 from Jan. 17. *Theodosii II* 16 from May 1.<br>Placidia is dismissed from the court of Ravenna, and with her children Honoria and Valentinian withdraws to Constantinople. Bonifacius in Africa, which he governed, supports the cause of Placidia.<br>Honorius dies at Ravenna at the age of 39 years, on the 15th or the 27th of August 423. He had reigned either $28^{y}\ 6^{m}\ 30^{d}$ or $28^{y}\ 7^{m}\ 11^{d}$ from the death of his father. The Theodosian Code attests that he was still living 9 Aug. 423, and the Code of Justinian that he was dead before 9 Jan. 424.<br>Eudocia the wife of Theodosius is declared Augusta 2 Jan. 423.<br>Evagrius, the author of *Altercatio Judæi Simonis et Theophili Christiani*, is named at 423 by Marcellinus. |

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| 424 | 1177 *Castinus* et *Victor*. *Theodosii II* 17 from May 1.<br>Joannes upon the death of Honorius seized the western empire. But Placidia with her son is sent from CP. by Theodosius against him. Placidia with the title of *Augusta*, Valentinian with the rank of *nobilissimus*. An army is sent with them under their commanders, Ardaburius and his son Aspar. When they arrived at Thessalonica, Elion the master of the offices, by command of Theodosius invests Valentinian with the ensigns of Cæsar. If the inscriptions in the Theodosian code are correct, Valentinian was created Cæsar between the 10th and 16th of October 424. |
| 425 | 1178 [Ol. 301] *Fl. Theodosius Aug. XI Fl. Placidius Valentinianus Cæsar*. *Theodosii II* 18 from May 1, *Valentiniani III* 1 from Oct. 23.<br>Ardaburius with a fleet proceeds against Joannes. Aspar with the cavalry, taking with him Placidia and Valentinian, by a rapid march occupies Aquileia. But the fleet of Ardaburius is dispersed by a storm, and Ardaburius himself falls into the hands of his enemy, who treats him liberally. The soldiers of the usurper are won over by Ardaburius to return to their allegiance, Joannes is seized, sent prisoner to Aquileia, and put to death. After this success Valentinian, then in his 7th year, was created Augustus by Theodosius 23 Oct. 425.<br>Castinus, who seemed to have connived at the usurpation of Joannes, was banished. Aëtius, who had taken service under the usurper, and brought 60,000 Huns to his aid, but who by advancing them their pay persuaded them to return to their own country, was received into favour by the new government, and created a military count. These transactions, the campaign with Joannes, his defeat and death, the march and retreat of the Huns, might occupy the spring and summer of 425, and Valentinian is proclaimed Augustus in October. Aëtius, now in the service of Valentinian III proceeds to Gaul where he recovers Arelate, which was threatened by the Goths.<br>Olympiodorus concludes his history. It commenced at 407, and ends with the elevation of Valentinian III 23 Oct. 425.<br>The history of Philostorgius in 12 books began with the contest of Arius and Alexander at Alexandria in 321, and ended at the elevation of Valentinian III.<br>Atticus of Constantinople died in the 21st year of his episcopate 10 Oct. 425. |
| 426 | 1179 *Fl. Theodosius Aug. XII Fl. Placidius Valentinianus Aug. II*. *Theodosii II* 19 from May 1, *Valentiniani III* 2 from Oct. 23.<br>Patroclus bishop of Arelate was assassinated in 425, by |

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| | secret orders, as was supposed, of Felix a military commander.<br>Proclus received his early education at Alexandria, where he found the sophist Leonas of Isauria, the grammarian Orion of Egypt, the philosopher Olympiodorus, and Heron the mathematician. Proclus went to Athens in 429, and his studies at Alexandria may be placed within 426—428.<br>After the death of Atticus a long contest ensued between Sisinnius, Proclus, and Philippus of Sidë for the vacant bishopric. Sisinnius is appointed 28 Feb. 426.<br>A coadjutor is appointed to Augustine at Hippo 26 Sept. 426. |
| 427 | 1180 *Hierius* et *Ardaburius*. *Theodosii II* 20 from May 1, *Valentiniani III* 3 from Oct. 23.<br>War is declared through the influence of Felix against Bonifacius, who is master of Africa. The expedition was committed to three commanders, but two of them are slain by the treachery of the third, and the survivor is circumvented and slain by Bonifacius.<br>Pannonia, which had been 50 years in the possession of the barbarians, is recovered in 427.<br>Sisinnius bishop of CP. dies in the second year of his episcopate, 24 Dec. 427. The see remained vacant more than 3 months.<br>Idatius is appointed bishop of Lemica in Gallæcia in 427. His chronicle, which was more copious in recording the invasions and wars of the barbarians in Spain than in other subjects, began with the first year of Theodosius the Great A. D. 379, and included the 12th year of Leo A. D. 468. |
| 428 | 1181 *Felix* et *Taurus*. *Theodosii II* 21 from May 1, *Valentiniani III* 4 from Oct. 23.<br>Count Aëtius in Gaul recovers from the Franks the country near the Rhine.<br>Gunderic king of the Vandals in Spain dies in 428 in the 18th year of his reign. His brother Genseric succeeds him.<br>Philippus of Sidë and Proclus are competitors for the see of Constantinople, but Nestorius, a presbyter of Antioch, is preferred and appointed 10 April 428. See the testimonies concerning Nestorius and his dogma in F. Rom. Vol. I p. 611. Add Theodoret H. Fab. IV. 12. It is just however to take his dogma from Nestorius himself, and not from his enemies. Nestorius in a discourse in the Latin version of Marius Mercator, quoted by Geiseler Vol. I p. 230. 8: *θεοτόκος, id est puerpera Dei seu genetrix Dei Maria, an autem ἀνθρωποτόκος id est hominis genetrix? Habet matrem Deus? Ergo excusabilis gentilitas matres diis subintroducens* [*ἀνέγκλητος Ἕλλην μητέρα θεοῖς ἐπενέγκων* apud Theodoretum H. Fab. IV. 12 p. 372] *Paulus ergo mendax de Christi deitate dicens ἀπάτωρ, ἀμήτωρ, ἄνευ* |

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| | γενεαλογίας. *Non peperit creatura increabilem, sed peperit hominem deitatis instrumentum. Non creavit Deum Verbum Spiritus Sanctus, sed Deo Verbo templum fabricatus est, quod habitaret, ex virgine. Est, et non est, mortuus incarnatus Deus, sed illum in quo incarnatus est suscitavit ; inclinatus est elevare quod ruerat, ipse vero non cecidit.* Nestorius Joanni Antiocheno apud S. Basnage tom. 3 p. 339 *Virginem Christi vocavimus genetricem ;* [sc. χριστοτόκον] *at hæc vox utrumque manifeste significat, id est, Deum et hominem.* |
| 429 | 1182 [Ol. 302] *Florentius* et *Dionysius. Theodosii II* 22 from May 1, *Valentiniani III* 5 from Oct. 23.<br>Bonifacius being treated as an enemy by the court of Ravenna invites the Vandals into Africa. Genseric had succeeded his brother Gunderic as king of the Vandals about the close of 428, and in May 429, leaving Spain, passed over with all the Vandals and their families from the province of Bætica into Mauritania and Africa. Bonifacius might treat with the Vandals before the close of 427, and before the death of Gunderic, but the treaty was not executed till after his death, and Genseric conducted the expedition in 429.<br>Proclus is at Athens in about his 20th year. If he was born about spring or summer 410, he would enter his 20th year in the spring or summer of 429. He found at Athens Plutarchus Nestorii the Athenian, Syrianus of Alexandria the philosopher, Lachares the sophist (who was the disciple of Heracleon), Nicolaus of Lycia the sophist.<br>Prosper relates under 429 that Agricola a Pelagian, the son of a Pelagian bishop Severianus, perverted the churches of Britain, but that Cœlestinus of Rome at the instance of Palladius sent Germanus bishop of Antisiodora to counteract him.<br>Marius Mercator writes his *Commonitorium* on the heresy of Cœlestius and Julianus the Pelagians in 429.<br>Theodoret ends his history at the death of Theodorus of Mopsuestia, who presided 36 years, A. D. 394—429. His history embraces 105 years, A. D. 325—429. In the list of bishops given by Theodoret V. 39 the last are Cœlestinus of Rome, Theodotus of Antioch, Cyrillus of Alexandria, Juvenalius of Jerusalem, Sisinnius of CP. Of these, Sisinnius died in 427, Juvenalius had just commenced his episcopate, Cœlestinus and Cyril were still living. But Theodoret composed his history some years after this period. See 444. |
| 430 | 1183 *Fl. Theodosius Aug. XIII Fl. Placidius Valentinianus Aug. III. Theodosii II* 23 from May 1, *Valentiniani III* 6 from Oct. 23.<br>*Tricennalia* of Theodosius, are celebrated, by an anticipation of the time, as on former occasions. See 411. 415. The 30th year from his elevation began 10 Jan. 431. See 402. |

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| | Aëtius in Gaul in 430 defeated a body of Goths near Arelate, overcame the Juthungi and Nori. He also in 430 procured the death of the patrician Felix at Ravenna.<br>Bonifacius, who had been driven to rebellion through the treacherous arts of Aëtius (Procop. Vand. I. 3), and who had been now informed of the treachery by which himself and Placidia had been mutually deceived, (Procop. Ibid.) endeavoured too late to repair his error, and to persuade the Vandals to withdraw from Africa. But Genseric, who had combined forces of Vandals, Alani, and Goths, held possession of his conquest. Bonifacius is defeated in a battle and besieged in the city of Hippo Regius. The Vandals commenced the siege of Hippo about the end of May 430. The city was defended for 14 months, and was taken in July 431.<br>Augustine, who entered his 76th year 13 Nov. 429, was in Hippo at this time. Possideus attests that he died 3 months after the siege began, and Prosper records that the day of his death was 28 Aug. 430. At the time of the death of Augustine only three cities of Africa remained that were not in the possession of the Vandals, Carthage, Hippo, and Cirta. Augustine at the time of his death was employed upon his second reply to the Pelagian Julianus, which he began in 428. He had answered formerly a work of Julianus, he now prepared to reply to another work of Julianus. The former work was in 4 books, the present was in 8 books.<br>Possideus the bishop, the friend and biographer of Augustine, was present in Hippo during the whole 14 months of the siege.<br>Barbas the Arian bishop of Constantinople died 24 June 430. Sabbatius was appointed in his stead. |
| 431 | 1184 *Bassus* et *Antiochus*. *Theodosii II* 24 from May 1, *Valentiniani III* 7 from Oct. 23.<br>Death of Flaccilla the daughter of Theodosius II.<br>Marcellinus records riots at CP. in 431 on account of a scarcity of corn. Placed by Socrates in 430.<br>Aëtius in Gaul reduces the Nori, who had rebelled.<br>The Suevi in Spain in 431 disturb the peace which they had concluded with the people of Gallæcia. On account of their depredations in that province Idatius the bishop of Lemeca, the chronographer, undertakes an embassy to Aëtius in Gaul.<br>The siege of Hippo still continues in Africa, and Bonifacius, being aided by Aspar with forces from the east, takes the field again, but is overthrown in a great battle. Hippo, being deserted by its inhabitants, is burnt by the Vandals in July 431. Bonifacius retires to Italy.<br>The third general council composed of 200 bishops met at Ephesus in June 431. Their session extends from June 22 to Aug. 31. Cyril of Alexandria presided as the representa- |

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| | tive of Cœlestinus of Rome. Nestorius is condemned and deposed. Socrates relates the contests of the two parties and the banishment of Nestorius. Four months afterwards his successor is appointed. Philippus of Sidë and Proclus are again candidates (see 428), but Maximianus is chosen, and is ordained bishop of CP. 25 Dec. 431.<br>Plutarchus Nestorii dies in old age in 431, two years after the arrival of Proclus at Athens. Syrianus succeeded Plutarchus, but did not long survive him. Plutarch was the preceptor of Hierocles.<br>Prosper records that Palladius is sent by Cœlestinus of Rome in 431 to the Scoti, of whom he is the first bishop. |
| 432 | 1185 *Aëtius* et *Valerius*. *Theodosii II* 25 from May 1, *Valentiniani III* 8 from Oct. 23.<br>Aëtius having subdued the Franci, and made peace with them, Idatius returns from his mission (see 431) with count Censorius as ambassador to the Suevi.<br>Bonifacius after his bad success in Africa in 431 returns in 432 to Italy, and is well received by Placidia. A few months after his return to the palace, war ensued with his adversary Aëtius. Bonifacius was victorious, but received a wound of which he died a few days after. Aëtius withdrew into Dalmatia and passed through Pannonia to his allies the Huns. Armed with their support he procured a restitution of his authority from Placidia.<br>(Zosimus the historian is referred to this period by Evagrius. Zosimus quotes Olympiodorus and Syrianus. But he might be contemporary with these writers, and might flourish according to Evagrius in the reign of Theodosius II. In the series of historians in Evagrius H. E. lib. V he is named before Priscus, who flourished A. D. 448—470.)<br>Eucherii *Parænetica ad Valerianum propinquum suum*. The sons of Eucherius were the disciples of Salvianus who mentions them in Ep. 8.<br>Petronius bishop of Bononia is mentioned by Eucherius as still living in 432. |
| 433 | 1186 [Ol. 303] *Fl. Theodosius Aug. XIV Petronius Maximus*. *Theodosii II* 26 from May 1, *Valentiniani III* 9 from Oct. 23.<br>A fire at CP. is recorded at 17 Aug. 433.<br>In Spain Hermeric king of the Suevi concludes a peace with the Gallæci in 433.<br>Joannes Cassianus of Massilia flourished. See 401, and F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 239 g.<br>Paulus the Novatian bishop is distinguished in a Novatian church, on the occasion of the fire at Constantinople. |
| 434 | 1187 *Areobinda* et *Aspar*. *Theodosii II* 27 from May 1, *Valentiniani III* 10 from Oct. 23. |

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| | Honoria daughter of Placidia, now 16 years of age, on account of an intrigue with one Eugenius, is dismissed from Italy, and retires to Constantinople. By a secret messenger she invites Attila to attack Italy. This transaction is placed by Marcellinus at 434. Attila himself in 450 bears testimony to a message formerly received from Honoria.<br>Maximian, who had peaceably administered the church of CP. for $2^{y}$ $5^{m}$, dies 12 Apr. 134. Proclus, who had been thrice before proposed (see 426. 428. 431), is at last appointed to the vacant see.<br>Vincentius Lirinensis *adversos hæreticos*. Written 3 years after the Council of Ephesus. |
| 435 | 1188 *Fl. Theodosius Aug. XV Fl. Placidius Valentinianus Aug. IV. Theodosii II* 28 from May 1, *Valentiniani III* 11 from Oct. 23.<br>A peace is concluded with Genseric 11 Feb. 435, to whom a portion of Africa is ceded, for which according to Procopius he is to pay tribute to Valentinian.<br>Aëtius in Gaul in 435 subdues the Burgundians and their king Gundicarius, and grants them peace.<br>Sebastianus, the son-in-law of Bonifacius, fled from Italy: some years afterwards he was slain in Africa. |
| 436 | 1189 *Fl. Anthemius Isidorus* et *Senator. Theodosii II* 29 from May 1, *Valentiniani III* 12 from Oct. 23.<br>In Gaul Narbo is besieged by the Goths; and the Burgundians, who had risen again in arms, are conquered by Aëtius. |
| 437 | 1190 [Ol. 304] *Aëtius II* et *Sigisvultus. Theodosii II* 30 from May 1, *Valentiniani III* 13 from Oct. 23.<br>In Gaul war continues with the Goths and Burgundians. Narbo is delivered from the siege, by Littorius, according to Prosper. The Burgundians lose 20,000 men in a battle with Aëtius.<br>In Africa Genseric within the limits of his own dominions banishes the catholic bishops from their towns.<br>Valentinian at CP. marries Eudoxia the daughter of Theodosius 29 Oct. 437. In his return to Italy he winters at Thessalonica. He enters Ravenna in 438.<br>Proclus the philosopher is still at Athens. After this, he was absent for one year in Lydia, and then returned to Athens, where he seems to have passed the remainder of his life. |
| 438 | 1191 *Fl. Theodosius Aug. XVI Anicius Acilius Glabrio Faustus. Theodosii II* 31 from May 1, *Valentiniani III* 14 from Oct. 23.<br>In Gaul Aëtius continues the Gothic war with success.<br>Pirates in 437 and 438 plunder Sicily and the other islands. Cotradis a leader of the pirates is taken and slain.<br>In Spain in 438 the Suevi make peace with a part of the |

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| | Gallæci, and Hermeric king of the Suevi appoints his son Rechila to reign in his stead.<br>The *Theodosian Code* is published at Constantinople 15 Feb. 438. See F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 622. 623.<br>Ammonius a poet in 438 publishes a description in verse of the war with Gainas. See 400, 401.<br>Proclus the bishop of CP. causes the body of his predecessor Chrysostom to be brought from Comana to Constantinople, where it is deposited 27 Jan. 438.<br>Paulus the Novatian bishop of CP. dies 21 July 438. He names Marcianus for his successor. |
| 439 | 1192 *Fl. Theodosius Aug. XVII* et *Festus. Theodosii II* 32 from May 1, *Valentiniani III* 15 from Oct. 23.<br>In Gaul in 439 Littorius, who commanded an auxiliary body of Huns, in the war against the Visigoths, rashly engaging the enemy in the absence of the patrician *Aëtius*, was defeated, wounded, taken prisoner, and in a few days put to death.<br>In Africa, while Aëtius is occupied in Gaul, Genseric during the peace lately concluded with the empire, occupies Carthage. He acquired this city 19 Oct. 439.<br>*Quinquennalia* of Theodosius are held. An anticipation of more than a year. The 40th year did not begin till 10 Jan. 441.<br>Julianus the Pelagian, who had been deprived of his bishopric of Capua, attempts in 439 to return to communion with the church. But Sistus of Rome, influenced by Leo then a deacon, prevents him.<br>Thalassius in 439 after Sept. 9 is ordained by Proclus of CP. bishop of Cæsarea in Cappadocia. The last incident in the history of Socrates. The entire space included in his history, from 25 July 307 to 439 inclusive, is $132^{y}\ 6^{m}$.<br>Sozomen also intended to end at this year; but the extant work closes at the year 415.<br>Nestorius is still living in exile. |
| 440 | 1193 *Fl. Placidius Valentinianus Aug. V* et *Anatolius. Theodosii II* 33 from May 1, *Valentiniani III* 16 from Oct. 23.<br>Genseric in 440 ravaged Sicily and besieged Panormus, being impelled by Maximin an Arian bishop. But, being informed that Sebastianus (see 435) was passing from Spain into Africa, he hastened back to Carthage, to counteract the designs of so eminent a man.<br>Yezdejerd II king of Persia son of Vararam V succeeds his father in 440, and reigns 17 years.<br>Sixtus III of Rome succeeded Cœlestinus in 432. See F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 540 for the pontificate of Sixtus. Upon his death in 440 the see remained vacant more than 40 days during the absence of the deacon Leo on an embassy to Aë- |

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| | tius in Gaul. Upon the return of Leo he was elected bishop of Rome in 440.<br>Salvianus Massiliensis ecclesiæ presbyter *de gubernatione Dei libri VIII.* Soon after the death of Littorius in 439. Salvianus still lived in 493. |
| 441 | 1194 [Ol. 305] *Cyrus Panopolites.* See F. Rom. Vol. I p. 629. *Theodosii II* 34 from May 1, *Valentiniani III* 17 from Oct. 23.<br>An armament against the Vandals is prepared at Constantinople under Areobinda and other leaders, who advanced as far as Sicily; but after long delays nothing is effected.<br>The king of Persia prepares to attack the empire with an army composed of Persians, Saracens, Zanni, Isaurians, and Huns. Anatolius and Aspar being sent against him, Anatolius concludes a peace.<br>The Huns in 441 making an irruption into Illyricum destroy Naissus, Singidunum, and other cities of that province.<br>In Spain Hermeric king of the Suevi resigned the government to his son Rechila in 438. He died in 441. Rechila in 439 occupied Emerita, and in 441 having gained possession of Hispalis he reduced the province of Bætica including New Carthage. |
| 442 | 1195 *Eudoxius* et *Dioscorus. Theodosii II* 35 from May 1, *Valentiniani III* 18 from Oct. 23.<br>The Huns under the brothers Attila and Bleda sons of Mundzak devastate Illyricum and Thrace in 442. The army stationed at Sicily in 441 for the African war is brought back again for the defence of the east against them.<br>A peace is concluded between Genseric and Valentinian, and the provinces of Africa are divided between them by this treaty. |
| 443 | 1196 *Maximus II* et *Paterius. Theodosii II* 36 from May 1, *Valentiniani III* 19 from Oct. 23.<br>Theodosius made a journey or expedition into Asia, from which he returned 27 Aug. 443.<br>Asturius the master general of cavalry and infantry had been sent into Spain in 441. His son-in-law Merobaudes is sent as his successor in 443, who soon reduces to submission the *Bacaudæ* of Tarraconensis, after which he is recalled to Rome.<br>Leo persecutes the Manichees at Rome, searches them out by diligent enquiries, and burns their books. Many bishops of the east imitate his example.<br>Sozomen addressed his preface to Theodosius, (in which he alludes to the journey into Asia) after 443. But yet a great part or the whole of the History might have been written before he wrote this passage. |

444 | 1197 *Fl. Theodosius Aug. XVIII* et *Albinus. Theodosii II* 37 from May 1, *Valentiniani III* 20 from Oct. 23.

Theodosius jealous of the favour of Paulinus with the empress causes him to be put to death in January 444. Eudocia, feeling herself insulted and injured, withdraws from the court and visits Antioch and Jerusalem. She passed the remainder of her life at Jerusalem. See the testimonies in F.Rom.Vol.I p.630.

Bleda king of the Huns is slain by his brother Attila, in 444, who succeeds to the whole authority.

Sebastianus, being warned in his absence that he was pursued by the court of Constantinople, fled for refuge to Theoderic king of the Visigoths and occupied Barcelona.

Theodoret brings down a point of history in the reign of Yezdejerd II king of Persia to 443, and mentions a transaction of 438. But his Ecclesiastical History was completed in the reign of Theodosius II, and therefore within 443—450.

Evagrius begins where Socrates and Sozomen and Theodoret ended. He begins his history with the heresy of Nestorius, and the first council of Ephesus. For memorials of Evagrius himself see 540. 542.

445 | 1198 [Ol. 306] *Fl. Placidius Valentinianus Aug. VI* et *Nomus. Theodosii II* 38 from May 1, *Valentiniani III* 21 from Oct. 23.

The Vandals landing on the coast of Gallæcia in 445 carry off many of the inhabitants. Sebastianus being driven from Barcelona (see 444) takes refuge with the Vandals in Africa.

Prosper's continuation of the Chronicle of Hieronymus ends at the year 445. But his entire Chronicle was brought down to 455.

Victor continues the chronicle of Prosper from the year 445. *A XVIII consulatu Theodosii Junioris Victor episcopus Tununensis Africæ historiam persequitur ubi Prosper reliquit.*

Idatius and Turibius Gallæcian bishops in 445 detect Manichees in the city of Asturia, and report the proceedings to the bishop of Emerita. Idatius adds that the bishop of Rome had proceeded against the Manichees.

446 | 1199 *Aëtius III Q. Aurelius Symmachus. Theodosii II* 39 from May 1, *Valentiniani III* 22 from Oct. 23.

Vitus, who is sent as master general of cavalry and infantry into Spain, is repulsed in 446 in the provinces of Bætica and Carthaginiensis by the Suevi.

The Britons send their message to Aëtius thrice consul for aid against the Saxons. See F. Rom. Vol. I p. 632. The arrival of the Saxons in Britain is fixed by Beda at "about the 150th year" before 23 July 596. The 150th year before this epoch will give A. D. 447.

447 | 1200 *Callepius* et *Ardabures. Theodosii II* 40 from May 1, *Valentiniani III* 23 from Oct. 23.

Attila with combined armies of Gepidæ, Ostrogoths, Alani, and various other nations, all under their own kings, invaded the eastern empire in 447, and ravaging all Illyricum, Thrace, Dacia, Mœsia, penetrated to Thermopylæ. Arnegisclus was defeated and slain at Marcianopolis. The forces of the empire were routed at the Thracian Chersonese. After this last battle a treaty is negotiated with Attila by Anatolius.

Earthquakes and pestilences noticed at 447 by Marcellinus.

Eutyches a presbyter began to publish his opinions in 447.

448 1201 *Rufius Prætextatus Postumianus Fl. Zeno. Theodosii II* 41 from May 1, *Valentiniani III* 24 from Oct. 23.

Four embassies are sent by Attila to Constantinople, with various demands. All his demands were complied with; for the imperial government in addition to the war with the Huns, expected war from the Persians, the Vandals, the Isaurian robbers, the Saracens, and the Ethiopians.

The ambassadors Edeco and Orestes were the bearers of letters from Attila to Theodosius. Upon their arrival the eunuch Chrysaphius proposed to Edeco a plot for murdering Attila by the hands of his own guards, who were to be bribed with money supplied for that purpose. Edeco pretended to concur: Theodosius himself is a party to the plot. Edeco returns from his mission, and Maximinus is sent as ambassador to Attila. But Edeco disclosed to his master the intended assassination.

Priscus the historian accompanies Maximinus in his mission to the camp of Attila. At this time Zeno is *consularis;* who was consul in this year; and Areobindus is still living, who died in 449. Wherefore this embassy is rightly placed by Labbe in the close of 448. Priscus describes their journey to Naissus, their arrival at the camp of Attila, their interview, their advance northwards, their meeting with ambassadors from the west. The ambassadors sup with Attila. They are dismissed and return to Constantinople.

Priscus the sophist, a native of Panium in Thrace, wrote a Byzantine history, embracing the wars of Attila, in 8 books.

In Spain the death of Rechila king of the Suevi and the succession of his son Rechiarius are placed by Idatius in August 448. Idatius then proceeds to this effect. "In 449, Rechiarius having married the daughter of Theodores king of the Visigoths, plunders Vasconia in February 449. In July 449, after having visited his father-in-law, he ravages the country of Cæsaraugusta in his return." But, as Idatius himself places these events in the year before the consulship of Asturius, and two years before the death of Theodosius II, we may rectify his chronology, and refer the death of Rechila to August 447, and the expeditions of Rechiarius to February and July 448.

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| | A synod at Constantinople is held against Eutyches by Flavianus. The session was from 8 Nov. to 22 Nov. 448. |
| 449 | 1202 [Ol. 307] *Asturius* et *Fl. Protogenes. Theodosii II* 42 from May 1, *Valentiniani III* 25 from Oct. 23.<br>Attila on the discovery of the plot for assassinating him (see 448) immediately sent Eslas and Orestes to Constantinople to demand the head of Chrysaphius, and to reproach the emperor for his baseness. To appease Attila Nomus and Anatolius are sent to his camp beyond the Danube; for Attila himself had named these, or senators, men of consular rank, as the only ambassadors whom he would receive. Their mission was successful, Attila consented to observe the peace upon the terms already agreed to. He forgave the authors of the plot; he abandoned to the Romans some countries south of the Danube which he had already conquered; he restored many prisoners without ransom, he dismissed the ambassadors with honour and gifts. From the narrative of Priscus it appears that the plot was discovered to Attila at the close of the embassy of Maximinus, and that the mission of Nomus and Anatolius was after his return, and therefore in 449.<br>The deaths are recorded in this year of Marina the sister of Theodosius on the 3rd of August, and of the patricians Areobinda and Taurus.<br>Sebastianus, who had unfortunately taken refuge with Genseric (see 444, 445) was soon after slain by his order.<br>Sidonius Apollinaris is now in early youth in the consulship of Asturius.<br>Another council upon Eutyches is held at Constantinople 8 April—27 April 449.<br>The second council of Ephesus, called "the plundering council," is assembled through the interest of Chrysaphius, the favourite eunuch of the palace, on the 8th of August 449. Dioscorus of Alexandria presided, Julianus an Italian bishop represented Leo of Rome. In this synod Dioscorus and his party restore Eutyches, depose and banish Flavianus who died in exile. They depose Eusebius of Dorylæum, Theodoret of Cyrus, Domnus of Antioch, Ibas of Edessa, and many other bishops. |
| 450 | 1203 *Fl. Placidius Valentinianus Aug. VII Gennadius Avienus. Valentiniani III* 26 from Oct. 23, *Marciani* 1 from Aug. 25.<br>Theodosius died 28 July 450. He entered the 50th year of his age in April 450, and had reigned $48^{y}\ 6^{m}\ 19^{d}$, from his elevation 10 Jan. 402, and $42^{y}\ 2^{m}\ 28^{d}$ from the death of his father 1 May 408. Pulcheria immediately caused his obnoxious minister the eunuch Chrysaphius to be put to death, and married Marcian, whom she proclaimed Augustus 25 Aug. 450.<br>When Attila heard of the elevation of Marcian, he sent to |

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| | demand the tribute agreed upon. This is refused. He also sent to the western empire to demand that his bride Honoria should be delivered to him. This also is refused. Attila determines on the western war, in which he should have to contend not only against the Italians, but also against the Goths and Franci. The cause of the war with the Franci was this. Their king dying had left two sons, competitors for the succession. The elder had sought the aid of Attila, the younger, of Aëtius. |
| 451 | 1204 *Flavius Marcianus Augustus Flavius Adelphius. Valentiniani III* 27 from Oct. 23, *Marciani* 2 from Aug. 25.<br>Attila entering Gaul in 451 arrived at Metz about Easter, destroyed that city, and then besieged Aureliani, which, making a brave resistance, holds out till the armies of Aëtius and Theoderic approach to its relief. Aëtius collecting the forces of the empire, and forming an alliance with Theoderic king of the Visigoths advanced to encounter the Huns. Attila on their approach withdrew from Aureliani into a more open country, and prepared for battle in the Catalaunian plains. The three brothers, kings of the Ostrogoths, Walamir, Theodemir, and Widemir, served under Attila; the Visigoths, the other branch of the Gothic people, were the allies of Aëtius. After an obstinate conflict the Huns were repulsed, through the aid of the Goths, when king Theoderic fell in the action. His son Torismond was proclaimed his successor on the field of battle. Theoderic, who succeeded Wallia, had reigned 33 years over the Visigoths. Attila after this battle drew off his forces towards Italy, and formed the siege of Aquileia.<br>Priscus a short time before this period saw at Rome the younger son of the king of the Franci. Priscus is quoted on the affairs of Attila by Jornandes; on the sword of Mars; on Attila in Italy; on the death of Attila: By Evagrius on the wars of Attila, and the elevation of Marcian.<br>The fourth general council is assembled at Chalcedon 8 Oct. 451. The session is prolonged to Nov. 1. Marcian himself is present at the council Oct. 25. Leo of Rome sent representatives. Anatolius of Constantinople presided: 630 bishops were present, among whom were Maximus of Antioch, Juvenalis of Jerusalem. The acts of the second council of Ephesus in 449 are annulled, Eutyches is condemned, Dioscorus of Alexandria is deposed and banished, the bishops whom he had deprived are restored, among them are Theodoret of Cyrus, Eusebius of Dorylæum, Ibas of Edessa; the acts of the former general councils, of Nice in 325, of Constantinople in 381, of the first Ephesian in 431, are confirmed and explained. |
| 452 | 1205 *Herculanus* et *Asporacius. Valentiniani III* 28 from Oct. 23, *Marciani* 3 from Aug. 25. |

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| | Aquileia after an obstinate defence, is stormed and utterly destroyed by the Huns in 452. The other cities of Venetia were burnt, Milan and Ticinum fell into their hands. Attila was deliberating upon the attack of Rome, when an embassy approached his camp at the junction of the Mincius and the Po, composed of Avienus, Trigetius, and the Roman bishop Leo. Attila is persuaded to grant peace to Italy, and to return to his own country beyond the Danube. His army began to suffer by disease, and was harassed by Aëtius, who had been reinforced by auxiliaries sent by Marcian from the east. The followers of Attila reminded him that Alaric did not long survive the sack of Rome. On these accounts the embassy was favourably received.<br>Torismond the new king of the Visigoths is slain by his brothers in 452. He is succeeded by his brother Theoderic.<br>Priscus the historian is in Egypt, and visits the Thebaid with Maximinus in 452. His friend or patron Maximinus died in Africa.<br>Proterius, who was appointed by the Council of Chalcedon successor of Dioscorus at Alexandria, began his episcopate before 28 July 452, in the second year of Marcian.<br>The edicts and laws of Marcian in 452 *de fide* are quoted in F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 646, 647. |
| 453 | 1206 [Ol. 308] *Opilio* et *Vincomalus*. *Valentiniani III* 29 from Oct. 23, *Marciani* 4 from Aug. 25.<br>Pulcheria Augusta died July 453, in her 55th year.<br>Attila died of apoplexy in 453, in his own country.<br>Hyperichius of Alexandria, a grammarian, flourished in the reign of Marcian, and was afterwards banished by Leo. |
| 454 | 1207 *Aëtius* et *Studius*. *Valentiniani III* 30 from Oct. 23, *Marciani* 5 from Aug. 25.<br>Valentinian, influenced (as was supposed) by the eunuch Heraclius, with his own hand murdered Aëtius in 454, who had rashly trusted himself unguarded in the emperor's presence. The prætorian præfect Boethius is also slain. Aëtius was of Mœsian origin, born at Dorosthena, and trained to arms under his father Gaudentius, who had been master general of cavalry. Aëtius, a hostage to Alaric in 408, entered the service of Joannes in 423 and of Valentinian III in 425. From this last date, for almost 30 years he had the chief direction of affairs.<br>Proterii *ad Leonem de Pascha*. Written by Proterius between April and September 454. |
| 455 | 1208 *Fl. Placidius Valentinianus Aug. VIII Procopius Anthemius*. *Marciani* 6 from Aug. 25.<br>Petronius Maximus, whose wife had been violated by Valentinian, procured the death of the emperor by the hands of |

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| | Optila and Thraustila, the faithful followers of Aëtius. Valentinian III, whose vices had rendered him unpopular with the army, the people, and the senate, was slain in the Campus Martius at Rome in the presence of his army, 16 March 455. He had lived $35^{y}$ $8^{m}$ $14^{d}$; he had reigned $29^{y}$ $4^{m}$ $22^{d}$.<br>Maximus was proclaimed emperor 17 March 455, and married Eudoxia the widow of Valentinian. But Eudoxia by a private message called Genseric to her aid. At his approach Maximus prepared to fly, but was slain by the Roman populace 11 June 455.<br>On the third day after the death of Maximus Genseric entered Rome. He plundered the city for 14 days, and, having first ravaged the coasts of Campania, carried off with him to Carthage, with his booty, Eudoxia and her two daughters, Placidia and Eudoxia, with many thousands of other captives. Marcian by an embassy interceded in vain for the wife and daughters of Valentinian.<br>Genseric was at Rome about June 13—26, and on the 75th day after this captivity according to Victor, or on the 10th of July according to another account, Avitus is proclaimed emperor in Gaul, first at Tolosa, supported by the Visigoths, and then at Arelate, from whence he proceeds to Rome and assumes the government.<br>Leo of Rome went forth to meet Genseric at the gate of the city, and interceded for the inhabitants. Genseric treated Leo with respect.<br>Prosper continued his Chronicle to this year, and included the death of Valentinian, and the sack of Rome by the Vandals. His Chronicle commenced with Adam and not merely from A. D. 378.<br>Marii Aventicensis episcopi *Chronicon*. He begins thus: "Thus far Prosper. What follows is written by Marius. In the consulship of Anthemius Avitus was proclaimed emperor in Gaul, and Theoderic king of the Goths with his brothers entered Arelate in peace." |
| 456 | 1209 *Joannes* et *Varanes*. *Marciani* 7 from Aug. 25.<br>Avitus is acknowledged by Marcian.<br>The emperor Avitus and his ally Theoderic king of the Visigoths had sent ambassadors to the Suevi of Gallæcia. After the return of these ambassadors, the Suevi invade Tarraconensis. Ambassadors from the Goths are again sent to the Suevi, on whose arrival Rechiarius king of the Suevi marches into Tarraconensis. But Theoderic the Goth assembling a great army with the sanction of the emperor Avitus invades Spain. He is met by Rechiarius near Asturia, who is defeated by the Goths 5 Oct. 456. Theoderic on the 28th Oct. with his victorious army enters and plunders Bracara, a city within the borders of Gallæcia. Rechiarius who had fled from the field of battle was captured, brought before Theo- |

deric and put to death. After which the king of the Goths in December 456 marched from Gallæcia into Lusitania. The Suevi who remained in the extreme parts of Gallæcia elected Maldra for their king, who began to reign in 457.

While the army of Theoderic lay in Gallæcia he was informed that the patrician Ricimer, who had been sent by Avitus against Genseric, had routed the fleet of the Vandals, and that Avitus had proceeded from Rome to Arelate. The victory of Ricimer and the journey of Avitus are fixed by this coincidence to about September 456.

Avitus is deposed by Ricimer at Placentia. His life was spared and he was made bishop of Placentia; but soon afterwards he was slain. As he still reigned in September 456, he reigned at least 13 months from 25 Aug. 455, the date of Victor, and a longer period, from 10 July 455, the date of an anonymous author for his elevation.

The Heruli appear on the northern coast of Spain in 456.

Sidonii *Carm. VII Panegyricus Avito socero dictus.* Addressed to Avitus on his consulship, which was assumed 1 Jan. 456. The poet, after touching upon the early history of Rome and the former emperors, describes Avitus, his early education, his favour with Constantius in 411, 412. He then refers to the transactions with Theoderic the Gothic king. Avitus aided Aëtius. The victory and death of Littorius are described. Avitus was living in retirement, when Attila burst into Gaul in 451. Avitus in that war assisted Aëtius. The poet describes the death of Aëtius in 454, and the elevation of Maximus in 455, and the dangers that ensued. Maximus appoints Avitus master general of cavalry and infantry. Maximus is slain and Rome taken by Genseric (the *fourth* Punic war.) Avitus urged by Theoderic and an assembly of Goths accepts the empire. On the third day after the Council he is invested. Avitus before his elevation had been four times præfect. Sidonius was his son-in-law. Hence the poem is inscribed *Avito socero.* Papianilla the daughter of Avitus still lived in 474.

Death of Philippus the presbyter, the disciple of Hieronymus.

Eucherius bishop of Lugdunum flourished according to Marcellinus in 456. But Eucherius was already dead before February 452 and his death may be referred to 451, within the 1st of Marcian.

457 1210 [Ol. 309] *Fl. Constantinus* et *Rufus. Leonis* 1 from Feb. 7, *Majoriani* 1 from April 1.

Marcian died at the age of 65 years, between the 26th of Jan. and the 7th of Feb. 457. The actual duration of his reign was $6^{y}$ $5^{m}$ and a few days.

Leo a Thracian is proclaimed emperor through the influence of Aspar 7 Feb. 457.

In the West, Ricimer being made a patrician and Majorian

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| | master general of the army Feb. 28, Majorian through the influence of Ricimer is elevated to the empire 1 April 457.<br>Idatius records the affairs of Spain. "Theoderic, being disturbed by adverse intelligence (probably referring to the deposition of Avitus), after 28 March 457 goes forth from Emerita on his return to Gaul; but sends a part of his army to occupy and destroy Asturica and Pallentina. After this, being repulsed from the fortress of Coviaca, the Goths return into Gaul. Aiulphus a candidate for the kingdom of the Suevi died at Portucale in June 457, and the Suevi are divided into two parties; by one of which Frantanes, by the other Maldra, is elected king."<br>The history of Candidus in 3 books begins at the elevation of Leo, and terminates at the accession of Anastasius in 491.<br>Victorii Aquitani *Canon Paschalis.* Composed in the year 457. Victorius addresses his work *fratri Hilario archidiacono.* Hilarius was appointed bishop of Rome in 461. |
| 458 | 1211 *Fl. Leo Aug. Fl. Julius Valerius Majorianus Aug. Leonis* 2 from Feb. 7, *Majoriani* 2 from Ap. 1.<br>Majorian publishes an address to the senate dated Ravenna 13 Jan. 458. From the laws of Majorian it appears that in 458 he is at Ravenna in March, July, September, on Oct. 26, and Nov. 6. After Nov. 6 he seems to have passed into Gaul. He is at Lugdunum before the close of the year. At Arelate in April 459.<br>The Vandals are repulsed in Italy in 458, and the brother-in-law of Genseric is slain. Majorian makes naval preparations for invading Africa.<br>In Spain at Easter and Whitsuntide 458 Frantanes dies, and the Suevi by command of Maldra invade Gallæcia. In July 458 a Gothic army under Cyrila is sent by Theoderic into Bætica. Embassies from the Goths and Vandals pass and repass to the Suevi.<br>A destructive earthquake at Antioch may be determined to 13 Sept. 458, towards the close of the 506th year of Antioch, when the 2nd of Leo was current, and on the 13th day of the 12th indiction. See the testimonies examined in F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 658 Vol. 2 p. 213.<br>Firoze succeeds Yezdejerd II king of Persia in the beginning of 458. See 482.<br>Sidonii *Carm. V. Panegyricus Majoriano Aug. dictus.* Addressed to Majorian on his consulship. Majorian is now at Lugdunum. His grandfather had governed Illyricum in 379; Majorian himself had served with Aëtius in Gaul. The wife of Aëtius was jealous of his merit, which interfered with her own sons, and Majorian was dismissed into retirement. The poet describes his acts, as master general of cavalry, after 28 Feb. 457. After his elevation to the empire the Vandals had |

invaded Italy, and were repulsed. Meanwhile Majorian prepares a fleet for the invasion of Africa, and forces from various nations. He crosses the Alps in winter, and passes through Lugdunum at the close of 458 after Nov. 6 (when he was still at Ravenna), and this poem at Lugdunum may be referred to December 458, while Majorian was still consul. Sidonius himself was opposed to Majorian at Lugdunum, but pardoned by the emperor.

Musæus a presbyter of Massilia, whose works are described by Gennadius, died in the reign of Majorian.

Euthalius flourished in 458.

459 1212 *Fl. Ricimeres* et *Patricius*. *Leonis* 3 from Feb. 7, *Majoriani* 3 from Ap. 1.

Idatius: "Theoderic in 459 sends a part of his army into Bætica. Cyrila is recalled into Gaul. Some of the Suevi under Maldra plunder parts of Lusitania. Others under Remismund pillage Gallæcia. The Heruli upon the coast extend their ravages as far as Bætica. Maldras kills his brother and attacks the fortress of Portucale. Hostilities between the Suevi and Gallæci."

"Ambassadors in 459 from Nepotianus master general of the forces and from count Sunericus announce in Gallæcia that the emperor Majorian and king Theoderic had concluded a peace."

Isaac a presbyter of Antioch, whose works are described by Trithemius, was still alive in 459, and died in 460.

460 1213 *Magnus* et *Apollonius*. *Leonis* 4 from Feb. 7, *Majoriani* 4 from April 1.

Idatius: "Maldras is slain in the end of February 460. At Lucus, in the time of Easter 460, some inhabitants are slain by a band of Suevi. Frumarius and Remismund contend for the kingdom. Part of the Gothic army sent into Gallæcia plunder the Suevi at Lucus. Frumarius with a body of Suevi destroyed the city of Aquæ Flaviæ, and took Idatius the bishop captive 26 July 460. But after 3 months of captivity he is released in November, and returns to Flaviæ. Remismund also lays waste the country on the sea coast, belonging to the Aurienses and Lucenses. An unsatisfactory peace is made between the Gallæci and Suevi. Ambassadors pass and repass from Theoderic to the Suevi. Sunericus acquires the city of Scalabis."

Majorian went to Spain in May 460. He had rejected the offers of peace made by Genseric, and had prepared 300 ships in the harbour of Carthago Nova for the African war. But the Vandals being informed by traitors of these preparations destroyed his ships, and Majorian, his expedition being thus frustrated, returned to Italy. After this failure he agreed to terms of peace with Genseric.

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| | Lachares the sophist according to Suidas flourished in the reign of Leo. But he was already eminent in 429. See 429. |
| 461 | 1214 [Ol. 310] *Severinus* et *Dagalaiphus*. *Leonis* 5 from Feb. 7, *Majoriani* 5 from Ap. 1, *Severi* 1 from Nov. 19.<br>Majorian celebrates games at Arelate, and in returning from Gaul to Rome is deposed by Ricimer at Dertona 2 Aug. 461, and slain Aug. 7. Ricimer proclaims Severus, a Lucanian by birth, emperor at Ravenna 19 Nov. 461. Majorian from his elevation 1 Ap. 457 to his deposition 2 Aug. 461 had reigned $4^{y}$ $4^{m}$ $2^{d}$.<br>Sidonius Apollinaris is at Arelate at the games of Majorian.<br>Hilarus the successor of Leo is ordained bishop of Rome 12 Nov. 461. |
| 462 | 1215 *Fl. Leo Aug. II Fl. Libius Severus Aug.* *Leonis* 6 from Feb. 7, *Severi* 2 from Nov. 19.<br>Genseric, after receiving many embassies at various times soliciting the restoration of Eudoxia and her daughters, did not consent till after he had married the elder daughter Eudocia to his own son Hunneric. After this marriage he restored Eudoxia in 462 with her younger daughter Placidia, who had been married to Olybrius a Roman senator.<br>Genseric no longer observing the treaty made with Majorian, sent a force of Vandals and Moors to ravage the coasts of Italy and Sicily. And after the liberation of Eudoxia he did not cease from these expeditions but ravaged both Italy and Sicily, the more, because he wished the empire of the west to be given to Olybrius, who was now connected with his family by the marriage of Hunneric with the sister of Placidia. Each year in the beginning of spring his fleet went forth upon those expeditions; their annual ravages may be referred to the years 462, 463, 464.<br>Idatius; "Suniericus returns out of Spain into Gaul. Nepotianus by the appointment of Theoderic is succeeded by Arborius."<br>Jacobus a physician, a native of Damascus, flourished at Constantinople in the reign of Leo. |
| 463 | 1216 *Fl. Cæcina Basilius* et *Vivianus*. *Leonis* 7 from Feb. 7. *Severi* 3 from Nov. 19.<br>Ægidius master general of cavalry and infantry who was of Gallic origin, and had served under Majorian, and who had a large force, being indignant at the death of Majorian, was withdrawn from a war against Italy by a dispute with the Visigoths of Gaul. He engaged the Goths in 463 in a battle near Aureliani, in which he was victorious, and slew Frederic the brother of the Gothic king.<br>Cyrila the ambassador of the Goths to Gallæcia met on his |

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| | way the ambassadors of Remismund proceeding to Theoderic. The Suevi repeat their depredations in Gallæcia.<br>Prosper of Aquitania is named by Marcellinus at 463. |
| 464 | 1217 *Fl. Anicius Olybrius* et *Rusticus*. *Leonis* 8 from Feb. 7. *Severi* 4 from Nov. 19.<br>Frumarius dying in 464, Remismund acquires the sole authority as king of the Suevi.<br>In May 464 deputies from Ægidius to the Vandals pass to Africa, and return in September.<br>The Vandals are repulsed by Marcellinus in 464 and driven out of Sicily.<br>Ægidius died suddenly in Gaul, in 464. After whose death the Goths occupy the provinces which he had held for the Romans. In the same year ambassadors pass and repass between the king of the Suevi and Theoderic.<br>A great army of the Alani under the king Beorgor is overthrown by the patrician Ricimer, and Beorgor is slain in the battle, at Bergamus in Venetia 6 Feb. 464. |
| 465 | 1218 [Ol. 311] *Hermenericus* et *Basiliscus*. *Leonis* 9 from Feb. 7.<br>A fire at Constantinople consumed eight regions of the city 2 Sept. 465.<br>Severus died in 465 in the 4th year of his reign, after Sept. 25, for he issued a law on that day. His death was perhaps on the 24th of November, five days before his 4th year was completed. |
| 466 | 1219 *Fl. Leo Aug. III*. *Leonis* 10 from Feb. 7.<br>Salla was sent as ambassador by Theoderic to Remismund king of the Suevi, on his return he finds that Theoderic had been assassinated at Tolosa by Euric the king's brother, and thus Euric now reigns over the Visigoths. The death of Theoderic was in the 13th year of his reign. Torismond was slain in 452; Theoderic reigned in the beginning of 453, and his 13th year would commence in the beginning of 465. His death might happen in the close of 465, and the succession of Euric in the beginning of 466. |
| 467 | 1220 *Puseus* et *Joannes*. *Leonis* 11 from Feb. 7, *Anthemii* 1 from Ap. 12.<br>Anthemius, who had married the daughter of the emperor Marcian, is appointed by Leo emperor of the west. Anthemius was inaugurated at Rome 12 Ap. 467.<br>Ricimer marries the daughter of Anthemius at Rome, not long before 1 Jan. 468.<br>Sidonius comes to Rome, and is present at the nuptials of the patrician Ricimer.<br>Samuel of Edessa flourished in the reign of Anthemius. |

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| | According to Gennadius he was reported to be still alive at CP. in 493. |
| 468 | 1221 *Fl. Procopius Anthemius Aug. II Leonis* 12 from Feb. 7, *Anthemii* 2 from Ap. 12.<br>Leo sent a message to Genseric announcing the elevation of Anthemius, and declaring war against the Vandals. This message may be referred to 467. Vast preparations are made for this war, a large fleet is collected, and the army is said to have amounted to 100,000 men. Marcellinus and Heraclius are employed; both eminent commanders. But the command of the whole armament is given to Basiliscus the brother of the empress Verina, and the expedition fails through his misconduct or treachery. He was said to have taken bribes from Genseric, by the secret advice of Aspar. The patrician Marcellinus, who was a pagan, had been a companion of Aëtius, after whose death he held Dalmatia for a time. Afterwards, in the service of Anthemius, he successfully combated the Vandals in Sardinia. In the present expedition he is assassinated in Sicily in August 468. See the testimonies to this expedition in F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 670.<br>Sidonii *Carm. II. Panegyricus quem Romæ dixit Anthemio bis consuli.* The poet gives the following facts. Anthemius was sent by Leo. His father Procopius, who had married the daughter of Anthemius who was consul in 405, was descended from that Procopius who was Augustus in 364. The education and early years of the young Anthemius are described: his marriage with the daughter of Marcian; his offices, his triumphs. After the death of Severus, when the fleets of Genseric annually ravaged Italy. Ricimer was unequal alone to the defence, and Rome demanded Anthemius. The marriage of Ricimer is mentioned. The poet describes the preparations for the African war. In the beginning of this year the war was yet to come, and the expedition is fixed by this testimony to the beginning of 468. It appears from Candidus and Idatius that Anthemius contributed supplies to this war.<br>The chronicle of Idatius concludes with the events of 468. "The ambassadors who return from the emperor state that in their presence a great armament under their chosen leaders was proceeding against the Vandals: that Marcellinus had under him an allied force sent by Anthemius: that Ricimer had been created patrician, and had become the son-in-law of Anthemius: that Aspar had been degraded and his son slain, on a charge of corresponding with the Vandals. Hilarus being dead after an episcopate of 6 years Simplicius succeeds him. The Aunonenses make peace with the Suevi: the Goths ravage parts of Lusitania." Idatius includes the whole of 468, of which he marks the winter, the spring, the summer, the autumn. We may observe that Idatius, who was seated |

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| | in Gallæcia, had not yet heard of the death of Marcellinus, who was slain in August. Nor had he heard that the report concerning Aspar and his son was inaccurate.<br>Hilarus of Rome presided $6^{y}$ $3^{m}$ $10^{d}$. He was appointed 12 Nov. 461, and the term of his episcopate was accomplished 21 Feb. 468. His successor Simplicius presided $15^{y}$ and 7 days. The funeral of Simplicius was on the 2 March 483. We may therefore assign his death to 1 March 483, which will place his appointment at 23 Feb. 468, two days after the death of his predecessor, 2 March 483. |
| 469 | 1222 [Ol. 312] *Marcianus* et *Zeno*. *Leonis* 13 from Feb. 7, *Anthemii* 3 from Ap. 12.<br>Arvandus præfect of Gaul, attempting to assume the empire, is banished by Anthemius.<br>Denzic king of the Huns, son of Attila, is slain in battle by Anagastes general of Thrace.<br>Zeno, who is general of the east, and who was married to Ariadne the daughter of Leo, is in danger in Thrace from the designs of Aspar, in 469. |
| 470 | 1223 *Severus* et *Jordanes*. *Leonis* 14 from Feb. 7, *Anthemii* 4 from Ap. 12.<br>The patrician Romanus aspiring to the empire is put to death in the west.<br>Euric king of the Visigoths, being impelled by Genseric, occupies Arelate and Massilia. For Genseric, to secure his own dominion in Africa, by gifts and bribes incited the Visigoths against the empire of the west, and the Ostrogoths against Leo and Zeno in the east.<br>Anthemius in 470 engages a body of Saxons under their king Riothemus to attack the Visigoths. But Euric met them and overthrew them. Riothemus, having lost the greater part of his army, took refuge with the Burgundians, who were at that time allies of the Romans.<br>Gennadius bishop of Constantinople flourished. He was appointed in 458. |
| 471 | 1224 *Fl. Leo Aug. IV Anicius Probianus*. *Leonis* 15 from Feb. 7, *Anthemii* 5 from Ap. 12.<br>Aspar at the instigation of Zeno is put to death at Constantinople with his son Ardaburius. Another son Patricius, who had been created Cæsar, is also slain by some accounts: according to Candidus, he survived his wounds. A third son Armenericus escapes the ruin of his family. Theoderic the Ostrogoth, son of Triarius, whose sister was the wife of Aspar, threatened to revenge their deaths, but is repelled by the approach of forces under Basiliscus.<br>Aspar served with his father Ardaburius in the war with Joannes in 424. From that time he held a leading influence |

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| | for 47 years. His father was consul in 427; Aspar himself in 434; the son of Aspar in 447.<br>Priscus in his history related the death of Aspar.<br>On the deposition of Flavianus of Constantinople in October 449, Anatolius was appointed his successor, held the episcopate $8^{y}$ $8^{m}$, and was succeeded in June 458 by Gennadius, who presided $13^{y}$ $2^{m}$, which terminated about August 471, when Acacius is appointed upon the death of Gennadius. |
| 472 | 1225 *Festus* et *Marcianus*. *Leonis* 16 from Feb. 7.<br>The patrician Ricimer made war upon Anthemius in 472. Proceeding from Milan he encamped near Rome, and proclaimed Olybrius emperor, who had now arrived from the east. Billimer, who had advanced to Rome with an army from Gaul to support Anthemius, is overthrown in battle at the bridge of Hadrian and slain by Ricimer. After this victory Ricimer storms the city. This civil war between Anthemius and Ricimer is alluded to by Gelasius of Rome *Ep. adversus Andromachum* apud Acta Concil. tom. 5 p. 364 A. Ricimer puts Anthemius to death 11 July 472, and 39 days afterwards dies himself on the 18th of August.<br>Anthemius at his death 11 July 472 had reigned $5^{y}$ $3^{m}$ $29^{d}$ from his accession 12 Ap. 467. Olybrius survived his elevation only 7 months, and died 23 Oct. 472, which carries back his appointment to April preceding.<br>An irruption of Vesuvius is marked at Constantinople at 6 Nov. 472. |
| 473 | 1226 [Ol. 313] *Fl. Leo Aug. V.* *Leonis* 17 from Feb. 7.<br>The patrician Gundibarus, the grandson of Ricimer, supported by the army, proclaims Glycerius emperor at Ravenna 5 March 473.<br>The kings of the Ostrogoths, Theodemir and Widemir, prepare to invade the empire. Widemir in the reign of Glycerius enters Italy, and dying is succeeded by his son, also named Widemir, whom Glycerius by gifts and promises transfers from Italy to Gaul, where the Ostrogoths form a junction with their brethren the Visigoths. Thus combined into one body the Goths held possession of Gaul and Spain.<br>Meanwhile the elder brother Theodemir who has reserved for himself the more difficult war with the eastern empire, entering Illyricum occupies Naissus, supported by his son Theoderic.<br>Theoderic son of Triarius makes a treaty with Leo, by which it is agreed that the Goths should receive annually 2,000 pounds of gold, and that Theoderic should be general of the empire in the place of Aspar, and should aid Leo against all enemies except the Vandals.<br>Leo in October 473 associates in the empire his grandson Leo the son of Zeno and Ariadne. |

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| | The Byzantine history of Malchus in 7 books begins at the 17th year of Leo. The 7th book ended, according to Photius, at the death of Nepos in 480. But Malchus continued his history to the reign of Anastasius. See 491. |
| 474 | 1227 *Fl. Leo junior Aug.*<br>Julius Nepos being sent by Leo to reign in the west, deposes Glycerius, whom he causes to be ordained bishop of Salona. Nepos was the son of Nepotianus; his mother was the sister of Marcellinus. Although named emperor by Leo before February, his elevation is dated 24 June 474.<br>Euric king of the Visigoths perceiving so rapid a succession of emperors, Olybrius, Glycerius, Nepos, occupies Arverna in 474. A peace follows between Euric and Nepos, negotiated by Epiphanius bishop of Ticinum.<br>The emperor Leo, having appointed his grandson Leo his successor, died 3 Feb. 474. He had reigned from his accession 7 Feb. 457, $16^{y}\ 11^{m}\ 28^{d}$. Zeno the son-in-law of the late emperor causes his own son the child Leo to inaugurate him emperor 9 Feb. 474. After this the young Leo dies at 7 years of age, in the eleventh month of his consulship, Nov. 474. One year and 23 days after his grandfather had elevated him to the purple.<br>The chronographer Nestorianus ended at 474 with the death of the younger Leo, in the year of Antioch 523. |
| 475 | 1228 *Fl. Zeno Aug. II. Zenonis* 2 from Feb. 9.<br>The patrician Orestes with an army entering Ravenna, drives out Nepos, who flies to Dalmatia 28 Aug. 475. Orestes proclaimed his own son Romulus emperor at Ravenna 31 Oct. 475.<br>Zeno treats with Genseric in 475, and a peace is agreed upon with the Vandals, which is observed through the reigns of Zeno and Anastasius.<br>Basiliscus, supported by Verina, assumes the purple and makes his son Marcus Cæsar at Constantinople. Zeno flies to his native country Isauria with Ariadne. He was still at CP. 11 Oct. 475, and reached Isauria in the winter towards the close of the year. We collect from Malalas that Zeno fled after he had reigned $2^{y}\ 10^{m}$, which determines his flight to the end of November 475.<br>The first book of Candidus ended with the winter of 475.<br>Gelasii Cyziceni *de synodo apud Nicæam libri III.* The author mentions that he lived at the time of the usurper Basiliscus. |
| 476 | 1229 *Fl. Basiliscus Aug. II* et *Armatus. Zenonis* 3 from Feb. 9.<br>Odoacer son of Edeco came out of Noricum into Italy, where he became the chief of a confederate army composed of |

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| | Scyri, Heruli, Turcilingi, and other nations. In 476 he overpowered Orestes, who fled to Ticinum. That city was taken by the enemy, and Orestes himself was captured and conveyed to Placentia. The authority of Odoacer was acknowledged on the 23 Aug. Orestes was slain at Placentia 28 Aug. and his brother Paullus at Ravenna 2 Sept. 476. Romulus Augustus was banished. Ennodius Vit. Epiphan. p. 349. 350 attests the destruction of Ticinum and the death of Orestes at Placentia. Odoacer fixing his seat at Ravenna, reigned in Italy with the title of king, but without assuming the purple and imperial ensigns. The last Augustus had worn the purple only 10 months, from 31 Oct. 475 to 22 Aug. 476.<br>Zeno is besieged by his adversaries in July 476. |
| 477 | 1230 [Ol. 314] *Post consulatum Basilisci II* et *Armati. Zenonis* 4 from Feb. 9.<br>Bracila, a military count, is put to death by Odoacer at Ravenna 11 July 477.<br>Zeno in 477 returns to Constantinople from Isauria, 20 months after his expulsion. Basiliscus, being betrayed by Armatus, falls into the power of Zeno, who sends him, with his wife Zenonis and his son Marcus, into exile to Cappadocia. They perish there from want and hardships. Zeno was expelled in November 475, he returned in July 477. Basiliscus died in his exile in the winter following. Armatus was put to death by Zeno; and his son, who had been created Cæsar, was deposed and compelled to become a monk.<br>Genseric died in 477. From his occupation of Carthage 19 Oct. 439 he reigned $37^{y}\ 3^{m}\ 6^{d}$, which will place his death at January 477. This date is confirmed by the reign of Huneric his son, whose 8th year was current in February 484. Therefore his 1st was current in February 477. But Genseric from the death of his brother Gunderic at the close of 428 had reigned something more than 48 years.<br>Malchus in his history relates the negotiations of Odoacer and Nepos with Zeno after the return of Zeno, and the expulsion of Basiliscus. Odoacer desires from Zeno the rank of patrician; Nepos desires his aid for the recovery of the western empire: Zeno supports the claim of Nepos. These negotiations belong to the autumn of 477, Indict. 1, in the 4th year of Zeno. |
| 478 | 1231 *Illus. Zenonis* 5 from Feb. 9.<br>Theoderic the Ostrogoth the son of Triarius, who was connected by marriage with Aspar, and had supported Basiliscus, and had been hostile to Zeno, sends an embassy in 478 inviting the emperor to a treaty. He reminds him of what the empire had suffered from him as an enemy, and of the evils which the son of Theodemir, although the general and ally of the empire, had inflicted upon the cities and provinces. Zeno |

and his council decline these offers, and continue to hold the son of Triarius as an enemy. After this rejection of his overtures Theoderic marched to Constantinople in 478 and carried devastation and alarm to the entrance of the harbour.

The other Theoderic, the future king of Italy, now only 24 years of age, had assisted Zeno against Basiliscus, and is now in the service of the empire, and is called upon by Zeno to arm in its defence. Theoderic replies by an embassy that the emperor and senate must first engage to make no peace with the son of Triarius. This is conceded; and it is agreed that Theoderic shall move his army from its station at Marcianapolis, and that at the passes of Mount Hæmus the general of Thrace shall meet him with the forces of the empire; that after Hæmus shall have been surmounted, another force of Romans shall join him at Hadrianople. But when the Goths arrived at these positions they met with no forces of the empire either at the passes of Hæmus or at Hadrianople. At this juncture the son of Triarius in a personal interview with the son of Theodemir charged him with folly, and called him an inexperienced boy not to perceive that Zeno desired to arm them against each other, that, without any effort of his own, the Goths might be weakened and destroyed by mutual contests. After these representations, the two Theoderici make peace with one another. And Zeno on this account, removing the son of Theodemir from his command, appoints the son of Triarius general of the empire in his stead. Perhaps in the beginning of 479.

Theodulus a presbyter of Cœle-Syria flourished. He died in the last year of the reign of Zeno.

479 1232 *Fl. Zeno Aug. III. Zenonis* 6 from Feb. 9.

Marcian was the son of the emperor Anthemius, and had married Leontias the sister of Ariadne. In 479 he revolted, assisted by his brothers Romulus and Procopius. But Zeno by the aid of Illus prevailed against Marcian, who is surprised and captured. He is ordained a presbyter, and confined in a castle in Cappadocia. Procopius escaped to Theoderic the son of Triarius, who refused to give him up, alleging that it was not the practice of the Goths to betray suppliants. Upon the revolt of Marcian, the son of Triarius, now in the service of the empire, advanced to Constantinople with his army to the aid of Zeno. This revolt preceded the death of Nepos which was in 480.

Theoderic son of Theodemir, who had been dismissed by Zeno, commences hostilities against the empire in 479. He is opposed by Sabinianus the master general of the cavalry and infantry. Malchus describes Stobi taken by Theoderic, Thessalonica besieged, the march of Theoderic to Heraclea, the acquisition of Epidamnus by a stratagem. Meanwhile Adamantius arrives at Edessa where Sabinianus then lay, and

brings him his commission as general. Adamantius holds a conference with Theoderic, who desires to winter in Epirus, the winter of $4\frac{7}{8}\frac{9}{0}$. Sabinianus gains an advantage, and the negotiation is broken off by Zeno. It appears that the Goths in Thrace are at this time hostile to Zeno, and that Nepos is still living.

Eustathius of Syria described the revolt of Marcian. The history of Eustathius ended at the 12th of Anastasius inclusive, at the beginning of 503.

480 | 1233 *Basilius junior. Zenonis* 7 from Feb. 9.

Nepos, who had been deposed by Orestes in 475, is slain at Saloni by the counts Victor and Ovida in May 480.

An earthquake at Constantinople which lasted 40 days is referred by Marcellinus to 24 Sept. 480.

481 | 1234 [Ol. 315] *Placidus. Zenonis* 8 from Feb. 9.

Theoderic son of Triarius marched within 4 miles of Constantinople, but returned without inflicting any damage. On his way to Illyricum he is accidentally wounded by a spear against which he is impelled by his horse, and dies of the wound. The son of Triarius thus approached Constantinople with his army, first in a hostile manner in 478; secondly as an ally in 479, at the time of the revolt of Marcian; thirdly as an enemy in 481. After his second approach he retired to Thrace; after his third he was marching to Illyricum, when he received the wound of which he died. By this accident the sole dominion over the Ostrogoths passes to the young Theoderic son of Theodemir, of the royal race of the Amali.

Odoacer in 481 entering Dalmatia overthrows and puts to death Odiva or Ovida the murderer of Nepos.

Sabinianus died in 481, before he could render any effectual service to the empire.

482 | 1235 *Trocondus* et *Severinus. Zenonis* 9 from Feb. 9.

Clovis began to reign in the beginning of 482, thirty years current before November 511. See 511.

Theoderic ravages in 482 Thessaly, the city of Larissa, and both the provinces of Macedonia.

Firoze king of Persia, who began to reign in 458, was cut off with his army by the Huns, according to Agathias, in the 24th year of his reign. He was succeeded by Palasch. The reign of Firoze, his wars with the Scythians, and his death, are related by Procopius. Agathias computed $78^{y}\ 4^{m}$ from the death of Sapor II at the close of 379 to the accession of Firoze. These numbers will place the accession of Firoze at the beginning of 458. We may assume that his 24 years were nearly completed, which will bring his death to the beginning of 482, and not later. Palasch reigns 4 years. But Cabades did not begin to reign till the autumn of 486; an in-

terval from the death of Firoze of about 4y 6m. To reconcile this, we may suppose an interregnum after the death of Firoze. That the accounts of this period varied we learn from Agathias.

483 1236 *Faustus.* *Zenonis* 10 from Feb. 9.

Theoderic is propitiated by the liberality of Zeno. Parts of Dacia and Mœsia are ceded to him: he is appointed master general of the forces in 483. He is received with distinction at Constantinople, appointed consul elect, and honoured with a triumph at the public expence.

Huneric issues an edict dated 19 or 20 May 483 in the 7th year of his reign by which he summons a synod to meet at Carthage 1 Feb. 484, Eugenius being bishop of Carthage.

The Henoticon of Zeno is placed at the 10th of Zeno by Theophanes p. 112 B. Liberatus affirms c. 17 apud Acta concil. tom. 6 p. 446 that it was composed by Acacius bishop of CP. who persuaded Zeno to publish it. Theophanes merely observes that it was suggested by Acacius, "as some say." The *Henoticon* is named by Cedrenus p. 353 c. A copy is extant in Evagrius III. 14 Nicephorus XVI. 12, and a Latin Version in Liberatus c. 18. Pagi tom. 2 p. 411 gives an abstract of this document.

Simplicius of Rome died 1 March 483. See 488. After an interval of 6 days, Felix III, a native of Rome, whose father Felix was a presbyter, is appointed his successor 7 March 483. Felix III presided 8y 11m 18d, which terminate 24 Feb. 492.

Eugenius bishop of Carthage defended the Homousian cause against the Arian bishops. He died in 505.

484 1237 *Theodericus* et *Venantius.* *Zenonis* 11 from Feb. 9.

Illus an Isaurian the master of the offices revolts and proclaims Leontius in 484. They procure the aid of the empress Verina, who is taken from the castle Papyrius near Tarsus; they crown Leontius emperor at Tarsus, and send letters in his favour to Antioch and the governors of the east and of Egypt. Verina after this service was sent back to the castle and died there. Leontius made his entry into Antioch 27 June 484. But Zeno sends Joannes the Scythian with a great army against Illus and Leontius. They are routed in battle and fly to the castle of Papyrius, where they maintained themselves for 4 years.

Pamprepius of Panopolis in Egypt, a poet and grammarian, is the friend and adherent of Illus, whom he accompanies to Antioch. He deludes Illus and Leontius with vain hopes, and was slain by them in 488.

An eclipse which preceded the death of Proclus is recorded by Marinus. Probably an eclipse of 13 Jan. 484.

*Collatio habita Carthagine Kal. Februar.* Eugenii *libellus de*

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| | *fide.* Many catholic bishops, not only from all Africa but from several islands were assembled. For many days there was silence. Cyrilla the Arian bishop wished to decline a controversy. They had prepared a treatise *de fide.* This treatise by Eugenius was prepared 10 months before it was presented. It had been composed 20 Ap. 483; it was presented at the conference in Feb. 484. Followed by the edict of Huneric dated 25 Feb. 484. *Rex Hunerix Vandalorum et Alanorum universis populis nostro regno subjectis,* &c. Given in F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 699. Huneric died in December following. For he reigned $7^{y}$ $10^{m}$ $18^{d}$. As his 8th year began in January 484 (see 477) his death happened in December. He was succeeded by his nephew Guntamund, who reigned $11^{y}$ $9^{m}$ $11^{d}$ ending in September 496. And was succeeded by Trasamund who reigned $26^{y}$ $8^{m}$ $4^{d}$, which terminated in May 523. |
| 485 | 1238 [Ol. 316] *Q. Aurelius Symmachus. Zenonis* 12 from Feb. 9.<br>Euric king of the Visigoths, holding Gaul and Spain under his authority, and having subdued the Burgundians, dies at Arelate in the 19th year of his reign. He is succeeded by his son Alaric II, who was the 9th in succession from the great Alaric. The 19th of Euric commenced at the close of 484 (see 466), and was therefore current in the beginning of 485.<br>Longinus the brother of Zeno after a captivity of 10 years in which he had been held by Illus in Isauria, returns to Constantinople to his brother.<br>The philosopher Proclus dies 17 April, at the age of 75 years, 485.<br>Marini *Vita Procli.* Written about the close of 485, before the first year from the death of Proclus was completed. |
| 486 | 1239 *Decius* et *Longinus. Zenonis* 13 from Feb. 9.<br>Accession of Cabades king of Persia. See 482. He began to reign 45 years before the accession of Chosroes in Sept. 531. See 501. Which places the beginning of the reign of Cabades at the autumn of 486.<br>Joannes a presbyter of Antioch is named at 486 by Marcellinus. |
| 487 | 1240 *Fl. Boethius. Zenonis* 14 from Feb. 9.<br>Theoderic with a great army in 487 approaches to the gates of Constantinople; and, having wasted many places with fire, returns to Mœsia, from whence he came.<br>The Rugi under their king Pheba occupied the farther bank of the Danube opposite to Noricum. Odoacer collecting his forces passed the Danube, invaded the country of the Rugi, routed them in a great battle, and took their king prisoner. He returned to Italy with many captives 15 Nov. 487. |

488 | 1241 *Dynamius* et *Sifidius*. *Zenonis* 15 from Feb. 9.

Illus and Leontius four years after their defeat are captured in the castle of Papyrius in Isauria, in 488, and beheaded.

Theoderic, who was consul in 484, and is now patrician, in an interview with Zeno obtains the emperor's consent and authority to attempt the conquest of Italy. Returning from Constantinople to his army, which was stationed in Illyricum, and, taking with him the entire nation of the Ostrogoths, he proceeded by a direct line of march to the bridge of the river Sontius, near Aquileia in the Venetian territory. His march was in the winter. The winter of $48\frac{8}{9}$, for he entered Italy in the summer following.

Pamprepius had promised to Illus and Leontius, now for the 4th year in the castle of Papyrius, succour from Trocondus, brother of Illus. But Trocondus while collecting forces for their relief is slain by Joannes the Scythian, and Illus and Leontius put Pamprepius to death. For testimonies to Pamprepius see F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 697. 699.

Victoris Vitensis episcopi *de persecutione Vandalica libri quinque*. "In the 60th year after the Vandals passed into Africa from Spain." They entered Africa in 429, from whence the 60th year will place this work at 488.

489 | 1242 [Ol. 317] *Anicius Probinus* et *Eusebius*. *Zenonis* 16 from Feb. 9.

Theoderic having successfully accomplished his march, arrived in the summer of 489 at the river Sontius. Here he pitched his camp, to rest for awhile the mixed multitudes of men women and children, of horses, and beasts of burden. Odoacer advanced to meet his enemy at the bridge of the Sontius. The Goths are victorious in the battle 28 Aug. 489, and Odoacer retires to Verona. Theoderic pursues, and in a second battle in the plain of Verona 27 Sept. Theoderic is again victorious. Odoacer took refuge in Ravenna 31 Sept. 489. Milan is occupied by Theoderic, and the greater part of the army of Odoacer surrenders, together with Tufa, whom Odoacer had appointed Ap. 1 489 his master general of the forces. Tufa, now in the service of Theoderic, is sent to besiege Ravenna, but Odoacer, issuing from that city, gains an advantage over Tufa.

490 | 1243 *Longinus II* et *Faustus*. *Zenonis* 17 from Feb. 9.

Odoacer had taken post at Cremona, from whence he marches towards Milan to encounter the Visigoths. Theoderic had now been reinforced by auxiliaries from his brethren the Ostrogoths of Gaul; and a third battle is fought 11 Aug. 490 at the river Addua, in which many fall on both sides, among others Pierius count of the domestics. But the Goths gained a third victory, and Odoacer flies to Ravenna. Theoderic pursued him, crossed the Po, and encamped 3 miles

from Ravenna, where he held Odoacer besieged for 3 years. Theoderic now despatched Faustus as his ambassador to Zeno to announce his success, and to solicit the royal ornaments from Zeno.

The cruelties of Zeno in 490 in the matter of Pelagius and Arcadius are related by the Paschal Chronicle, by Malalas, Theophanes, and Marcellinus.

The death of Theodulus (see 478) was within the reign of Zeno, and therefore before 9 Ap. 491.

491 | 1244 *Olybrius.* *Anastasii* 1 from Ap. 11.

Zeno dies 9 April 491. He had reigned from his elevation 9 Feb. 474 $17^{y}\ 2^{m}$. After his death his brother Longinus, aided by the Isaurians in Constantinople, and by another Longinus, excited a sedition; but, by the influence of the empress Ariadne, Anastasius whose father was a native of Dyrrachium, whose brother was of the Arian creed, and who filled himself at this time the post of Silentiarian, is raised to the empire and marries Ariadne. Anastasius was inaugurated 11 April 491, two days after the death of his predecessor.

In the third campaign in Italy in 491 Odoacer attacked the camp of Theoderic by a sally in the night with the Heruli. After an obstinate contest the Heruli were repulsed, Libilla Odoacer's master general of the forces was slain, and Odoacer driven back into Ravenna on the 10th or 15th of July. On the 22nd of August Theoderic is at Ticinum.

Joannes Laurentius of Lydia is born in 491. See 511.

Malchus continued his history to this time. It began with Constantine and ended with the accession of Anastasius. The *Byzantica* read and described by Photius contained only 8 years A. D. 473—480, and probably was not a distinct work, but formed a part of the larger history.

Eustathius in his history quoted by Evagrius treats of this epoch. He gives five periods, ending with the elevation of Anastasius.

1. "From Diocletian 207 years." This period is exact.

2. "From Augustus 532 years." This period gives 532—490=42=Sept. B. C. 43 for the commencement of Augustus.

3. "From the reign of Alexander 832." 832—490=342=Sept. 343. The true interval from the beginning of Alexander's reign in Asia in the autumn of B. C. 331 was $820^{y}\ 7^{m}$.

4. "U. C. (1052) 1252." 1252—490=762=Sept. B. C. 763. The true period would be expressed by $1242^{y}\ 7^{m}$.

5. "From the fall of Troy 1686 years." 1686—490=1196=Sept. B. C. 1197. The author probably gave 1676 years.

Theophanes marks the accession of Anastasius by these

characters. "From Adam according to the Roman computation 5999, according to the Alexandrian 5983 years, from Diocletian 207, from the Nativity 483, and in the 14th Indiction." The Indiction and the year of Diocletian are accurate. The 207th year, and the 14th Indiction both commenced in Sept. 490, and were current in April following. But A. M. 5983 A. D. 483 fell upon the *sixth* Indiction, and Theophanes has committed a prochronism of 8 years. See 284.

The actual period from the elevation of Diocletian 17 Sept. 284 to the elevation of Anastasius 11 April 491 was $206^{y}$ $6^{m}$ $26^{d}$, and the years assigned to the successive reigns by Theophanes (given in F. Rom. Vol. I p. 707) are nearly exact.

492 1245 *Fl. Anastasius Aug.* et *Rufus*. *Anastasii* 2 from Ap. 11.

The emperor dismisses the Isaurians from Constantinople; and these people, excited by Longinus the master of the offices, an Isaurian by birth, and by Cyrus bishop of Apamea, also an Isaurian, rebel and take up arms against Anastasius. He sends against them Joannes Scytha and Joannes Cyrtus, with Diogenianus and other eminent commanders. The Isaurian army is defeated at Cotyæum in Phrygia, in 492, but the war is continued for 6 years.

In Italy Theoderic 29 Aug. 492 returned to his camp before Ravenna, where Odoacer is still blockaded, who in vain harasses the enemy by frequent sallies, for Theoderic is now master of all Italy.

Nicolaus the sophist reached the reign of Anastasius. He was in his youth studying at Athens in 429, more than 60 years before Anastasius began to reign.

Felix of Rome dies 24 Feb. 492: see 483. After an interval of 6 days Gelasius succeeds. He was appointed 2 March 492, presided $4^{y}$ $8^{m}$ $18^{d}$, and died 19 Nov. 496.

493 1246 [Ol. 318] *Eusebius II* et *Albinus*. *Anastasii* 3 from Ap. 11.

At Ravenna through the intervention of the bishop a treaty was made between Theoderic and Odoacer 27 Feb. 493, and Theoderic entered Ravenna 5 March 493, having received the son of Odoacer as a hostage. But after a few days Theoderic having detected Odoacer in a plot to assassinate him, slew him with his own hand in the palace at Ravenna. Odoacer had held out 3 years in Ravenna, while his garrison was daily wasting by war or famine. He was slain almost 17 years after he had deposed Augustus in August 476. He was first overthrown by Theoderic in 489, when he had completed the 13th year of his reign. Theoderic now assumes the royal habit as king of Italy.

In the east in 493 Constantinople is disturbed by popular

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| | tumults. The statues of the emperor and empress are thrown down. The Isaurian war continues. The imperial general Diogenianus takes the city of Claudiopolis. The Isaurian army besieges him in that city. But being attacked by Joannes Cyrtus, while Diogenianus falls upon their rear, the Isaurians are routed with great slaughter, and Conon the bishop is mortally wounded in the battle. Claudiopolis might be occupied and besieged in 493, and the victory of Joannes might be obtained in 494.<br>Cassiodorus or Cassiodorius is 13 years of age in 493. From his works may be collected memorials of his father and grandfather and great-grandfather, who all bore the name of Cassiodorus. Four generations are commemorated.<br>1. Cassiodorus the great-grandfather, who defended Sicily and Bruttia against Genseric and the Vandals in 441.<br>2. Cassiodorus the grandfather, who was the companion of Aëtius and ambassador to Attila.<br>3. Cassiodorus the father, who was count of the sacred offices under Odoacer, and patrician under Theoderic.<br>4. Cassiodorus Senator, author of the extant works, who was *quæstor* and *magister* and *consul* under Theoderic, and secretary to Theoderic and his successors. See F. Rom. Vol. I p. 709. 711.<br>Gennadius, a presbyter of Massilia, wrote his Catalogue in the time of Gelasius bishop of Rome, and within 3 years of the death of Zeno. Therefore between 2 March 492 and 9 April 494. When the Catalogue was written Salvianus was still living, and Eugenius bishop of Carthage, and Julianus Pomerius, and Joannes Antiochenus. |
| 494 | 1247 *Turcius Rufus Apronianus Asterius* et *Præsidius*. *Anastasii* 4 from Ap. 11.<br>Laodicea, Hierapolis, and other towns, are visited by an earthquake.<br>Timotheus of Gaza a grammarian flourished in the reign of Anastasius. |
| 495 | 1248 *Viator*. *Anastasii* 5 from Ap. 11.<br>The Isaurian war still continues. |
| 496 | 1249 *Paulus*. *Anastasii* 6 from Ap. 11.<br>In the 5th year of the Isaurian war (496), the Isaurians are repulsed, and Anastasius converses upon the success of his forces with Euphemius bishop of Constantinople, who is therefore not yet in exile.<br>Clovis king of the Franci in the 15th year of his reign in the autumn of 496 overthrows the Alamanni in the battle of Tulbiac. He receives baptism soon after on Christmas-day 25 Dec. 496.<br>Anastasius in 496, the 5th year of the Isaurian war, con- |

firms the *Henoticon* of Zeno, (see 483), and deposes and banishes Enphemius the bishop of Constantinople who defended the Council of Chalcedon. Macedonius a presbyter of CP. is appointed in his stead, and subscribes the *Henoticon* by the emperor's command. Euphemius, who is banished to Euchaita, had presided $6^{y}$ $3^{m}$ which will carry back his appointment to 490, when he succeeded after the death of Fravitta.

Gelasius of Rome died 19 Nov. 496. See 492. After an interval of 6 days Nov. 19–24, Anastasius is appointed bishop of Rome. He held the episcopate $1^{y}$ $11^{m}$ $24^{d}$, which commenced 25 Nov. 496 and terminated 17 Nov. 498.

Avitus bishop of Vienne in Gaul flourished. He addressed an epistle to Clovis—*ad Chlodoveum regem*—after his victory at Tulbiac and after his baptism, about January 497. Avitus was distinguished in the reign of Gundebald in 501, and was still living in September 517.

497 1250 [Ol. 319] *Fl. Anastasius Aug. II. Anastasii* 7 from Ap. 11.

The Isaurian war is ended in the 6th year. Athenodorus the Isaurian chief is captured and beheaded.

The Arabs in 497 make an irruption into Mesopotamia, Phœnicia, and Palestine. They are repelled by the imperial generals, and agree to a peace.

Cabades king of Persia is expelled in his 11th year. See 501.

Cassiodorus in his 18th year is secretary to Theoderic, and writes in the name of Theoderic to Clovis king of the Franci a letter of congratulation upon the victory over the Alamanni, which was obtained in the autumn of 496.

Anastasius of Rome writes to Clovis—*Cludoecho*—on his baptism. Clovis was baptized 25 Dec. 496 one month after the episcopate of Anastasius had commenced.

Trasamundus king of the Vandals in Africa succeeded Guntamund in September 496 (see 484). Trasamund being an Arian shut up the catholic churches in 497, and banished 120 bishops to the island of Sardinia. Fulgentius at this time was eminent. The author of many works in defence of the catholic faith. Among others 3 books are extant addressed to Trasamund: *de mysterio mediatoris Christi, libri III, ad Trasimundum Vandalorum regem.* Fulgentius was appointed bishop of Ruspæ about A. D. 508.

498 1251 *Joannes Scytha* et *Paullinus. Anastasii* 8 from Ap. 11.

Longinus the Isaurian surnamed the Selinuntian is taken by count Priscus at Antioch of Isauria in 498, sent in chains to Constantinople, and put to death at Nicæa in Bithynia.

A sedition at Constantinople is marked at 498 by the Paschal Chronicle and Malalas.

Anastasius of Rome dies 17 Nov. 498. See 496. Two

competitors appear, who are both inaugurated, Symmachus and Laurentius. Faustus and Probinus support Laurentius, others favour the claim of Symmachus. The two parties combat each other in the midst of the city, and many presbyters and clergy, and numbers of Roman citizens are slain. Both the competitors proceed to Ravenna and appeal to Theoderic, who decides in favour of Symmachus, a Sardinian by birth, the son of Fortunatus. Symmachus held the episcopate $15^{y}$ $7^{m}$ $27^{d}$, which commenced 22 Nov. 498, and terminated 18 July 514. The 4 days preceding his election Nov. 18—21 were exclusive of the two extremes.

499 1252 *Joannes Gibbus. Anastasii* 9 from Ap. 11.

Aristus, who commanded in Illyricum, was defeated with 15,000 men, in 499, by the Bulgarians who were plundering Thrace. In the battle near the river Zurta he lost more than 4000 men, either slain by the enemy or drowned in the river. The counts Nicostratus, Innocentius, and Aquilinus were among the slain.

500 1253 *Patricius* et *Hypatius. Anastasii* 10 from Ap. 11.

Anastasius in 500 sent a donative to the Illyrian troops.

Theoderic in 500 came to Rome. This event was acceptable to the senate and people. The poorer citizens have a donative of corn; and a fund is appointed for the repair of the walls.

Godegesilus aided by the Franks in 500 overcame the Burgundians, expelled his brother Gundobagaudus or Gundebald, and reigned for a short time in his stead. But in the same year Gundobagaudus with new forces surrounded and captured the city of Vienne, slew his brother Godegesilus and many of the Burgundians who had supported him, and reigned successfully over the Burgundians to the end of his life.

Isidorus was the successor of Marinus, and the preceptor of Damascius. He converses with Proclus who died in 485. He was, like Syrianus, a native of Alexandria. He died in the reign of Theoderic, and therefore before 526. Brucker (who is followed by Gibbon) supposes that the preceptor of Damascius visited Persia in the reign of Chosroes. But the companion of Damascius in Persia was Isidorus of Gaza, who was still living in 533. His preceptor was of Alexandria, and was already dead before 526. The testimonies to this Isidore are given in F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 855. 856.

Basilius a presbyter of Cilicia wrote against Joannes Scytha. The work was in a dramatic form, and in 17 books. Basilius lived in the episcopate of Flavianus of Antioch, and in the reign of Anastasius, within A. D. 497—512.

501 1254 [Ol. 320] *Pompeius* et *Rufus Magnus Faustus Avienus. Anastasii* 11 from Ap. 11.

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| | In a sedition at Constantinople in 501 during the games of the circus, more than 3000 persons are destroyed by stones or swords.<br>Cabades king of Persia was expelled in the 11th year of his reign and Zamasphes, also a son of Feroze, a prince of eminent mildness and justice, was raised to the throne. But after 4 years Cabades recovered the kingdom, and Zamasphes voluntarily withdrew. Cabades reigned 30 other years, in addition to these 11 years, making 41 years for his entire reign. Chosroes succeeded, by the combined testimony of Malalas and Procopius, in September of the 5th year of Justinian,—September 531; from whence 41+4=45 years will carry back the accession of Cabades to the autumn of 486. He was expelled in 497, he returned in 501; he died in 531.<br>The laws of the Burgundians are published "in the consulship of Avienus, and in the 2nd year of the reign of Gundebald." That is, in A. D. 501.<br>*Collatio episcoporum coram rege Gundebaldo contra Arianos.* Avitus managed the conference. Æonius bishop of Arelate was also present. Gregory of Tours places the conversion of Gundebald from Arianism after the issuing of the Code of Laws. But as the code was published in 501, Pagi rightly infers that the Conference was not earlier than 501. |
| 502 | 1255 *Probus* et *Faustus Avienus junior.* *Anastasii* 12 from Ap. 11.<br>The Bulgarians renew their depredations upon Thrace without resistance.<br>The Saracens under Badicharimus son of Arethas in 502 again overran Phœnicia and Syria. By their rapid movements they elude pursuit. But the emperor concludes a peace with Arethas.<br>Cabades king of Persia having first invaded Armenia besieges Amida in the winter of the 12th year of Anastasius. |
| 503 | 1256 *Dexicrates* et *Volusianus.* *Anastasii* 13 from Ap. 11.<br>Amida being betrayed to the Persians by some monks, was taken on the 80th day of the siege, in the beginning of 503, In the second campaign of the Persian war a gallant army is equipped by Anastasius, and placed under the orders of Ariobindus, Celer, Patricius, and of Hypatius the emperor's nephew. To these were added Justin the future emperor, Patriciolus with his son Vitalianus, Pharesmanes the Colchian, Godidisclus and Sbesas, the Goths. Apion an Egyptian provided the supplies, for this army was late in assembling, and slow in its movements, and after an unsuccessful campaign was distributed into winter quarters.<br>Eustathius carried down his history to the siege of Amida, |

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| | of which he gave a full account. He was prevented by death from completing his work. The death of Eustathius and the close of his history may be placed in the spring of 503. |
| 504 | 1257 *Cethegus*. *Anastasii* 14 from Ap. 11.<br>In the third campaign of the Persian war Celer the master of the offices, leading his forces through Callinicus a town of Mesopotamia, laid waste the Persian territories, and passing the river Nymphius entered Arzanene. Areobindus is recalled to Constantinople, but the other generals besiege Amida in the winter of the 14th year of Anastasius.<br>Theoderic in 504 recovers Sirmium from the Bulgarians. Tulum, a kinsman of the royal house of the Amali, was distinguished in this expedition. |
| 505 | 1258 [Ol. 321] *Sabinianus* et *Theodorus*. *Anastasii* 15 from Ap. 11.<br>Amida is recovered in the beginning of 505, two years after the capture. The Persians, pressed by an invasion of the Huns, agree to a treaty with the Romans, and a peace is concluded for 7 years by Celer, on the part of the emperor, in 505, in the middle of the 15th year of Anastasius.<br>Sabinianus who commanded in Illyricum, the son of Sabinianus who perished in Africa, attacked Mundo the Hun, who, retreating before the Gepidæ, had established himself in the country between the Danube and the Martianus. But Theoderic sent Petza with a body of Goths to the aid of Mundo, and Sabinianus is defeated at Margus.<br>Eugenius bishop of Carthage (see 483, 484) dies in the year 505. |
| 506 | 1259 *Areobinda* et *Messala*. *Anastasii* 16 from Ap. 11.<br>The statue of Anastasius in 506 is placed at CP. upon the column which formerly bore the statue of the great Theodosius.<br>Cassiodorus writes in the name of Theoderic: 1 to Alaric king of the Visigoths. Theoderic endeavours by a mediation to prevent a war between Alaric and Clovis. 2 to Gundebald king of the Burgundians. He urges Gundebald to prevent the war. 3 to the kings of the Heruli, the Guarni, the Thoringi. He calls upon these kings to interpose and threaten Clovis with their combined hostility if he should attack Alaric. He reminds them of the services which they had received from Euric the father of Alaric. 4 To Clovis himself.—*Luduin regi Francorum*. He warns him to desist from the intended war, and threatens to bring combined forces against him if he perseveres.<br>A synod is held at Agatha 11 Sept. 506 in the 22nd year of the reign of Alaric II, at which Cæsarius bishop of Arelate is present. |

507 1260 *Fl. Anastasius Aug. III* et *Venantius*. *Anastasii* 17 from Ap. 11.

A sedition at Constantinople in 507 is suppressed by military force. Juliana the daughter of Olybrius and Placidia was married to Areobindus; and the people in the circus pronounced the name of Areobindus, who withdrew from the city to avoid the invidious honour which they designed for him. Anastasius at length appeased the populace by a conciliatory harangue.

Anastasius in 507 builds the wall named the Anastasian wall, at the distance of 40 miles from Constantinople, two days' journey in length (50 miles according to Suidas, 420 stadia according to Evagrius), extending from the Euxine to the Propontis, and rendering the space within secure from the barbarians.

Anastasius also fortifies in 507 Daras, a strong post in Mesopotamia, which he named Anastasiopolis.

Clovis engages in battle with Alaric king of the Visigoths, 10 miles from Poitiers. The Goths were defeated, and Alaric was slain. His son Amalaric then in minority was conveyed into Spain. The 22nd year of Alaric was current 11 Sept. 506. His first year was therefore current in September 485, when he succeeded Euric, and he fell in his 23rd year. The Ostrogoths from Italy were moving to his aid, but were too late to assist him.

Malalas marks the times of some seditions at Antioch in the reign of Anastasius. A tumult of the *green* faction was put down in the circus at Antioch by Constantius in the 543rd year of the city, which began in Autumn 494. He records a tumult between the *green* and *blue* factions at Antioch in the third consulship of Anastasius, and soon afterwards another sedition at the time of the *Olympia* at Daphne; probably at the *Olympia* of July 508. On this occasion Procopius count of the east was compelled to fly; Menas was slain, and the *green* faction prevailed. Anastasius sent Irenæus count of the east, who quelled the sedition. Irenæus was still in that office in September 518. See 519.

508 1261 *Celer* et *Venantius*. *Anastasii* 18 from Ap. 11.

The counts Romanus and Rusticus with 100 ships of war, and as many smaller vessels carrying 8000 soldiers, ravage the coasts of Italy, and proceeding as far as Tarentum return to Constantinople.

Theoderic in 508 sent an army under Hibba against the Franks, to avenge the death of Alaric. The Franks were routed with the loss of 30,000 men. The treasures contained in the city of Carcassone were removed to Ravenna; and, although Clovis by his victory had acquired the greater part of the dominions of the Visigoths in Gaul, yet Theoderic still retained, and held for his grand-son Amalaric Narbonne and

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| | the country from the Pyrenees to the Rhone, and Arelate to the east of that river.<br>After the death of Geisaleicus, the illegitimate son of Alaric, in 511, Theoderic took possession of the territories of the Visigoths in Spain, which he held and administered by his lieutenant Thiodes. After the death of Theoderic Amalaric reigns over these territories for 5 years. When he was slain in 531, Thiodes again governed the Visigoths of Spain. He still governed Spain at the time of the Vandalic war in 535, and of the Gothic war in Italy in 540: Thiodes was slain in 548.<br>Cassiodorus in the name of Theoderic writes to Anastasius. He sets forth the advantages of peace between the two empires. This letter may be referred to the war between Anastasius and Theoderic which lasted A. D. 505—508. He also addresses a letter to "all the Goths," appointing them to be ready for the expedition into Gaul 24 June 508.<br>Anastasius in 508 compelled Flavianus bishop of Antioch to subscribe the *Henoticon* of Zeno. See F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 725. The dissensions of the churches in the beginning of the reign of Anastasius are marked by Evagrius. "The Council of Chalcedon in these times was neither openly accepted, nor wholly rejected. Each of the bishops followed his own opinion. Some boldly defended its dogmas; others not only did not receive the council, but condemned both the council and the epistle of Leo of Rome. Others adhered to the *Henoticon* of Zeno. So that all the churches were divided into factions, and the bishops would not hold communion with each other. Hence arose many divisions in the east, and in the west, and in Africa. For neither would the bishops of the east agree with those of the west or of Africa, nor these again with those of the east. But what was still more absurd, the bishops of the east would not agree among themselves, nor would the European bishops hold communion with one another; nor could the African bishops mutually agree together; much less could any of these agree with foreign bishops, who lay beyond the limits of their own territories." |
| 509 | 1262 [Ol. 322] *Importunus. Anastasii* 19 from Ap. 11.<br>Mammo a Gothic leader in 509 plunders a part of Gaul. |
| 510 | 1263 *Anicius Manlius Severinus Boëthius. Anastasii* 20 from Ap. 11.<br>Apion the patrician is sent into exile in 510.<br>Boëthius in his consulship writes commentaries upon Aristotle.<br>Cassiodorus in the name of Theoderic writes to Anastasius, to Felix, and to the senate of Rome, announcing the appointment of Felix (who was a Transalpine Gaul) to the consulship for 1 Jan. 511. |

Ennodius bishop of Ticinum is referred by Trithemius to A. D. 510. Ennodius addresses an epistle, still extant, *Boëthio consuli facto.*

511 1264 *Secundinus* et *Felix.* *Anastasii* 21 from Ap. 11.

Geisaleicus the illegitimate son of Alaric, after the death of his father in 507, occupied Narbonne and the Spanish dominions of the Visigoths. Narbonne being taken by the Burgundians, he fled to Barcino in Spain, where he was deposed by Theoderic. He then went to Africa to solicit aid from the Vandals. This being refused, he returned from Africa and lay for a year concealed in Aquitania, a province now in the possession of Clovis. From Aquitania he returned to Spain, and engaged in battle against Ebba the general of Theoderic, 12 miles from Barcino. He was defeated and escaped into Gaul, where he was slain beyond the river Druentia. All these adventures happened within the space of 4 years, and in 511 Theoderic occupied the dominions of the Visigoths in Spain and administered them for 15 years till his death in 526, when he left them to his grandson, as already related at 508. From the provisions contained in the letter apud Cassiod. Var. V. 39 addressed to Ampelius and Severius, it seems that the authority of Theoderic extended over the whole of Spain: *per universam Hispaniam.*

Clovis died after a reign of 30 years at the age of 45 in the end of November 511, in the 5th year after the death of Alaric. If Clovis was 45 in November 511, he was born in 466. His father's children recovered his position in Gaul in the time of Ægidius, within 460—463; and Clovis was born after that period. Which agrees with the age assigned.

Joannes Lydus is 21 years of age in 511.

Agapius the disciple of Proclus flourished and was heard at this time at CP. by Lydus.

Christodorus the poet also flourished in the reign of Anastasius.

Cassiodorus, writing in the name of Theoderic, remits to Arelate a year's taxes from Sept. 1 A. D. 510, for its fidelity in sustaining a siege against his enemies. He remits to those who had been ravaged by the enemy a year's taxes at the same date. In another letter, Var. III. 44 he orders funds for repairing the walls of Arelate.

A synod is held at Aurelia, summoned by Clovis. The synod met 11 July 511. Hence it appears that at this date Clovis was still alive.

Macedonius the bishop of Constantinople is deposed by Anastasius in 511, and banished to Euchaita. The next Aug. Timotheus is appointed bishop in his stead.

512 1265 *Paulus* et *Muschianus.* *Anastasii* 22 from Ap. 11.

The *Heruli,* under their chief Rodulphus, who had been

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| | defeated beyond the Danube in an unprovoked attack upon the Lombards, are received by Anastasius into the empire.<br>Anastasius in 512 deposes Flavianus of Antioch and banishes him to Petra. Severus is appointed to the episcopate in November 512. |
| 513 | 1266 [Ol. 323] *Clementinus* et *Probus*. *Anastasii* 23 from Ap. 11. |
| 514 | 1267 *Cassiodorus Senator*. *Anastasii* 24 from Ap. 11.<br>Vitalianus in 514 assembling an army of more than 60,000 men pitches his camp within 3 miles of Constantinople; but without injury to the city or the inhabitants. He asserts that he comes to defend the orthodox faith and Macedonius who had been unjustly sent into exile. Being deluded by the arts and messages of Anastasius (of which Theodorus is the bearer) he is induced to draw off his forces in 8 days. He then occupies Odyssus in Mœsia, kills Cyrillus, and openly revolts.<br>Symmachus bishop of Rome dies 18 July 514. See 498. The see is vacant 7 days July 19—25, and Hormisdas, a Campanian, is elected 26 July 514. His funeral was 6 Aug. 523. The interval to Aug. 5 inclusive will give 9 years and 11 days to the episcopate of Hormisdas. |
| 515 | 1268 *Anthemius* et *Florentius*. *Anastasii* 25 from Ap. 11.<br>Anastasius concludes a treaty with Vitalianus, who is appointed master general of the army in Thrace, and sends back Hypatius nephew to the emperor, who had been detained a prisoner.<br>The Huns in 515 passing through Armenia lay waste Cappadocia and Lycaonia and the adjacent country.<br>Ariadnë dies in 515, who had passed 60 years in the palace, from 456 to 515.<br>Theoderic in 515 married his daughter Amalasuentha to Eutharicus, son of Witericus, of the royal house of the Amali, whom he sends for out of Spain for this purpose. Of his two other daughters whom he had brought with him from Mœsia in 488, one had been married to Alaric king of the Visigoths, and was the mother of Amalaric; the other to Sigismund king of the Burgundians, to whom she bore Sigeric. Theoderic himself had married Audefleda the sister of Clovis, before the year 497; and Amalasuentha was the issue of that marriage. Athalaric, who succeeded his grandfather in Italy in September 526, was the son of Eutharic and Amalasuentha.<br>Macedonius, who was living in exile at Euchaita, fled in 515 at the approach of the Huns to Gangra. Anastasius upon hearing this ordered him to be closely imprisoned, and Macedonius died soon after at Gangra, in this or the following year. |

516 | 1269 *Petrus. Anastasii* 26 from Ap. 11.

A sedition at Antioch in the 564th year of the city, commencing in autumn 515, is recorded by Malalas, who also marks the 77th *alytarcha* at Antioch, who may be placed at the 564th year A. D. 516 because Afranius the first *alytarcha* was appointed in A. D. 212, in the year of Antioch 260. See 212. 520.

Gundobagaudus or Gundebald king of the Burgundians (see 500) dies, according to Marius, in 516, and is succeeded by his son Sigismund. But Pagi tom. 2 p. 478 shews from a law of Gundebald dated 29 March 517 that he was still living at that date. Gundebald however in his own life time raised Sigismund to the throne at the city of Geneva. Sigismund, having lost his first wife the daughter of Theoderic, by whom he had a son named Sigeric, had married a second wife.

517 | 1270 [Ol. 324] *Fl. Anastasius* et *Agapetus. Anastasii* 27 from Ap. 11.

The *Getæ* in 517 ravaged Macedonia and Thessaly, and penetrated to Thermopylæ and Epirus. Anastasius sent to Joannes, præfect of Illyricum, 1000 pounds of gold for the redemption of the captives.

Avitus bishop of Vienne is still living and is present at a synod at Epaone 15 Sept. 517.

518 | 1271 *Magnus. Justini* 1 from July 9.

Anastasius dies at the age of more than 80 years in July 518. Justin began to reign July 9. If the death of Anastasius and the accession of his successor were on the same day, Anastasius reigned $27^{y}\ 2^{m}\ 29^{d}$ from 11 Ap. 491 to 9 July 518. The financial measures of Anastasius had been beneficial to his subjects, and at his death he left the treasury full of treasures. See F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 140.

Anastasius had three nephews, Pompeius, Probus, and Hypatius, for one of whom he desired to secure the succession: but Justin, a Thracian, was preferred by the senate and army, and was proclaimed emperor 9 July 518.

Justin, 10 days after his accession, caused Amantius and Andreas to be put to death. His next measures, in the beginning of his reign, were to make a treaty with Vitalianus (who comes to Constantinople and is appointed master general of the army); and to recal the exiles Apion, Diogenianus, and Philoxenus.

Timotheus bishop of Constantinople, who was adverse to the council of Chalcedon, died 5 April 518. Joannes, a Cappadocian, succeeds him, whom Anastasius requires before his ordination to condemn the council of Chalcedon.

A synod is held at Constantinople 15 July 518, in which Severus of Antioch is condemned. For the proceedings at the synod see F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 735.

519 | 1272 *Fl. Anicius Justinus Aug. Eutharicus Cillica. Justini* 2 from July 9.

Theoderic in the consulship of his son-in-law Eutharicus triumphed at Rome and at Ravenna. Eutharicus died before Theoderic, that is, before August 526.

The *Chronicon* of Cassiodorus ends with these consuls. Having reckoned after Eusebius the periods from the Creation to the Flood, from the Flood to Ninus, from Ninus to Latinus, from Latinus to Romulus, he concludes "From Romulus to the first consuls 240 years; from the first consuls to the year of Eutharicus 1031 years; and the total amount of years to the consulship of Eutharicus is 5721." This last rightly expresses the sum of all his numbers, and gives 5721—518= B. C. 5203 for the Creation, which is nearly the date of Eusebius. See F. H. I p. 291.

As Severus had not ceased to anathematise the council of Chalcedon, Justin, at the suggestion of Irenæus, at this time governor of the East, or, as some say, of Vitalianus, orders his tongue to be cut out. Severus was condemned by the synod of July 518, and deposed in September of 518: September of the first year of Justin. Paulus was appointed his successor, but Paulus was not chosen till May 519. See two letters to Hormisdas of Rome given in F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 739.

520 | 1273 *Vitalianus* et *Rusticus. Justini* 3 from July 9.

Justin the better to deceive Vitalianus created him consul in 520. Vitalianus is slain in the palace in the beginning of his consulship with his followers Celerianus and Paulus.

Justin puts an end to the Olympic games of Antioch. Malalas reckons 77 *alytarchæ*, who presided over the games, from Afranius who was the first, in 212. The 78th *Olympia*, which were celebrated in Indict. 13 Ol. 324. 4 in July A. D. 520 (when the 568th year of Antioch was current) appear to have been the last; and from and after the 14th indiction (commencing 1 Sept. 520) they were to cease.

Tumults excited by the *blue* faction of the circus prevailed at Antioch and in other cities of the east from 519 to 524. Marked by Malalas in Ind. 1 (commencing 1 Sept. 522) when Theodotus was præfect of CP. who fled to Jerusalem in Indict. 3 (commencing 1 Sept. 524), and Theodorus was appointed præfect of CP. in his stead. Ephraimius of Amida was appointed præfect of Antioch, and repressed the *blue* faction in the east.

Basilii Cilicis *ecclesiastica historia*. This book began at the death of Simplicius of Rome in 483, and ended at the accession of the emperor Justin in 518. But he had already written two other historical books; *lib. I* from Marcian to Zeno; and *lib. III* commencing at the accession of Justin. Basil wrote against Joannes Scythopolita in the year 500. See 500.

Joannes bishop of Constantinople, after an episcopate of 1y

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| | $10^{m}$ dies in February 520. Epiphanius succeeds him, is appointed 25 Feb. 520, presides $15^{y}$ $3^{m}$ $12^{d}$, and dies 5 June 535. See F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 739. 767. |
| 521 | 1274 [Ol. 325] *Fl. Anicius Justinianus* et *Valerius. Justini* 4 from July 9.<br>A treaty is made with Cabades king of Persia in 521. Malalas relates that Ziligdes king of the Huns had already treated with both empires.<br>Paulus of Antioch abdicates his bishoprick in 521 before May. Euphrasius is appointed in his stead. |
| 522 | 1275 *Symmachus* et *Boethius. Justini* 5 from July 9.<br>Sigeric son of Sigismund is put to death by his father in 522.<br>Tzathus king of the Lazi, a vassal of Cabades, comes to Constantinople, becomes a Christian, and marries a Roman wife. |
| 523 | 1276 *Fl. Anicius Maximus. Justini* 6 from July 9.<br>Sigismund king of the Burgundians, who had assumed the monastic habit, is delivered up to the Franks in 523, by whom he is put to death, being with his wife and children cast into a well.<br>Trasamund king of the Vandals dies at Carthage in May 523. See 484. He is succeeded by Hilderic the son of Huneric and Eudoxia. Hilderic, unlike his predecessors, favoured the catholics, to whom he opened the churches, and whose bishops he recalled from exile. He appoints Bonifacius to the episcopate of Carthage.<br>Boëthius in prison writes *de consolatione philosophiæ*. After A. D. 522.<br>Death of Hormisdas of Rome about 5 Aug. 523. See 514. The see was vacant 7 days Aug. 6—12, and his successor Joannes, a Tuscan, son of Constantius, was inaugurated 13 Aug. 523. He presided $2^{y}$ $9^{m}$ $13^{d}$, and died 25 May 526. |
| 524 | 1277 *Fl. Anicius Justinus Aug. II* et *Opilio. Justini* 7 from July 9.<br>Cabades and Justin persecute the Manichees. War with Persia is begun in 524.<br>Godemarus the brother of Sigismund becomes king of the Burgundians in 524, and encounters the Franci near Vienne. The Franks are defeated in the battle, and Chlodomeres son of Clovis is captured and slain.<br>Boëthius is put to death by Theoderic near Milan in 524. After this act the king calls Joannes bishop of Rome to Ravenna, and sends him in 525 to Constantinople. |
| 525 | 1278 [Ol. 326] *Fl. Theodorus Philoxenus* et *Probus junior. Justini* 8 from July 9. |

Anazarbus in the second Cilicia is overthrown by an earthquake. Edessa is overwhelmed by the waters of the Scirtus.

The earthquake at Antioch began in October 525, the city was overthrown in May 526.

Symmachus, who was the chief of the Roman senate and whose daughter had been married to Boëthius, is summoned from Rome to Ravenna in 525. Theoderic, fearing that Symmachus might attempt to revenge the death of his son-in-law Boëthius, who had been unjustly put to death in 524, upon some pretended charge caused him to be slain.

Damascius composes the life of Isidorus in the reign of Theoderic. Isidorus therefore died and this life was written at least before September 526. Damascius of Damascus was taught rhetoric 3 years by Theon, and taught rhetoric himself 9 years. He studied geometry and arithmetic under Marinus at Athens; and philosophy under Zenodotus at Athens, and under Ammonius son of Hermeius at Alexandria.

(Joannes Philoponus was born about A. D. 525. See 617, 640, and Vol. 2 p. 164. 177.)

Joannes of Rome proceeds to Constantinople in 525, with Ecclesius of Ravenna and four other bishops, and with the senators Theodorus, Importunus, and Agapetus, and Agapetus the patrician. They are sent by Theoderic to obtain from Justin for the Arians of the eastern empire the use of their own churches, and permission to live in peace. But Joannes and Justin refuse any concessions to the Arians.

526 1279 *Fl. Anicius Olybrius. Justini* 9 from July 9.

Antioch is overthrown by the earthquake 29 May 526. Euphrasius the bishop perished in this calamity. The fifth, according to Malalas, which Antioch had suffered. According to Procopius, 300,000 persons were destroyed in this earthquake, or 250,000, according to Malalas.

Theoderic died on Sunday Aug. 30 A. D. 526, having appointed his grandson Athalaric, then about 8 years old, his successor. Theoderic had reigned, from his entrance into Ravenna 5 March 493, $33^{y}\ 5^{m}\ 26^{d}$, and 37 years from 489, when he entered Italy. Theoderic at his death had lived 72 years, for he was born in 454.

Joannes rhetor closes his history at this period. Joannes has mentioned facts at Antioch in the reign of Theodosius II, the earthquake at Antioch in 458, the death of Stephanus bishop of Antioch in 488. He described Mammianus of Antioch in the time of Zeno.

Cassiodorus at the death of Theoderic is *magister*.

Procopius is in Armenia with Belisarius. This campaign against the Persians, in which Belisarius, now in early youth, had a command, was between 524 and 527, and may be referred to 526. Procopius was the companion of Belisarius in

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| | almost all his wars. He was of Cærarea in Palestine. Belisarius himself was an Illyrian.<br>Joannes of Rome, on his return from Constantinople in 526, is cast into prison by Theoderic at Ravenna, and dies at Ravenna 25 May 526; on the 98th day before the death of Theoderic himself. The see remained vacant 48 days, May 25—July 11 (for the *dies interpontificiales* sometimes excluded the two extremes, and sometimes included one or both of them), and Felix a Samnite, son of Castorius, is elected bishop 12 July 526. The body of Joannes was removed from Ravenna to Rome, and interred there, with much respect from the people, June 23.<br>Euphrasius, who was killed in the earthquake at Antioch 29 May 526, succeeded to the episcopate upon the abdication of Paul, in 521. Euphrasius was hostile to the Council of Chalcedon. |
| 527 | 1280 *Mavortius.*<br>Justinian, who was born at Bederiana, a place in Illyricum, and was the son of Vigilantia the sister of Justin, is elevated to the empire 1 April 527. And Justin himself died 1 Aug. 526 at the age of 75 or 77 years. He had reigned $8^{y}\ 8^{m}\ 24^{d}$ to Ap. 1, and $9^{y}\ 0\ 24^{d}$ to Aug. 1.<br>Agapeti diaconi *σχέδη βασιλική.* Composed in the beginning of Justinian's reign in the life time of Justin. Agapetus compliments both emperors, and refers to the empress Theodora.<br>Ephraimius was count of the East at the time of the earthquake at Antioch 29 May 526, and was appointed to the episcopate vacant by the death of Euphrasius. The two emperors nominate Zacharias to be count of the East in his stead. Ephraimius held the episcopate 18 years. As he was appointed after the elevation of Justinian, his appointment is brought to April 527, eleven months after the death of his predecessor, and his 18 years are completed in 545. |
| 528 | 1281 *Fl. Anicius Justinianus Aug. II. Justiniani* 2 from Ap. 1.<br>The *Lazi* apply for aid against the Persians. Three generals are sent, who are defeated and recalled. Petrus is sent, who routs the enemy. Procopius at this period does not name the *Lazi*, but gives the following facts: "The emperor commanded Belisarius to build a fortress on the left of the road leading to Nisibis. The Persians threatened to obstruct the work, and the emperor sent an army under Kutzes and Buzes two brothers, Thracians. A sharp combat ensued, and the Persians were victorious." He then passes to the campaign of 530. Malalas has this account: "The Persians in 528 invaded Mesopotamia with 30,000 men under Xerxes the king's son (for Firoze the elder son was in Lazice and |

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| | Persamenia with a large force). The imperial generals Kutzis, Sebastianus, Proclianus, Basilius went forth against Xerxes. Belisarius was also with them. The Persians were victorious, and Belisarius escaped by flight."<br>Ztittas in 528, who had married the sister of the empress Theodora, is appointed to command in Armenia.<br>Antioch is visited with another earthquake, the sixth calamity which had befallen this city, 29 Nov. 528, twenty months after the earthquake of 526.<br>Malalas reckons several periods down to the second consulship of Justinian inclusive, 31 Dec. 528. "From Augustus 559 years," giving, B. C. 31 for the first year of Augustus. "From Adam 6497y, according to Clemens, Theophilus, and Timotheus the chronographers, but 6432 according to Eusebius." The first number places Adam at B. C. 5969, the second, at B. C. 5904. The Eusebian Chronology however places Adam at B. C. 5201. Malalas then computes "from the foundation of Rome 1280 years." The Varronian year 1280 was completed in Ap. 20, of this consulship. "From the foundation of CP. to the end of Indict. 7 199 years." The 199th year was completed 10 May 528, in the ninth month of that indiction.<br>Malalas adds that at this epoch A. D. 528 "Cabades son of Firoze reigned in Persia, Atalaric the descendant of Valemer at Rome, Gilderic the descendant of Genseric in Africa, Andas at Auxum, and Zamanazus over the *Iberes*." Zamanazus king of the Iberes visited CP. with his people and became an ally in the 8th of Justinian.<br>An edict is issued 13 Feb. 528 for compiling the Code of Justinian. |
| 529 | 1282 [Ol. 327] *Decius*. *Justiniani* 3 from Ap. 1.<br>These events are recorded in 529. Alamundarus the Saracen entered Syria March 21, and laid waste that province as far as the borders of Antioch. In April the emperor sends an army and appoints Belisarius to succeed Hypatius in the command. May 12 Hermogenes entered Antioch on his way to Persia as ambassador to treat for peace. In June the Samaritans and Jews revolted, and proclaimed one Julianus emperor. Julianus is slain by Theodorus. It is said that 20,000 Samaritans fell in this war. After this, Theodorus was dismissed, and Irenæus appointed his successor in 530. Hermogenes has an interview with Cabades in July 529, but returns without obtaining the peace.<br>Edicts of Justinian against philosophy and against pagans and heretics are issued in 529.<br>The Code of Justinian is published by an edict dated 7 April 529. |
| 530 | 1283 *Postumus Lampadius* et *Orestes*. *Justiniani* 4 from Ap. 1. |

Belisarius having the command is joined by Hermogenes and proceeds with a great army to Daras. The Persians advance with 70,000 men, are defeated in June 530, and escape to Nisibis. After the battle and the victory Rufinus has a conference with Cabades in August 530. Rufinus and Hermogenes then returned to CP. and the winter ended, and the 4th year of Justinian, that is, March 531.

Mundus had attached himself to Theoderic king of Italy (see 505). Thence passing eastwards, he offered himself to Justinian, who made him general of Illyricum in 529, and Mundus in 530 defeated the Huns and Bulgarians and secured the tranquillity of Thrace.

Jornandes is placed by Trithemius at 530. His two works were published in 551, 552. Jornandes was at first a notary, and afterwards bishop of Ravenna.

Felix of Rome, who had been appointed 12 July 526, dies 18 Sept. 530 after an episcopate of $4^{y}\ 2^{m}\ 7^{d}$. An interval of three days followed, Sept. 18—20, and Bonifacius is ordained bishop of Rome 21 Sept. 530.

531 1284 *Post consulatum Lampadii* et *Orestis*. *Justiniani* 5 from Ap. 1.

The Persians in the beginning of spring 531 advance into Commagenë. They are aided by Alamundarus the Saracen, who had now harassed the empire 50 years. Belisarius is forced into a battle Ap. 19, the day before Easter Sunday, and is defeated. Justinian concludes a league with the Abyssinians and Homerites. The Homerites are to invade the Persian territory. Meanwhile Hermogenes negotiates in vain with Cabades. Belisarius is recalled to conduct the Vandalic war, and Cabades dies at the end of this campaign 13 Sept. 531.

The elder brother is set aside, and Chosroes reigns by the will of Cabades. Chosroes or Khoosroo began to reign in September 531.

Gelimer, a descendant of Genseric, impatient of delay, deposes Ilderic and reigns in Africa in June 531. Ilderic had reigned from the death of Trasamund 8 years and 8 days.

After the edict against the philosophers, Damascius of Damascus, Simplicius of Cilicia, Eulamius the Phrygian, Priscian of Lydia, Hermeias and Diogenes Phœnicians, and Isidorus of Gaza, withdrew to Persia. But being disappointed in their expectations they returned quickly after a short stay in Persia. They departed from Persia at the time of a negotiation. The treaties with Chosroes were in 533, 545, 551, 557. But their return cannot be placed at 545 at the distance of 15 years from the edict of Justinian. They might arrive at the court of Chosroes in the beginning of 532, and depart in the beginning of 533.

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| | Aprigius bishop of Pax Julia in Spain flourished in the reign of Justinian. Placed by Trithemius at A. D. 530. |
| 532 | 1285 *II Post consulatum Lampadii et Orestis. Justiniani* 6 from Ap. 1.<br>A peace of three months is concluded with Chosroes.<br>The sedition called *νίκα* is excited at Constantinople. Hypatius, Pompeius, and Probus, nephews of the emperor Anastasius (see 518), on the 13th Jan. 532 attempt to elevate Hypatius to the empire. For 5 days the city is exposed to rapine and fire. On the 5th day Hypatius and Pompeius assault the palace, but were repulsed. Justinian was defended by Belisarius and Mundo and Narses; and more than 30,000 persons were slain in the circus. On the 6th day, Jan. 19, Hypatius and Pompeius were slain.<br>At the time of the 3 months' peace with Persia the Huns passing through the Caspian gates penetrated into Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Cilicia. Dorotheus the governor of Armenia pursued them in their retreat and recovered most of their plunder.<br>Hermogenes and Rufinus, the ambassadors of Justinian, conclude a treaty of peace with Chosroes in 532, 31 years after the war of 502, which was begun by Anastasius. Justinian ratifies this treaty in the beginning of 533.<br>Tribonian the lawyer is described at this time by Procopius, and in the edict of Justinian in 533.<br>Anthemius of Tralles and Isidorus of Miletus flourished. They were employed by Justinian in rebuilding the church of St. Sophia, which had been burnt in the sedition of 532. Metrodorus the brother of Anthemius was an eminent grammarian. Their three brothers were also distinguished. Olympius a lawyer, Dioscorus and Alexander physicians. Anthemius in December 557 had long been dead. Zeno an orator was contemporary with Anthemius.<br>The funeral of Bonifacius of Rome, who presided $2^{y}$ and 26 days, was on 17 Oct. 532. After his death an interval followed of 76 days Oct. 17—Dec. 31; and Joannes a Roman, son of Projectus, is ordained bishop of Rome 1 Jan. 533, who held the episcopate $2^{y}$ $4^{m}$ $26^{d}$, and was buried 27 May 535. |
| 533 | 1286 [Ol. 328] *Fl. Anicius Justinianus Aug. III. Justiniani* 7 from Ap. 1.<br>The peace with Persia concluded by Rufinus and Hermogenes is ratified by Justinian.<br>Belisarius accompanied by his wife Antonina and by the historian Procopius conducts the armament to Africa. They sailed from the port of Constantinople at midsummer 533. They landed in three months, and Belisarius was victorious in three months, in the beginning of December. |

Justinian in an edict dated 16 Dec. 533, which is given in F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 758, refers to the peace with Persia, the conquest of Africa, and the compilation of the Code of Laws.

Damascius, Simplicius, and their companions return from Persia. See 531.

(Cassiodori *Historia Gothica libris XII.* Written before 533. But, as the history was brought down to Athalaric, it was perhaps not completed till after 525. Jornandes in 552 composed an abridgment of this history.)

534 1287 *Fl. Anicius Justinianus Aug. IV Fl. Theodorus Paulinus junior. Justiniani* 8 from Ap. 1.

Gelimer about 2 years and 9 months after he had deposed Ilderic, surrenders in 3 months to Belisarius, the winter of the 7th year of Justinian being ended. Belisarius conducts Gelimer a prisoner to Constantinople, and is honoured with a triumph. The Vandals had held Carthage 95 years. It was taken by Genseric in October 439, from whence the 95th year commenced in October 533. War is carried on in Africa with the Moors in the summer of 534.

Athalaric the grandson of Theoderic dies of sickness in the 8th year of his reign, and his mother Amalasuentha soon after is assassinated by Theodahadus. The 8th year of Athalaric began 1 Sept. 533. His death may be placed in the spring of 534, and the death of Amalasuentha a few months afterwards in the same year.

Theoderic son of Clovis died in the 23rd year of his reign. The 23rd year from the death of Clovis commenced in November 533, and the death of Theoderic may be placed in the beginning of 534. He was succeeded by his son Theudebert.

In 534 according to Marius the three kings of the Franci, Childebert, Chlothare, and Theudebert invaded Burgundia, expelled Gudomar, and divided his territories among them.

Justinian publishes an edict dated 16 Nov. 534, given in F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 762, on a supplement to the Code.

The Chronicle of Marcellinus ends at 534. See 379.

Cassiodorus is appointed prætorian præfect in the 12th indiction A. D. $53\frac{3}{4}$. He held this office at least till 538. Variar. lib. XI. XII contain the letters which he wrote in his office of prætorian præfect in the names of Athalaric, Amalasuentha, Theodahadus, and Witiges. Cassiod. Var. X. 1 *Justiniano imp. Amalasuentha regina.* Announcing the death of her son, her government, and the association of Theodahadus, Var. X. 2 *Justiniano imp. Theodahadus rex.* Announcing that he had been called to reign by Amalasuentha.

Petrus of Thessalonica is envoy from Justinian to Italy about the time of the death of Athalaric, and again to Amalasuentha and Theodahadus. He is charged by Procopius with being an instrument in the murder of Amalasuentha. He was envoy

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| | again to Theodahadus in 535, when Belisarius was in Sicily. Petrus was still living in 564.<br>Justinian bishop of Valentia in Spain, and his three brothers Justus, Nebridius and Elpidius, also Spanish bishops, flourished in the time of Thiodes or Theudes, who governed Spain A.D. 531—548. See 508.<br>Liberatus the author of the *Breviarium* visits Rome in March 534. |
| 535 | 1288 *Fl. Belisarius. Justiniani* 9 from Ap. 1.<br>Justinian upon hearing of the murder of Amalasuentha immediately prepares for the Gothic war. Belisarius is appointed commander, and chief of all the forces. He occupies Sicily in his consulship, and enters Syracuse on the last day of the year, 31 Dec. 535. Belisarius winters at Syracuse and Solomon at Carthage.<br>Cassiodorus in the name of the senate of Rome writes to Justinian. They entreat him to grant peace to their king Theodahadus. Written in the beginning of the Gothic war.<br>The funeral of Joannes of Rome was on the 27th of May 535. See 532. After an interval of 7 days between his death and the ordination of his successor, May 27—June 2, Agapetus begins his episcopate 3 June 535.<br>Upon the death of Epiphanius bishop of CP. 5 June 535 (see 520) Anthimus succeeds.<br>A synod is held of African bishops between January and August 535, who send the deacon Liberatus on a mission to Joannes of Rome. But when Liberatus arrived at Rome, Joannes was dead, and the letter of which he was the bearer was delivered to Agapetus. |
| 536 | 1289 *Post consulatum Belisarii. Justiniani* 10 from Ap. 1.<br>Winter ended and the 1st year of the Gothic war in March 536. Procopius marks an obscurity of the sun and moon in the second year of the war commencing in April 536.<br>A mutiny of the soldiers breaks out in Africa about the time of Easter. Belisarius with a single ship hastens from Sicily to Carthage. Having composed the affairs of Africa, and committed Carthage to the care of Ildigeric and Theodorus, he returned to Sicily. He crosses to Rhegium.<br>The Goths elect Witiges king, who comes to Rome, and causes Theodahadus to be put to death at Ravenna. Theodahadus was slain two months after Silverius was appointed bishop of Rome; who was appointed in June, which determines the death of Theodahadus to August 536. His reign began from the death of Athalaric in the spring of 534, and his 3rd year was current at his death.<br>Naples was taken by Belisarius in 20 days, and he entered Rome on the 9th of December 536, in the 10th year of Justinian. |

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| | Hermolaus a grammarian of Constantinople flourished in the reign of Justinian.<br>Procopius with Solomon escaped from Carthage to Belisarius at Syracuse in 536. Procopius attends Belisarius into Italy.<br>Cassiodori Variar. X. 31 *universis Gothis Vitigis rex.* He announces his election.<br>Agapetus of Rome on a mission from Theodahadus to Justinian arrives at Constantinople 20 Feb. 536. Anthimus bishop of CP. is deposed in the 10th month of his episcopate, and Menas is appointed in his stead 13 March 536. Agapetus dies at Constantinople after an episcopate of $10^{y}\ 1^{9m}$ on the 21st of April. The see remained vacant 47 days, Ap. 22—June 7, and Silverius a Campanian, the son of a former bishop Hormisdas, is appointed bishop by Theodahadus 8 June 536.<br>A synod is held at CP. against Anthimus and Severus 2 May 536, continued to 4 June. The sentence of Justinian against Anthimus of CP., Severus of Antioch, and Petrus of Apamea is dated 6 Aug. 536.<br>A synod is also held at Jerusalem 19 Sept. 536, confirming the opinions of Agapetus and Menas, and condemning Anthimus. |
| 537 | 1290 [Ol. 329] *II post consulatum Belisarii. Justiniani* 11 from Ap. 1.<br>Witiges with 150,000 men besieged Belisarius in Rome in March 537, when the second year of the war terminated, which was conumerary with the 10th year of Justinian. The siege of Rome lasted a year. A truce for 3 months was made at the winter solstice.<br>Procopius is sent by Belisarius from Rome on a mission to the people of Naples.<br>Silverius of Rome, being suspected of a design to betray the city to the Goths, is deposed by Belisarius 18 Nov. 537, after an episcopate of $1^{y}\ 5^{m}\ 11^{d}$, and sent into exile. Vigilius a Roman, son of Joannes who had been consul, is appointed bishop of Rome 22 Nov. 537, five days (both extremes being computed) after the exile of Silverius. |
| 538 | 1291 *Fl. Joannes Cappadox. Justiniani* 12 from Ap. 1.<br>Witiges retires from Rome a year and 9 days after the siege began. Then the winter ended and the third year of the war, which was the 11th year of Justinian.<br>Belisarius at midsummer 538 marches against Witiges. He secures Clusium. He takes Urbinum at the winter solstice.<br>The imperial generals Mundila and Paulus are besieged in 538 at Milan by the Goths and Burgundians.<br>Cassiodorus Var. XII. 27 writes to Datius bishop of Milan |

providing against the famine which prevailed in this year. This letter, dated Indict. 1 A. D. $53\frac{7}{8}$, may be referred to the beginning of 538, before the siege of Milan.

Procopius is an eyewitness of the famine and mortality in Tuscany and Picenum in the autumn of 538. In the Picene district 50,000 persons were said to have perished.

A synod is held at Aurelia (*concilium Aurelianum III*) 7 May 538, in the 27th year of Childebert. See 549.

539 1292 *Apio.* *Justiniani* 13 from Ap. 1.

Early in the year, while it was still winter, Milan was taken by the Goths, who according to Procopius levelled the city with the ground, slew all the males to the number of more than 300,000, and made all the women captives, whom they presented to the Burgundians their allies, as a recompence for their services. Belisarius heard the intelligence in his march through Picenum at the close of the winter.

Witiges takes measures at Ravenna in the beginning of spring. Thus the winter ends, and the fourth year of the war, in March 539.

Belisarius besieges Auximum and Fæsulæ. In this 5th campaign of the war, in the 13th year of Justinian, the Franks to the number of 100,000, under Theudebert made an expedition into Italy, plundered Liguria and Æmilia, and being wasted by disease and famine, hastily retired. Fæsulæ, pressed by famine, surrenders to Belisarius; and Auximum, which he had besieged in the beginning of this 5th campaign also surrendered in the 7th month, about October 539. During that siege the Franks were in Italy, and they had retired before Auximum surrendered.

Belisarius, after the capture of Auximum, collecting all his forces for the siege of Ravenna approached that city. At that juncture another expedition of the Franks in aid of the Goths was in preparation. In the winter however after the fall of Auximum Witiges surrenders himself.

Germanus returns from Africa and Solomon is sent to resume the command in the 13th of Justinian.

In the autumn of 539, the autumn of the 13th of Justinian, Chosroes prepares an expedition into the Roman territories for the ensuing spring.

Petrus of Thessalonica was an ambassador to Witiges in March 539. Procopius is present with Belisarius at the siege of Auximum.

540 1293 *Fl. Justinus junior.* *Justiniani* 14 from Ap. 1.

Belisarius having sent Bessas, Joannes, Narses, and Aratius with part of the forces in different directions, himself with the rest of the army and accompanied by Procopius took possession of Ravenna. He conveys Witiges with the queen Malasuentha and all his treasure to Constantinople. A Persian

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| | war being expected, Justinian sent for Belisarius to conduct that war. Bessas and Joannes are appointed to command in Italy, and Constantianus is ordered from Dalmatia to Ravenna. And the winter ended and the 5th year of the Gothic war, being the 13th of the reign of Justinian.<br>Ildibadus being sent for from Verona is elected king by the Goths, and gains a victory over the Romans.<br>Under the wise and moderate administration of Solomon the provinces of Africa enjoy tranquillity in 540.<br>Chosroes in the beginning of spring 540 invades the empire with a great army. Germanus, who had been recalled from Africa, commands, together with his son Justin the consul of this year, the forces of the empire against Chosroes, but without success: and Chosroes plunders Antioch in June 540.<br>Belisarius passes the winter of the 14th of Justinian at Constantinople, being destined to command in the war against Chosroes, in the ensuing campaign.<br>Hesychius Milesius flourished in the reign of Justinian. For the testimonies to Hesychius see F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 773, 775.<br>Evagrius the historian, who was born about 535, is brought to Apamea by his parents in 540. |
| 541 | 1294 [Ol. 330] *Fl. Basilius. Justiniani* 15 from Ap. 1.<br>Ildibadus kills Uraias, and is slain himself, and the winter ends, and the 6th year of the Gothic war, March 541. Eraric makes himself king, and is slain in 5 months; and Totilas otherwise called *Baduila* (whence in Jornandes regn. p. 718 for *Totila cum Baduila* we must read *Totila qui Baduila*) is appointed king of the Goths. Totilas therefore began to reign in the autumn of 541. The actual space between the capture of Witiges and the reign of Totilas might be 20 months.<br>Chosroes in this campaign led his army into Colchis. Belisarius is in Mesopotamia at the summer solstice, and after the campaign being called to Constantinople by Justinian winters there.<br>The fourth synod of Aurelia is held between January and September 541. |
| 542 | 1295 *Post consulatum Basilii. Justiniani* 16 from Ap. 1.<br>In the beginning of 542 the Roman leaders assemble at Ravenna. They besiege Verona. Artabazes the Persian, who had been captured by Belisarius at Sisaurium in the summer of 541 is present at the siege. Totilas is victorious in two battles, and the winter ends and the seventh year of the war, March 542.<br>In the campaign of the 8th year Totilas occupies Cæsena, Petra, and Beneventum, and the provinces of Bruttia, Lucania, Apulia, Calabria: and besieges Naples before the winter. |

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| | The Roman generals remain within the walls of Ravenna, Rome, Spoletium, Florence, and Perusia.<br>Chosroes makes a third expedition in the spring of 542, when he enters Commagene.<br>A pestilence which began in Egypt about October 540 visited Antioch and Syria in 542: Persia and Italy in 543. Procopius remarks of this pestilence that it carried off in these countries one half of the human species.<br>Evagrius was still at school at Antioch when the plague began in that city, and wrote in the 52nd year after its commencement. He therefore wrote in 593. Evagrius ended his history in the 12th year of Mauricius commencing Aug. 593. He wrote after the history of Joannes Epiphaniensis had been published, and that history described the year 592. These notices will bring the work of Evagrius to the close of 543. He wrote at Antioch. |
| 543 | 1296 *Post consulatum Basilii II. Justiniani* 17 from Ap. 1.<br>Naples surrenders to Totilas, and winter ends and the 8th year of the war.<br>Totilas treats the vanquished with great humanity. In the 9th campaign he besieged Dryus and marched towards Rome.<br>In the 17th year of Justinian the Moors in Africa renew the war. Cyrus and Sergius sons of Bacchus the brother of Solomon had been appointed to command the cities of Africa. Cyrus governed the Libyan Pentapolis. Sergius ruled over Tripolis, when the Moors with a great army besieged Leptismagna, and Solomon was slain. His successor Sergius was unworthy of the charge. The Moors appear with an army in Byzacium and are joined by Stotzas.<br>Chosroes in the spring of 543 marching northwards prepared to pass through Persarmenia into the Roman territory, when Constantianus an Illyrian and Sergius of Edessa ambassadors from the emperor approach to treat for peace. At this juncture the pestilence appears in Persia. See 542. In a battle in this campaign the Persians were victorious and Narses was slain. |
| 544 | 1297 *Post cons. Basilii III. Justiniani* 18 from Ap. 1.<br>Justinian when the 9th year of the Gothic war closed, in March 544, was in great perplexity. He determined to send Belisarius again into Italy. Belisarius had already been recalled from the Persian war for this purpose at the end of 542. This interval of a year of inaction justifies the account which has been transmitted to us that he was detained at Constantinople by factions and court intrigues against him. He is at length sent without supplies, and with insufficient forces. He could only collect 4000 men. He sends succours to Dryus, proceeds to Pola, and enters Ravenna. Meanwhile Totilas takes Tibur. |

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| | Chosroes in a fourth expedition enters Mesopotamia in 544, but retires from the siege of Edessa.<br>The war in Africa continues. Procopius describes the recovery of Adrumetum by Paulus, the success of Stotzas and the Moors, the deaths of Joannes and Stotzas, both slain in action. These events happened in 544, after the death of Solomon in 543, and before the rise of Gontharis in 545. |
| 545 | 1298 [Ol. 331] *Post cons. Basilii IV, Justiniani* 19 from Ap. 1.<br>Totilas is besieging Firmum and Asculum when the winter ends, and the 10th year of the war, in March 545.<br>Belisarius sends for new forces. Meanwhile Totilas takes Firmum, Asculum, and Spoletium; and besieges Rome. Vigilius attempted to send supplies to Rome from Sicily; perhaps in the beginning of 546, towards the close of the 11th year of the war.<br>Belisarius proceeding to Epidamnus waits for reinforcements. The Heruli are wintering in Thrace, to join him in the spring of 546.<br>In the 19th of Justinian Chosroes concludes a peace for 5 years with the emperor, in April 545, that is, $6^{y}\ 6^{m}$ before the autumn of 551.<br>After the death of Joannes Sergius was immediately ordered to Italy with an army, and Areobindus sent to command in Africa. But Gontharis two months after the departure of Sergius assumed the tyranny. He kills Areobindus and is killed himself at a banquet on the 36th day of his tyranny, in 545.<br>Vigilius of Rome is summoned to Constantinople by Justinian and Theodorus. He proceeds to Sicily 22 Nov. 544, and remains in that island through the winter of the 11th year of the Gothic war.<br>Facundus bishop of Hermiana in Africa flourished according to Isidorus in 545. He was the author of XII books *pro defensione trium capitulorum*. He wrote nearly 100 years after the council of Chalcedon; and when Vigilius was summoned to Constantinople. But Vigilius was at CP. in February 547. |
| 546 | 1299 *Post cons. Basilii V. Justiniani* 20 from Ap. 1.<br>Totilas still presses Rome with a siege, and the winter ends, and the 11th year of the war, March 546.<br>In the 12th campaign Placentia surrenders to the Goths, and the succours having reached Epidamnus Belisarius sails to the port of Rome. All subsistence had now failed the inhabitants, and Rome is betrayed to Totilas in the night, 17 Dec. 546. He destroys a third part of the wall.<br>Vigilius appoints Aurelianus bishop of Arelate to act for him in Gaul, in a letter dated 23 Aug. 546. |

547 | 1300 *Post cons. Basilii VI. Justiniani* 21 from Ap. 1.

Totilas having left the greater part of his forces near Rome (from which he had withdrawn all the inhabitants) marches with the rest of the army against Joannes and the Lucanians, and from thence to Ravenna. Belisarius in his absence restores the fortifications of Rome in 25 days. Totilas marches against him: three battles are fought under the walls of Rome, and Totilas being repulsed retires to Tibur. Belisarius completed the fortifications, and the winter ended and the 12th year of the war, which was the 20th year of Justinian, March 547.

In the 13th campaign Totilas marched against Joannes with an army ten times more numerous than the forces of Joannes, to whom Justinian sends reinforcements; among others Sergius the nephew of Solomon. Valerian conducts reinforcements at the winter solstice, promising to come over in the spring of 548.

In the winter of the 13th year of the war the Sclavonians make an irruption into Illyricum, and in that same winter Procopius records earthquakes, and an inundation of the Nile.

Vigilius after more than two years in Sicily arrives at CP. 5 Feb. 547. He promises the emperor to anathematise the three Chapters, and suspends Menas for four months. Menas in return suspended Vigilius: Niceph. H. E. XVII. 26. But at the desire of the empress Theodora Vigilius restores Menas on the 29th of June 547.

548 | 1301 *Post cons. Basilii VII. Justiniani* 22 from Ap. 1.

Belisarius proceeded to Crotona and Tarentum, and Totilas began the siege of Ruscia, when the winter ended and the 13th year.

In the 14th campaign in 548, the garrison of Ruscia agreed to surrender in the middle of the summer. Belisarius sailed to relieve it, the day for the surrender now approaching; but Totilas prevented his landing, and Ruscia surrendered.

Death of the empress Theodora 28 June 548. After her death Antonina arriving at Constantinople obtained from the emperor the recal of her husband; and Belisarius after five unprofitable years in Italy, 544—548, arrived at CP. at the close of 548. During his passage thither through Illyricum a plot was formed against Justinian.

Theudebert king of the Franci dies in 548. See the time of his death examined in F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 788.

Vigilii *Judicatum.* Vigilius who had suspended and condemned Menas in 547 for condemning the 3 Chapters, now in his *Judicatum*, issued at Easter 548, condemns them himself. See F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 481 p. For this document he "anathematizes Theodorus of Mopsuestia with all his impious writings; he anathematizes the impious letter which was ad-

dressed by Ibas to Maris the Persian; he anathematizes what Theodoret had written against the 12 Chapters of Cyril."

Cosmas Indicopleustes, the author of *Christiana topographia libris XII*, was at Adulë in Ethiopia in A. D. 523, and 25 years after that date wrote a passage in his second book in 547, or 548. An account of Cosmas and his work is given in F. Rom. Vol. I p. 787. 789.

549 1302 [Ol. 332] *Post cons. Basilii VIII. Justiniani* 23 from Ap. 1.

Ilaulph, who had displayed boldness and enterprise in the service of Belisarius, joined Totilas, and was successful for the Goths in Dalmatia: and winter ended, and the 14th year, March 549.

In the 15th campaign Rome was taken a second time by Totilas, being betrayed by the Isaurians. After the capture of Rome Totilas besieged Rhegium, took Tarentum and Ariminum, and invaded Sicily. After which Rhegium surrendered.

The Romans occupy the country of the *Lazi* in Colchis; and the 4th year ended of the truce with Chosroes. The 4th year of the truce ended and the 23rd of Justinian began, in April 549.

Procopius towards the close of the 14th year of the Gothic war observes, "Vigilius the bishop of Rome, with many distinguished Italians who were with him at this time at Constantinople, continually urged the emperor to maintain Italy with all his force. And the emperor promised to provide for Italy; but was for the most part employed upon the Christian dogmas, diligently labouring to reconcile the differences."

The 5th synod of Aurelia was held 28 Oct. 549, in the 38th year of Childebert. As his 38th year was still current, it began after 28 Oct. 548. Whence it follows that his 27th year began after 28 Oct. 537 (see 538), and his first year after 28 Oct. 511; confirming the account that the death of Clovis happened in November.

550 1303 *Post cons. Basilii IX. Justiniani* 24 from Ap. 1.

The emperor after much uncertainty appoints his cousin Germanus, a man of eminent qualities both for peace and war, to command in Italy. Germanus marries Matasuentha, the granddaughter of Theoderic and widow of Witiges. It was expected that her presence in the camp of Germanus would conciliate the Goths, and that they would respect the descendant of Theoderic. Germanus is sent after the surrender of Rhegium. He makes his preparations, and Diogenes, who held Centumcellæ expects Germanus, when the winter ends, and the 15th year of the war, March 550.

In the 16th year of the war, which was the 24th of Justinian, Germanus assembled his forces at Sardica in Illyricum;

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| | and the Sclaveni who were in that province retired at his approach. But the expectations of Justinian were frustrated by the death of Germanus who died after a short illness at Sardica. After this event, Joannes and Justinian are appointed to the command; who advanced into Dalmatia, and proposed to winter at Salona, and proceed in the spring of 551 to Ravenna.<br>The Sclaveni, after the death of Germanus made another irruption, approached within little more than a day's march of CP., wintered in the empire, and retired with their booty in the spring of 551.<br>Totilas after the death of Germanus returned to winter in Italy, with the intention in the spring of repassing into Sicily.<br>In the east Chorianes a Persian led an expedition into Lazica in the 5th year after the truce. That 5th year being now completed in April 550, ambassadors are sent to treat;—Petrus of Thessalonica (see 534) to Chosroes, and Isdegunas to Justinian.<br>Bessas among the *Lazi* besieged Petra towards the close of 550.<br>A synod is held at Mopsuestia 23 May 17 June 550 by order of Justinian. They find that "the name of Theodorus does not appear in the list of bishops of Mopsuestia, but that the name of Cyrillus, who had not been bishop of that see, had been inserted. A younger Theodorus appears at the end of the list, who died 3 years ago."<br>Oath of Vigilius. He swears that he will endeavour to procure the condemnation of the Three Chapters. This oath —*juramentum*—is dated 15 Aug. 550. |
| 551 | 1304 *Post cons. Basilii X. Justiniani* 25 from Ap. 1.<br>Joannes wintered at Salona. The Roman forces in Italy were inactive in expectation of his coming; and the winter ended and the 16th year of the Gothic war, March 551.<br>In the 17th year, being the 25th of the reign of Justinian, Narses was appointed to the command. His progress through Thrace was impeded by the Huns. Totilas restores the senate at Rome.<br>In Colchis Mermeroes on his march to relieve Petra, when winter was over, heard that Petra was taken; which therefore surrendered to Bessas in the beginning of 551. Mermeroes marches to Archæopolis, is repulsed, occupies the country, and prepares to build a fort, the winter setting in. Gubazes and the *Lazi* prepare to pass that winter in the mountains.<br>Isdegunas at Constantinople concludes another truce, 18 months after the former truce had expired. The whole period was to be 1$^{ly}$ 6$^{m}$. The first truce therefore terminated in spring 550, the second began in autumn 551. Isdegunas, after the winter had passed, returns into Persia in 552.<br>The Lombards sent succours to Narses for the war against the Goths. These succours were with him in 552 in the |

battle with Totilas, and after the death of Totilas were dismissed. Paulus Diaconus gives the following account of the Lombards: They issued from Scandinavia led by two brothers about ten generations before the present period. In the time of their 5th king, Odoacer reigned in Italy, and after his victory over the Rugi (see 487) the Lombards occupied Rugiland. Their 7th king conquered the *Heruli*. After whom an usurper, Wacho, governed the Lombards, who is not numbered by Paulus among the kings. For his son Waltari is called the 8th king, who was in reality the ninth. Audoin the 9th king (properly the 10th) led the Lombards into Pannonia in 526 (see 568). Paulus relates a battle with the *Gepidæ* and a victory of the Lombards in the reign of Andoin, which was in the time of Justinian. Alboin, called the 10th king (though in reality the 11th) succeeded his father and made war upon the *Gepidæ* again. Then followed the preparations of Narses in the spring of 551 for his war with Totilas. From this narrative we learn that Wacho reigned while the Lombards were yet in Rugiland, that Audoin was king in 526, that the great war with the *Gepidæ* was in the reign of Alboin and preceded the expedition of Narses. We learn from the Chronicle of Sigebert that Audoin (whom Sigebert properly calls the 10th king) died and that the 11th king succeeded in 543. The war then with the *Gepidæ* in the reign of Audoin preceded that year. In the narrative of Paulus the Lombards dwelt in Rugiland 40 years current A. D. 487—526; but according to Sigebert, who assigns them 47 years in Rugiland, they entered that country in 479, eight years before the victory of Odoacer. Prosper places the first appearance of the Lombards at 379, and their first king at 389.

Jornandes *de regnorum successione*. Composed in the 44th year of Justinian, and after the death of Germanus. Totilas is still living and successful. Jornandes does not notice the appointment of Narses to the command in Italy. We may therefore assign this history to the close of the 24th year. Jornandes mentions the war between the Lombards and Gepidæ. That great victory obtained by the Lombards over the Gepidæ, which is placed by Procopius in the 25th year of Justinian, the summer of 551, is determined by Jornandes to the 24th year, confirming the time assigned by Paulus Diaconus; and we may refer that victory to the summer or the autumn of 550. Paulus mistakes the war of 550 for the final war in which the *Gepidæ* were destroyed. But their king Cunimund survived that period many years, and remained to the time of Justin II. The final war in which Cunimund was slain and the *Gepidæ* utterly destroyed was in 567, the year before the Lombards entered Italy.

Vigilius pronounces the deposition of Theodorus of Cæsarea in Cappadocia, (who contrived the condemnation of the Three

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| | Chapters; see F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 479). He also suspends Menas of Constantinople. But this sentence, dated 14 Aug. 551, was not immediately published, but reserved for a fitting time.<br>A letter from the Italian clergy, written in Italy at the close of 551, and addressed to deputies from the *Franci*, who were proceeding to CP., sets forth some facts concerning Vigilius: that he went unwillingly to CP. in 547; that he refused in 551 to concur in condemning the Three Chapters, because the Illyrian and Dalmatian and African bishops defended them; that in 552 he prohibited all persons from obeying the imperial edicts, in which the Three Chapters were condemned; that he took refuge after this at the altar, from which he had been dragged by the emperor's command in August 551. |
| 552 | 1305 *Post cons. Basilii XI. Justiniani* 26 from Ap. 1.<br>Crotona is on the point of surrendering to Totilas when the winter ends, and the 17th year of the war, March 552.<br>In the 18th year, which was the 26th of Justinian, the emperor sends a force to relieve Crotona. Narses sails from Salona with a great armament, arrives at Ravenna, and marches from thence. Totilas advances from Rome against him. The two armies meet in the Apennines; the Goths are overthrown, and Totilas is slain. Narses sent as trophies of his victory, the bloody vestments of Totilas to the emperor, who received them in August 552. Totilas had reigned from the autumn of 541, eleven years current; Teias is appointed king of the Goths in his stead. After this great success Narses besieged Rome, which was captured for the 5th time during this war. The city was taken by Belisarius in 536, by Totilas in 546, by Belisarius again in 547, by Totilas in 549, and lastly by Narses in 552.<br>Chosroes after the return of Isdegunas from Constantinople sends reinforcements to Mermeroes in Colchis, who in this campaign effects nothing.<br>Jornandes *de Getarum sive Gothorum origine et rebus gestis.* Written nine years after the pestilence, which happened in 543. And after the death of Germanus, who died in the summer of 550. Nine years from the pestilence will bring this work to 552. Abridged from the XII books of Cassiodorus. As Cassiodorus ended with Athalaric, the death of Athalaric and the captivity of Witiges were added by Jornandes himself.<br>Vigilii *encyclica.* Dated 5 Feb. 552 from the church of St. Euphemia at Chalcedon, to which he had retired. He mentions an imperial embassy (Belisarius was one of the ambassadors,) inviting him to return to CP. which he had declined. He refers to the anathema which he had drawn up against Theodorus of Cæsarea 14 Aug. 551, which still remained un- |

published. He calls all men to witness that he had retired to his present place of refuge, in great alarm for his own safety, He declares his adherence not only to the first three Councils, but to the Council of Chalcedon.

Death of Menas bishop of Constantinople in August 552. On the same day Eutychius was appointed his successor. Menas had held the episcopate from 13 March 536 to Aug. 552 16$^{y}$ 5$^{m}$.

553 1306 [Ol. 333] *Post cons. Basilii XII. Justiniani* 27 from Ap. 1.

The armies of Narses and Teias are opposed to each other for two months. They then engage in battle near Nuceria, and Trias is slain. On the next day a second battle is fought, and the Goths agree to quit Italy, and the 18th year of the war ended March 553. At this point Procopius concludes. Narses was therefore posted in Campania, and the battle was fought two months afterwards in the beginning of March 553. Agathias continues the narrative.

The war in *Lazica* is described by Agathias after Procopius. The Romans and Persians, a little before this, had made a truce, but war still continued in the country of the *Lazi*. The former operations Agathias omits, because they had been told by Procopius, who had brought down his narrative to the close of 552. Agathias proceeding from this point describes the acts of Mermeroes in 553.

Joannes Lydus after 40$^{y}$ 4$^{m}$ service applies himself to writing: this period did not commence before 512, and terminates in 552 or 553. Joannes is now 62 years of age.

Agathias begins where Procopius ends his history. Procopius had described the 18th year of the Gothic war, and the 26th of Justinian. Agathias records the opening of the 27th year, and the acts of Narses from April 553. He describes the Franks to whom the Goths have recourse for succour: "The four sons of Clovis divided his kingdom into four parts. Not long after, Chlodomer engaging in war against the Burgundians, a valiant Gothic people, was slain in battle (in 524). After this, Theuderic died (in 534) leaving his kingdom to Theudebert, who conquered the *Alamanni*, and excited by embassies the *Gepidæ* and Lombards and other nations to join him against Justinian; alleging that it was not to be endured that the emperor should presume to call himself *Francicus*, *Alamanicus*, *Gepædicus*, *Langobardicus*. Upon the death of Theudebert (in 548), his son Theudebald, a minor, succeeded to the kingdom. About the time of the death of Teias, the child Theudebald and his great uncles Childebert and Chlothaire reigned over the Franks." The Goths apply to the Franks for aid, and Leutharis and Butilinus, Lombards in the service of Theudebald, agree to assist them against Narses with 75,000 men. Agathias relates that Narses besieged Aligernus

the brother of Teias in Cumæ, blockaded Cumæ (which had been besieged a year), occupied Florence and other towns of Tuscany, detached an army to engage the Franks who had now crossed the Po; that Lucca held out against Narses, and that his forces were defeated by the Franks near Parma; that after 3 months' siege he took Lucca. The winter was now come. Narses went to Ravenna, and Aligernus surrendered Cumæ. Narses repulses a body of Franks at Ravenna, and then winters at Rome. The winter of $55\frac{3}{4}$: and the first book of Agathias brings down the narrative to the winter of the 19th year of the war, and of this 27th year of Justinian's reign.

Joannes Epiphaniensis also continued Procopius. The countryman and kinsman of Evagrius, who records that Joannes carried down the history to A.D. 592.

The second Council of Constantinople, the 5th general Council, was held in 553. Eutychius of CP. presided. There were also present Apollinarius of Alexandria, Domnus of Antioch, Theodorus of Cæsarea in Cappadocia. Vigilius, who is at Chalcedon, absents himself. The first conference is 4 May 553; the 2nd, May 8; the 3rd, May 9; the 4th, May 12, when they anathematize Theodorus of Mopsuestia. In the 5th, on May 13, they consider the works of Theodoret. In the 6th, May 19, they examine the letters of Ibas, and anathematize Theodorus, Nestorius, and the letters of Ibas. The 7th is held May 26; the 8th, June 10.

Letters on the Three Chapters and on the 5th Council. *Vigilius Eutychio*, dated 6 Jan. 553. *Justinianus imp. Synodo*, 4 May 553. *Vigilii constitutum de tribus capitulis contra Theodori Capitula LX*, dated 14 May 553. This document Justinian refused to receive. See Acta Concil. tom. 6 p. 180. *Vigilius Eutychio*, dated 8 Dec. 555, accepting the 5th council.

554 1307 *Post cons. Basilii XIII. Justiniani* 28 from Ap. 1.

The war in Italy is described by Agathias. With the beginning of spring 554 Narses is in the field. The Franks and *Alamanni* waste and plunder Italy as far as Lucania and the straits of Messina. When summer was come, Leutharis with his division of the forces on his return is repulsed in Picenum and loses his booty, and in Venetia is cut off by a pestilence. Meanwhile the Franks under Butilinus the other leader began to be wasted by disease, the autumn being now arrived. But when he reached Capua on his return, he had still 30,000 men to oppose to 18,000 Romans. The Franks however are utterly routed by Narses and their leader slain. Narses blockades 7000 Goths in Campsæ, which consumes the following winter; the winter of $55\frac{4}{5}$.

An earthquake in August 554 visited Constantinople, Nicomedia, Berytus, and many other cities, and the island of Cos.

The operations of Mermeroes in Lazica are described by

Agathias. Mermeroes died in the autumn of 554. After his death Gubazes king of the *Lazi* complained to Justinian of the imperial generals, and Bessas was deprived of his command. But the Roman leaders Martinus, Rusticus, and Joannes assassinated Gubazes. The Roman army was shamefully routed, and winter followed. The winter of $55\frac{4}{5}$ the 28th of Justinian. The *Lazi* deliberated, and determined to remain faithful to the Romans, and to lay the facts before the emperor; who ordered Rusticus and Joannes into custody, and appointed Tzathes (then at Constantinople) king, at the desire of the *Lazi* themselves.

Theudebald the young king of the *Franci* died at the close of 554, towards the end of the 7th year of his reign. His dominions were occupied by his great uncle Chlothaire.

Agathias at the time of the earthquake of 554 was in the island of Cos, on his way from Alexandria to Constantinople.

Vigilii *Constitutum adversus tria capitula.* Dated 23 Feb. 554. He anathematizes the Three Chapters, names the epistle to Maris the Persian (which he affirms was not written by Ibas of Edessa), the works of Theodorus of Mopsuestia, and the passages from Theodoret. He retracts all that he may have formerly written in their defence. See Acta Concil. tom. 6 p. 308. 310.

To condemn the Three Chapters was to condemn the Council of Chalcedon, which had pronounced an approbation of Ibas and Theodoret. The Illyrian and Dalmatian and African bishops inflexibly defended the Three Chapters, and Vigilius refused to condemn what they had defended. He had yielded to Justinian in his *judicatum* in 548, and his oath or declaration in 550. In 551 he condemns the emperor's edicts; in 553 he refuses to be present at the Council, but finally in 554 through fear of the emperor he assents to all that is required, and condemns the Three Chapters.

Vigilius 13 Aug. 554 obtains permission from the emperor to return to Rome. He reached Sicily and died there 7 Jan. 555. His episcopate from 22 Nov. 537 was of $17^{y}\ 1^{m}\ 17^{d}$, of which only the first 7 years were passed in Italy. The see was vacant $3^{m}\ 5^{d}$, Jan. 8—Ap. 12; and his successor Pelagius was appointed 13 Ap. 555.

555 1308 *Post cons. Basilii XIV. Justiniani* 29 from Ap. 1.

In Italy in the beginning of spring 555 Narses gained possession of Campsæ.

Agathias passes to the history of the Persian wars, which he takes up at the point at which Procopius left them. Agathias, having brought his narrative of the war in Colchis to the winter which followed the death of Mermeroes, the winter of $55\frac{4}{5}$, proceeds to the campaign of 555. In the beginning of spring the armies were in motion. Tzathes with Soterichus had arrived from CP. and was declared king.

Soterichus and his company were slain by the *Misimiani*, a tribe subject to the *Lazi*. This tribe joined the Persians. Meanwhile the Persian general Nacoragan was in the field with 60,000 men and opposed to Martinus and Justin son of Germanus. He marched to besiege the city of Phasis, and the Romans to defend it; who had among their forces *Huns* and *Moors, Tzani, Isauri, Lombards*, and *Heruli*. The Persians were defeated; and as winter was approaching, the Persian general retired to winter in Iberia.

In Gaul Chlothaire encountered the Saxons in a great battle. Many fell on both sides, but Chlothaire was victorious. This expedition of Chlothaire may be referred to the spring of 555.

(Simplicii *Comm. in Aristot. de Cœlo.* Written after Philoponus had been the author of voluminous works. And, as Philoponus was now not more than 30 years of age, that commentary may be placed at the earliest at 555.)

Pelagius a Roman, son of Joannes, succeeded Vigilius bishop of Rome 13 Ap. 555, presided $4^{y}$ $10^{m}$ $18^{d}$, and was buried 2 March 560. See F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 807. 813.

Liberatus in his *breviarium causæ Nestorianorum* mentions the death of Vigilius. From whence it appears that Liberatus composed after January 555. Apollinaris is bishop of Alexandria, and Theodosius the deposed bishop of Alexandria is still living in exile. He lived till 567.

Victor of Tununa in Africa, the author of the Chronicle, relates at 555 that most of the African bishops had yielded to the decrees of the 5th Council; but that he himself, adhering to his defence of the three chapters, had suffered imprisonment and stripes on that account; that he had been banished twice to an island on the coast of Mauretania; and that in 555 he is sent into a third exile, with Theodorus another African bishop, to Alexandria, and there is thrust into prison.

556 1309 *Post cons. Basilii XV. Justiniani* 30 from Ap. 1.

In Colchis the murderers of Gubazes are brought to a solemn trial and condemned, while the army is in winter quarters. The winter of the 29th of Justinian. Spring beginning, in 556, new operations follow. Summer now arriving, the Romans enter the country of the *Apsilii*. The Persians advance upon them from Iberia, and on the approach of winter retire into Iberia again.

In Gaul in 556 Chlothaire had renewed war with the Saxons, of whom he slew the greater part; and his son Chramnus rebelled against him, and collecting an army wasted his dominions. The Franks in 556 invaded Thuringia and made a successful inroad into Italy.

(Simplicii *Comm. in Aristot. Naturales Auscultationes.* Composed after the work *de cœlo*, which is quoted, and after the

death of Damascius. Simplicius had been taught by the disciple of Proclus, by Ammonius son of Hermeius, and by Damascius. The succession of teachers through Damascius was Plutarchus, Proclus, Marinus, Isidorus, Damascius, who taught Simplicius. See the testimonies in F. Rom. Vol. I p. 765. 767. As the work *de cœlo* was not earlier than 555, this commentary upon the *Naturales Auscultationes* may be placed within 555—560; more than 25 years after the return from Persia.)

Victor and Theodorus the African bishops, who had been imprisoned at Alexandria in 555 for defending the three chapters, are taken out of prison in 556, but after a trial, or examination, of 15 days, are cast into prison again 12 miles from Alexandria. Victor remains in confinement till 564.

557 1310 [Ol. 334] *Post cons. Basilii XVI. Justiniani* 31 from Ap. 1.

The operations in Colchis of the winter of $55\frac{6}{7}$ (when the Persians had withdrawn into Iberia) and of the following campaign in spring and summer 557, are told by Agathias. He relates that the *Timiani* were cut off by the Romans in a night attack; that Joannes granted them peace; that the emperor superseded Martinus, and appointed Justin general autocrator in his stead; and that Chosroes recalled Nacoragan for his inaction and put him to death.

A truce is agreed upon between Chosroes and Justinian. A Persian ambassador was at Constantinople, and negotiations were begun, in May 556. But it is proved by Agathias that three winters intervened between the death of Mermeroes and the death of Nacoragan; and that the death of Nacoragan preceded the completion of the treaty. The negotiations therefore were prolonged from May 556 to the year 557.

A great earthquake occurs at Constantinople in December 557. At the same period an embassy from the Avars, a tribe of Huns, of unusual appearance, entered the city. This great earthquake in December 557 is the next event in the history of Agathias to the peace recorded above; confirming the conclusion that the treaty was made in 557, and refuting those who throw it back to 556.

558 1311 *Post cons. Basilii XVII. Justiniani* 32 from Ap. 1.

A destructive pestilence broke out at Constantinople in February 558, and continued till July.

Not long after the earthquake of Dec. 557, the *Tzani* plunder Pontus and Armenia. They are subdued by Theodorus, and compelled to pay tribute.

Childebert king of the Franks dies in 558, and his surviving brother Chlothaire acquires the sole possession of the kingdom of the Franks.

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| 559 | 1312 *Post cons. Basilii XVIII. Justiniani* 33 from Ap. 1.<br>The Huns and Sclavi are in Thrace in March 559. They penetrate to Constantinople, and Belisarius is sent against them. They remain till Easter, and till August. They are at last permitted to retire beyond the Danube. Agathias agrees in the year of this irruption. He describes the four tribes of the Huns; two had been destroyed in former times, two had remained till the reign of Leo A. D. 458—473. He relates that in the winter of 55$\frac{8}{9}$, which was remarkably severe, the king of the Huns passed the rivers on the ice, and entered Thrace early in 559; that Belisarius, now in old age, was sent against them. He describes the skilful measures and the victory of Belisarius, of whose fame, and merit, and popularity, Justinian and his ministers are jealous. The Huns were opposed in the Chersonese by Germanus. At length Justinian purchased the retreat of the barbarians.<br>Procopii *Anecdota*. Composed after the 32nd year of Justinian was completed.<br>The fifth book of Agathias includes the events of 559. He describes the barbarous excesses of the Huns in their approach to Constantinople. The forces of the empire were now so reduced, that, instead of 645,000 men, the requisite number, scarcely 150,000 remained for the defence of Italy, Africa, Colchis, Egypt, and the frontiers towards Persia. He marks the policy of Justinian, now in old age, to excite the barbarians to destroy each other, and to propitiate them by bribes. He remarks that the *scholarii* were men who had never seen service, admitted through favour into that corps; an abuse which Zeno began after his return in 478. Agathias mentions in conclusion that Justinian raised up another tribe of Huns against his enemies, that these tribes destroyed each other, and that their fate should be told in the proper place. See 578. |
| 560 | 1313 *Post cons. Basilii XIX. Justiniani* 34 from Ap. 1.<br>The atrocious destruction of Chramnus and his family by the order of his father Chlothaire is placed at 560 by Marius and Gregory of Tours. Chramnus invaded his father's kingdom with an army. Chlothaire overthrew that army, took Chramnus prisoner, and burned him alive with his wife and sons.<br>Death of Pelagius bishop of Rome 1 March 560. After an interval of $4^{m}$ $16^{d}$, March 2—July 17 both inclusive, Joannes III a Roman, son of Anastasius, succeeds to the episcopate 18 July 560, presides 13 years, wanting 4 days, and dies 13 July 573. |
| 561 | 1314 [Ol. 335] *Post cons. Basilii XX. Justiniani* 35 from Ap. 1.<br>Chlothaire, the last surviving son of Clovis, dies at the end |

of 561, in the 51st year of his reign, which commenced in November 561, because the 1st began in November 511. The year 562 is the first of his successor Sigebert. Chlothaire left 4 sons, Charibert, Guntecramnus, Hilperic, Sigebert, who divide his kingdom among them.

Martinus flourished in Spain in the reign of Theodemir king of the Suevi, within 560—570. He addressed a treatise to Miro, who began to reign in 570.

562 1315 *Post cons. Basilii XXI. Justiniani* 36 from Ap. 1.

A peace for 50 years is concluded between Justinian and Chosroes. Ten years after Chosroes had occupied Suania, which he did in the close of 551; which brings the negotiation for this peace to the close of 561, the winter of the 35th of Justinian.

Among the events of 562 are the following. In February troops are ordered to Thrace. In March a mutiny of these troops is quelled by Theodorus son of Petrus. The Huns occupy Bœsipolis; and in April Anastasiopolis in Thrace falls into their hands. A sedition of the two factions of the circus at Constantinople arose in May. In November 562 trophies of victory are received from Narses, who sends the keys of the cities Verona and Brixia.

In November 562 a plot against Justinian is discovered, in which Belisarius is charged with participating. But on the 19th of July 563 he was cleared, and restored to his honours.

Cassiodori *Computus Paschalis*. He refers to the year 562. According to Trithemius, Cassiodorus is now 82, and survived this period 13 years.

Petrus of Thessalonica (see 534. 550) negotiates the peace with Persia. The particulars are related by Menander who gives the 13 articles of the treaty. Copies of the treaty are exchanged. Petrus the ambassador on this occasion came to Daras in the autumn of 561, was there 25 Dec. 561, and had an interview with Chosroes in Persia after 6 Jan. 562.

Menander the author of this narrative began his history where Agathias ended, and wrote in the reign of Mauricius, within A. D. 583—602.

(The Paschal Chronicle supposes the full term of 532 years to be completed from March 21 of the 18th of Tiberius to March 20 of the 35th of Justinian; and divides this period into 3 parts, $218+65+249=532$. The Chronicle is consistent with itself, but the number 532 is two years beyond the true amount; for, from March of the 18th of Tiberius A. D. 32 to March of the 35th of Justinian A. D. 562, the true interval is only 530 years, and the period of the Chronicle either began sooner or ended later. If the 532 years terminate at 20 March 562, they commence in the 16th of Tiberius, at 21 March A. D. 30, but if they begin

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| | at the 18th of Tiberius 21 March A. D. 32, they end in the 37th of Justinian 20 March 564. See F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 815.) |
| 563 | 1316 *Post cons. Basilii XXII. Justiniani* 37 from Ap. 1.<br>A disturbance in Africa from the Moors is referred by Theophanes to December 562, and by Malalas to January 563. Justinian sends his cousin Marcianus to appease the tumult.<br>Belisarius in July is acquitted of the charge against him, and restored to his rank. See 562.<br>Arethas the Saracen chief visits Constantinople, and confers on the choice of a successor with the emperor, in November 563.<br>Malalas in the extant copy ends at this date; Jan. 563 in the 36th of Justinian. He is well informed on the affairs of Antioch, minute and accurate in the reign of Justinian. He is often repeated by the author of the Paschal Chronicle (for he appears to have preceded it in time). Theophanes does not seem to have transcribed from Malalas, but rather both from some common original; for, although Theophanes often tells the same facts, in the same words, yet he also often adds many things which he did not find in Malalas. That Malalas wrote after the death of Justinian we know from XVII p. 151.<br>Petrus returns from his embassy in July 563. But he had concluded the treaty with Persia for 50 years 18 months before, in January 562. Theodorus son of Petrus is mentioned by Theophanes at September 560, and at 562. See 562.<br>Eutychius bishop of Constantinople is mentioned at 563 by Theophanes and Malalas. He was present at the enquiry into the charge against Belisarius in December 562.<br>Reparatus bishop of Carthage died in exile 7 Jan. 563. He had been banished in 552 for his constancy in maintaining the Three Chapters. |
| 564 | 1317 *Post cons. Basilii XXIII. Justiniani* 38 from Ap. 1.<br>Petrus of Thessalonica is still living and master of the offices 26 March 564. He died soon after this period, and was no longer living at 14 Nov. 565, when his son Theodorus assisted at the accession of Justin.<br>In 564 Musicus, Brumasius, Donatus, and Chrysonius, bishops from Africa, and Victor and Theodorus, the bishops who had been imprisoned in Egypt in 555, are brought to Constantinople before Justinian. They afterwards held a discussion with Eutychius of CP. and when they resist the new superstition to which they are required to assent, they are ordered into separate custody in several monasteries. |
| 565 | 1318 [Ol. 336] *Post cons. Basilii XXIV. Justiniani* 39 from Ap. 1. |

Belisarius dies at Constantinople in March 565. His wife Antonina survives him. She was 60 years of age in 544, so that she lived to past 80 years. Belisarius himself was in early youth in 526, and might be under 70 at his death.

Justinian dies on the morning of 14 Nov. 565. He had reigned $38^{y}\ 7^{m}\ 13^{d}$. His nephew Justin II, son of his sister Vigilantia, succeeds on the same day. Justinian therefore reigned 1 April 527—13 Nov. 565 both days inclusive, and 14 Nov. 565 was the first day of the reign of Justin.

On the 7th day after the accession of Justin an embassy of the Avars arrived at Constantinople.

Eutychius of Constantinople, who had concurred with Justinian in condemning the Three Chapters, was deposed and sent into exile in April 565, for refusing to accept the emperor's new dogma *περὶ φθαρτοῦ καὶ ἀφθάρτου*. Eutychius was appointed in August 552; he was deposed 13 April 565; he presided $12^{y}\ 8^{m}$. Joannes is appointed his successor.

(Theophanes, who had placed the death of Zeno at the right year of Diocletian, also assigns the right amount of 87 years to the four following reigns. From the accession of Anastasius, 11 Ap. 491, to the death of Justin II are $87^{y}\ 5^{m}\ 25^{d}$. As Theophanes reckoned 207 years to the death of Zeno, his whole period is $207+87=294$ years, nearly expressing the true amount, $294^{y}\ 0\ 19^{d}$, from the accession of Diocletian 17 Sept. 284: so that the prochronism with which his chronography began is continued to this period. See 284. But although Theophanes is right in the sum of the reigns, he is not always exact in the detail. See F. Rom. Vol. I p. 819.

566 1319 *Fl. Justinus Augustus. Justini II* 2 from Nov. 14.

Justin in 566 put to death the senators Ætherius and Addieus, charged with conspiring against him, and he caused his cousin Justin son of Germanus to be slain at Alexandria.

In 566 Alboin king of the Lombards preparing for war against the Gepidæ enters into alliance with the Avars. Cunimund king of the Gepidæ alarmed at his danger applied to Justin for aid, but the emperor remained neuter. The Lombards entered Italy in the spring of 568. The war with the Gepidæ which followed these negotiations, and which is described, though at a wrong date, by Paulus Diaconus (see 551) is determined to the year 567. That the Avars aided in the overthrow of the *Gepidæ* appears from Menander.

The anonymous continuation of Marcellinus ends at the year 566.

Fl. Cresconii Corippi Afri *de laudibus Justini Aug.* He describes *lib. I* the accession of Justin in the morning of Nov. 14: *lib. III* the embassy of the Avars 20 Nov. 565: *lib. IV* the consulship of Justin 1 Jan. 566. He promises to describe other acts of Justin, which are wanting in the extant poem.

Corippus had already written the *Johannis;* and is now in old age.

The Chronicle of Victor Tununensis ends at the first year of Justin. At this date 566, he still remains a prisoner in the monastery, and is said to have died in that confinement. His fellow sufferer Theodorus died on the same day with the emperor Justinian.

567 1320 *Post cons. Justini I. Justini II* 3 from Nov. 14.

The *Gepidæ* are destroyed, and their king Cunimundus slain by the Lombards in 567: see 566.

Narses, whose great services and brilliant victories in Italy had excited the jealousy of Justin and Sophia, is deprived of his command and recalled in 567, and Longinus is sent to succeed him. But Narses, moved by resentment and fear, retired to Naples and by a secret message invited the Lombards to quit the less fertile lands of Pannonia and take possession of the riches of Italy.

Theophanes of Byzantium composed a history in ten books. He began, according to Photius, with the renewed war between Chosroes and the empire in the second year of Justin, and proceeded to the 10th year of that war. The history of Theophanes might commence at the 2nd of Justin, and at the year 567; but the war did not begin till the 7th of Justin in 572. The 10th year of the war (with which Theophanes ended) was current in 581.

Theodosius the deposed bishop of Alexandria lived according to Victor till 567. Victor relates that after the death of Timotheus two rival bishops were elected in one day, Theodosius and Gaianus, whose followers were called Theodosians and *Gaianitæ*; that both inclined to the opinions of Eutyches, and both rejected the Council of Chalcedon; that both were deposed and banished; that Theodosius who was near to CP. and who dwelt at Sycæ, 6 miles from the city, had many adherents in Constantinople and in the palace itself; that the *Gaianitæ* were also numerous at Constantinople.

Timotheus was appointed bishop of Alexandria 8 Oct. 519, the year after Severus fled thither. He died 7 Feb. 537. Then Gaianus held the episcopate 103 days; then after an interval of 2 months Theodosius was appointed by command of the empress Theodora, and presided 16 months. He was then summoned to CP. and declining to accept the Council of Chalcedon was sent into exile 6 miles from the city. These intervals, 103 days and 2 months, from Feb. 537 will place the 16 months of Theodosius at July 537—Nov. 538. He might survive that period almost 9 years.

568 1321 *Post cons. Justini II. Justini II* 4 from Nov. 14.

The Lombards enter Italy in April 568. Alboin gives Pannonia to his allies the Avars, on condition that if the Lom-

bards should return they should receive their lands back again. The Lombards therefore, leaving Pannonia with their women and children and all that they possessed, hasten to Italy. They had occupied Pannonia 42 years and left it 2 Ap. 568. As the 42nd year was current in April 568, the first was current in April 527, and their movement into Pannonia will be placed in the summer or autumn of 526. The Lombards had dwelt 40 or 47 years in Rugiland and 42 current in Pannonia. In the 42nd year they passed into Italy, which they entered in the 76th year before A. D. 643.

The Avars, who under their chagan Baianus thus received the seats of the Lombards in Pannonia, possessed also the country of the Gepidæ. They defeated the forces of Justin under Tiberius in 574, and in 582 took possession of Sirmium.

An embassy from the Turks appeared at Constantinople in 568. The Turkish envoy came from a remote region. An alliance is formed with the Romans.

Theophanes of Byzantium described in his history the Turkish embassy of 568. They requested Justin not to receive the Avars; and when the Avars sought from the emperor leave and permission to hold Pannonia, Zeno, trusting to this new alliance, refused to treat with them. Theophanes also described the mission of Zemarchus to the Turks in 569, to confirm the alliance.

569 1322 [Ol. 337] *Post cons. Justini III. Justini II* 5 from Nov. 14.

The Gothic kings of Spain from Agila A.D. 549 to Egicanes A. D. 687 are given in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 489. In 568 Leuvigildus reigned after his brother Liuva 18 years current, from the close of 568 to April 586, and was succeeded by his son Recaredus between 13 Ap. and 8 May 586.

Justin sends Zemarchus, general of the east, as his ambassador to the Turks. Zemarchus setting forth from CP. in August 569, after many days arrived at Mount Altai, where he found the chagan of the Turks, Dilzibulus by name. He returns with a Turkish envoy to Constantinople. His progress is described by Theophanes near the sea of Aral; then through *Alania*. When he reached the Euxine, he proceeded by sea to the Phasis, from thence to Trapezus, and from thence by land to Constantinople to render an account of his mission.

Milan surrenders to Alboin and the Lombards 3 Sept. 569.

Joannes *Gerundensis ecclesiæ episcopus, Biclariensis monasterii fundator*. His chronicle begins at the accession of Justin II A. D. 566 and ends at 590. Joannes was a Goth of the province of Lusitania; he studied for 7 years at Constantinople, returning to Spain suffered persecution under the Arian king Leuvigildus, and was banished to Barcino for 10 years 576—

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| | 586. In the reign of the catholic king Recared he was recalled, and founded the monastery of Biclaro near the Pyrenees. He was afterwards made bishop of Gerunda, and died in the reign of Suinthila. See F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 827. |
| 570 | 1323 *Post cons. Justini IV. Justini II* 6 from Nov. 14.<br>Justin in 570 employs Tiberius against the Avars of Thrace.<br>Anastasius of Antioch is deposed by Justin in 570, and Gregorius, a monk of Constantinople the friend of Evagrius, is appointed bishop in his stead. Gregory in his journey to Constantinople in 588 was attended by Evagrius. Four months after their return an earthquake happened at Antioch 31 Oct. 589. Gregorius appears in 591 at the time of the war with Bahram. He died between March and August 593, and Anastasius after 23 years of exile is restored to his episcopate.<br>Venantius Fortunatus bishop of Pictavi flourished in the times of Euphronius (557—573,) and of Gregory (574—595) bishops of Tours, and in the reign of Sigebert (562—575) Chilperic (562—584) Charibert (562—570) Childebert II (575—596) and of Justin II. He addresses Euphronius and Gregory; he celebrates the nuptials of Sigebert; praises Charibert; addresses Childebert, Justin, and the empress Sophia. He writes to Chilperic in 580. He is called Fortunatus presbyter by Gregory of Tours; whence it is probable that he was not appointed bishop till after 594. |
| 571 | 1324 *Post cons. Justini V. Justini II* 7 from Nov. 14.<br>The Persarmeniani, being persecuted for their religion by the Persians, revolt from Chosroes, kill their governors, and place themselves under the Romans, in the beginning of 571. This leads to a renewal of war between Chosroes and the Roman empire.<br>Ticinum surrenders to Alboin at the close of 571.<br>Theophanes of Byzantium related in his history the revolt of the Armenians, which happened in 571. He adds that the Iberians also revolted from the Persians. |
| 572 | 1325 *Post cons. Justini VI. Justini II* 8 from Nov. 14.<br>In 572, in the 7th year of Justin, the war broke out between the empire and the Persians, when the 10th year of the 50 years' peace was completed. That peace was concluded in the winter of $56\frac{1}{2}$; the 10th year was completed in the winter of $57\frac{1}{2}$, and the war begins in the spring of the 7th year of Justin. It lasted 20 years current, and ended with the defeat of Bahram by the forces of Mauricius, and the restoration of Chosroes the II, in the summer of 591.<br>Marcian is sent as general of the East, who passes the Euphrates, and occupies Osrhoene in the autumn of 572. Called *Martinus* by Theophanes and Zonaras. |

The third synod of Bracara is held, between the 15th and the 31st of May 572, in the 2nd year of the reign of Miro king of the Suevi in Gallæcia. Miro succeeded Theodemir king of the Suevi in 570. Martinus is bishop of Bracara at this council.

573 1326 [Ol. 338] *Post cons. Justini VII. Justini II* 9 from Nov. 14.

Marcian in 573, in the 8th of Justin, advancing from Daras defeats the Persian army near Nisibis. Marcian is recalled and deprived of his command and Theodorus appointed in his stead; which interrupts the operations of the imperial forces, and Chosroes captures the town of Daras, in the winter of $57\frac{3}{4}$. After this, Justin, or rather the empress Sophia, makes a truce for a year with Chosroes.

Alboin king of the Lombards is assassinated in 573. He had reigned from April 568, five years complete or six years current, and 30 from the death of his father Audoin in 543.

Cassiodorus in his preface *de orthographia* mentions his 93rd year.

Joannes III bishop of Rome dies 13 July 573. See 560. An interval follows of more than 10 months, which will place the election of Benedictus in 574.

Narses, who returned from Campania to Rome, died at Rome a little before the death of Joannes III. He probably died after 568 and before 573.

574 1327 *Post cons. Justini VIII. Justini II* 10 from Nov. 14.

In 574, in the 9th of Justin, the Avars send an embassy demanding Sirmium, which is refused, and Tiberius is sent against them; who is repulsed and retires with loss.

Tiberius through the influence of Sophia is appointed Cæsar 14 or 21 or 28 Dec. 574.

The Lombards at Ticinum elected Cleph for their king in 573, who was assassinated in 574, and for 10 years the Lombards had no king, but were governed by military chiefs. By these chiefs the churches of Italy were plundered, the priests were put to death, the people were destroyed; except in the region which had been held by Alboin himself. To these Lombard chiefs, who governed after the death of Cleph the Cæsar Tiberius (in the account of Menander) sent money, within 575—578.

Gregory of Tours succeeded Euphronius in the episcopate about the close of 573. His history was completed in the 21st year of his episcopate, which was current till towards the close of 594. Gregory notices Nov. 14 of the year 594. If therefore he died (according to his biographer) on the 17th of November, his death might happen 17 Nov. 595, when the 22nd year of his episcopate was completed. See F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 833. 839.

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| | Benedictus a Roman, son of Bonifacius, is elected bishop of Rome 3 June 574; for he presided $4^{y}$ $1^{m}$ $28^{d}$, and was buried 31 July 578. The interval from the death of his predecessor was accordingly (13 July 573—2 June 574) ten months and 20 days. |
| 575 | 1328 *Post cons. Justini IX. Justini II* 11 from Nov. 14.<br>In the spring of 575, and of the 10th of Justin, when the truce for a year had expired, Justinian son of Germanus being appointed general enters the country near Daras. The Romans are victorious, and winter in the Persian territory. But Trajanus and Zacharias are sent in 575 to negotiate a peace for 3 years, or even for 5 years, with Chosroes.<br>Sigebert king of the Franci is assassinated in 575, after Sept. 1 and before December, for the 1st year of his son Childebert is current 8 Dec. 575.<br>The death of Cassiodorus in his 96th year is assigned by Trithemius to 575, which will place his birth at 480. |
| 576 | 1329 *Post cons. Justini X. Justini II* 12 from Nov. 14.<br>Justinian after wintering in Persia with his army returns into the empire about midsummer 576. Chosroes negotiates with Tiberius, who sends as envoys Theodorus, Joannes, and Petrus. Meanwhile Chosroes at the end of spring 576 invades Armenia, and Justinian is too late for action and is repulsed.<br>Menander in his fragments mentions a mission of Valentinus to the Turks in 576: his second mission: Valentinus failed in obtaining peace from the present ruler of the Turks, the son of Dilzibulus. The movement of Chosroes, which occurred soon after Valentinian set forth from CP., agrees with the inroad into Armenia described by Menander; and confirms Theophylact, who places the repulse of Justinian in 576. |
| 577 | 1330 [Ol. 339] *Post cons. Justini XI. Justini II* 13 from Nov. 14.<br>The Cæsar Tiberius in 577 sends Mauricius to command in the East, who proceeds to Armenia.<br>Joannes of Constantinople dying 31 Aug. 577, Eutychius, who had been deposed by Justinian (see 575), is restored 3 Oct. 577. He survived this restoration $4^{y}$ $6^{m}$ $4^{d}$, and died 6 Ap. 582. |
| 578 | 1331 *Post cons. Justini XII.*<br>Justin causes Tiberius to be inaugurated emperor by Eutychius 26 Sept. 578, and dies 5 Oct. He had reigned $12^{y}$ $10^{m}$ $22^{d}$ from 14 Nov. 565 to 5 Oct. 578 both inclusive.<br>The first campaign of Mauricius in the East is in 578, the year of the death of Justin. His second is in 579, the year |

of the death of Chosroes. In his 3rd campaign in 580 he marched to Circesium. After his 4th, in 581, Mauricius returned in triumph to Constantinople, and succeeded Tiberius 14 Aug. 582.

In Menander Chosroes renews the war a little before the 3 years have expired, and a little before his own death. Menander records that Zacharias is sent to Chosroes, and Pherogdathes to Tiberius now emperor. The envoys arrive at Constantinople in the beginning of winter ($57\frac{2}{3}$). After that winter Chosroes died. In the spring of 579 Mauricius is ordered to be in readiness (his second campaign), and to watch events. The deputies are detained 3 months by Hormisdas, and dismissed in summer 579, and Mauricius renews hostilities, and in the winter $5\frac{12}{80}$ is at Cæsarea in Cappadocia.

Chosroes who died in the spring 579, had reigned $47^{y}\ 6^{m}$. From his accession 13 Sept. 531 are $47^{y}\ 6^{m}$ to March 579. His son Hormisdas or Hoormuz, who succeeded him reigned $11^{y}\ 6^{m}$ which terminate in September 590.

Agathias wrote after the death of Justin, and after the death of Chosroes. He "will relate the death of Justin, and the particulars of the death of Chosroes." He intended to give the history down to the present time. The destruction of the Huns (in 579) "shall be told in the proper place." He writes however (as Niebuhr justly remarks) before the reign of Mauricius, of whom he speaks as of a private person. The five extant books therefore, containing only six years, 553—558 out of thirty, were written between March 579 and August 582.

Joannes Epiphaniensis wrote after Agathias. The history of Joannes contained 40 years A. D. 553—592, and yet was published before the work of Evagrius. See 553.

Funeral of Benedictus July 31. See 574. Pelagius II succeeds. He was appointed to the see of Rome 30 Nov. 578, four months after the death of his predecessor; held the episcopate $11^{y}\ 2^{m}\ 10^{d}$, and died 8 Feb. 590. The see then remained vacant 6 months and 25 days, and Gregory was appointed 3 Sept. 590.

Eulogius bishop of Alexandria flourished. He presided 27 years 580—607. For the account of his works by Photius see F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 843.

579 1332 *Tiberius Aug. Tiberii* 2 from Sept. 26.

Second campaign of Mauricius in Persia. See 578.

Chosroes dies in March. See 578. Hoormuz succeeds and reigns $11^{y}\ 6^{m}$. Ibid.

Nicephorus Callisti Xanthopuli ends his 17th book and begins his 18th at the death of Justin II. He begins his History (dedicated to Andronicus Palæologus who reigned A. D. 1283—1328) at the Nativity in the 42nd year of Au-

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| | gustus. But he gradually interpolates 14 years between the 19th of Tiberius and the death of Justin II, as appears from his own dates at the end of each book, and the space of 546 years from the 19th of Tiberius inclusive to the death of Justin II is expanded into 560 years. See the proofs in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 149. |
| 580 | 1333 *Post Cons. Tiberii I. Tiberii* 3 from Sept. 26.<br>Third campaign of Mauricius. See 578.<br>Queen Austregildis the wife of Guntchram king of the Franks died in September 580.<br>Eulogius of Alexandria is appointed to his episcopate in 580. See 578. |
| 581 | 1334 *Post cons. Tiberii II. Tiberii* 4 from Sept. 26.<br>Fourth campaign of Mauricius against the Persians. See 579.<br>The *Chronicon* of Marius bishop of Aventicum ends at this date, Indict. 14, from 1 Sept. 580. One year below the true time. This Chronicle from A. D. 456 to 580 embraces 125 years, which he expands into 126 years, by the insertion of *Post con. Basilii XXV* and by bringing down the second year of Tiberius II to A. D. 581. See F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 820. 824. 840. |
| 582 | 1335 *Post cons. Tiberii III. Mauricii* 1 from Aug. 13.<br>Mauricius in 582 returns in triumph from the Persian war, and marries Constantina the daughter of Tiberius, who causes him to be crowned emperor by Joannes the bishop of Constantinople 13 Aug. 582, and dies the next day, Aug. 14. From 26 Sept. 578, when he was appointed Augustus, Tiberius reigned $3^{y}\ 10^{m}\ 20^{d}$. Mauricius at his accession was 43 years of age.<br>Eutychius dies 6 Ap. 582. See 577. Joannes is appointed to the see of Constantinople six days after the death of his predecessor, and therefore on the 12th Ap. 582. See F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 841. He presides $13^{y}\ 5^{m}$, which terminate in the beginning of Sept. 595. |
| 583 | 1336 *Sine consule. Mauricii* 2 from Aug. 13. |
| 584 | 1337 *Mauricius Augustus. Mauricii* 3 from Aug. 13.<br>Philippicus, who had married Gordia the emperor's sister, is appointed general, and in the beginning of autumn 584 encamps near the Tigris. |
| 585 | 1338 *Post cons. Mauricii I. Mauricii* 4 from Aug. 13.<br>Philippicus in 585 is in the province of Arzanene: at the approach of winter he returns to Constantinople.<br>Theodosius the son of Mauricius is born in 585. |

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| 586 | 1339 *Post cons. Mauricii II.* *Mauricii* 5 from Aug. 13.<br>Philippicus in spring 586 left the city and returned to the army in the East. Heraclius the father of the future emperor served in this campaign, which is followed by the winter of $58\frac{6}{7}$.<br>In Italy the Lombards after the interregnum of 10 years (see 574) elected Autharis the son of Cleph for their king at the close of 584; who reigned 6 years, and died as it was said by poison 5 Sept. 590. Autharis in an engagement with the imperial forces in 586 was victorious.<br>Leovegildus the Gothic king of Spain in the 18th year dies, and is succeeded by his son Recared between 13 April and 8 May 586. See 569. |
| 587 | 1340 *Post cons. Mauricii III.* *Mauricii* 6 from Aug. 13.<br>Philippicus and Heraclius in the spring of 587 conduct the war against the Persians.<br>Comentiolus in 587 is sent into Thrace, and proceeds to Anchialus.<br>In September 587 there is war between the Lombards and the Romans in Italy. |
| 588 | 1341 *Post cons. Mauricii IV.* *Mauricii* 7 from Aug. 13.<br>Philippicus in spring of 588 is succeeded by Priscus in the command in the East. Theophylact marks Easter of 588, and the winter which followed that Easter.<br>In the west, in the 3rd year of Recared, which began in April 588, Guntchram king of the Franks sent an army of nearly 60,000 men against the Goths into the province of Narbona, and under the command of Boso, who encamps near Carcassone. But Recared sent Claudius the governor of Lusitania against him, who engaged the army of the Franks, defeated them and plundered their camp. |
| 589 | 1342 *Post cons. Mauricii V.* *Mauricii* 8 from Aug. 13.<br>In the spring of 589 Comentiolus, a Thracian, is appointed to command in Asia.<br>In the 8th year of Mauricius Bahram was sent by the king of Persia into Suania. Romanus meets him in Albania, and the Persians are routed with a great slaughter. Bahram, reproached by Hormisdas for his defeat, revolts, and the long war is ended.<br>The third synod of Toledo is held 8 May 589, in the 4th year of Recared, when 72 bishops from Gaul, Spain, and Gallæcia are assembled. |
| 590 | 1343 *Post cons. Mauricii VI.* *Mauricii* 9 from Aug. 13.<br>Mauricius crowns his son Theodosius at Easter 590.<br>Comentiolus is still in winter quarters, when the civil war begins in Persia. Hormisdas is deposed, and slain in Sep- |

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| | tember 590. Chosroes takes refuge with the Romans, and Bahram proclaims himself, after September.<br>Pelagius of Rome dies 8 Feb. 590. Gregorius his successor is appointed 3 Sept. 590. See 578.<br>The Chronicle of Joannes Biclariensis, which began at the first year of Justin II (see 569) terminates at the close of the 8th year of Mauricius, and of the 4th year of Recared, in 590. |
| 591 | 1344 *Post cons. Mauricii VII.* *Mauricii* 10 from Aug. 13.<br>Chosroes in the beginning of spring 591 sends ambassadors to Mauricius. Meanwhile, on the 9th of February Zadesprates, an officer in the service of Bahram, is slain. Narses succeeds Comentiolus in spring; in summer 591 Chosroes advances, and Bahram is defeated, and the Persian war is ended in the 20th year. See 572.<br>Chosroes addresses a letter of thanks after his victory. He mentions Jan. 7 and Feb. 9 of the 1st year of his reign; that is, Jan. and Feb. of 591. He makes mention of "his father Chosroes son of Cabades"—*father* for *grandfather*. |
| 592 | 1345 *Post cons. Mauricii VIII.* *Mauricii* 11 from Aug. 13.<br>Mauricius recals the forces from the East, and makes a progress to Anchialus in Thrace at the time of an eclipse, which is determined to 19 March 592. After 15 days at Anchialus he returned to Constantinople.<br>A war begins in 592 with the Chagan of the Avars, and Priscus is appointed to command, who returns to Constantinople in the autumn. |
| 593 | 1346 *Post cons. Mauricii IX.* *Mauricii* 12 from Aug. 13.<br>In spring Priscus moves to the Danube. After this campaign there is a sedition of the soldiers in winter of 593$\frac{3}{4}$. Petrus the brother of Mauricius is appointed to supersede Priscus. Meanwhile Priscus passing the Danube makes a peace with the Chagan.<br>A letter of Chosroes in the 3rd year (which began in Sept. 592) is given by Theophylact and Evagrius. Written before the close of 593, when Evagrius publishes his history.<br>Gregory of Antioch died between March and August 593. See 570. And Anastasius after his long exile returns to his episcopate.<br>Evagrius ends his history in the 12th of Mauricius. See 542. |
| 594 | 1347 *Post cons. Mauricii X.* *Mauricii* 13 from Aug. 13.<br>Petrus in 594 proceeds to Thrace. A mutiny in the army is noticed by Theophanes at this juncture. Petrus violates the peace which had been made with the Avars. He is defeated and Priscus restored to the command. |

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| 595 | 1348 *Post cons. Mauricii XI.* *Mauricii* 14 from Aug. 13.<br>In the beginning of spring 595 Priscus, reinstated in the command, proceeds from CP. passes the Danube, and holds a conference with the Chagan. After that conference the forces of Priscus are successful; but nothing memorable is performed for 18 months, within the years 596, 597.<br>Joannes of CP. dies in the beginning of Sept. 595. See 582. Cyriacus succeeds and holds the episcopate 11 years. |
| 596 | 1349 *Post cons. Mauricii XII.* *Mauricii* 15 from Aug. 13.<br>A sickness of Mauricius in his 15th year is recorded by Theophylact.<br>Gregorii Romani Ep. VI. 51 *ad fratres in Angliam euntes.* This letter to the missionaries is dated 23 July 596. |
| 597 | 1350 *Post cons. Mauricii XIII.* *Mauricii* 16 from Aug. 13. |
| 598 | 1351 *Post cons. Mauricii XIV.* *Mauricii* 17 from Aug. 13.<br>The Chagan in 598 attacks Tomi, and Priscus moves to its defence. The hostile armies remain encamped near Tomi till the winter of $59\frac{8}{9}$. In the spring of 599 a scarcity affected the Romans. |
| 599 | 1352 *Post cons. Mauricii XV.* *Mauricii* 18 from Aug. 13.<br>At Easter 599 hostilities are suspended. After which Comentiolus is defeated and retires to Constantinople. Theophylact describes the terror of the city and court. Mauricius refuses to ransom the prisoners, who are on that account put to death by the Chagan: and the war ceased. |
| 600 | 1353 *Post cons. Mauricii XVI.* *Mauricii* 19 from Aug. 13.<br>The army in Thrace in 600 sends deputies to Mauricius to charge Comentiolus with betraying them. The emperor orders an enquiry into the facts. Comentiolus is acquitted of the charge, and resumes the command. When the summer came on, he quitted CP. War is renewed. Priscus is victorious, according to Theophylact, in five several battles. Then winter approached, passed by Comentiolus at Philippopolis: the winter of $60\frac{9}{7}$. In the beginning of the spring of 601 he is at Constantinople, and in the summer of 601 is again appointed general. In the 19th year of Mauricius nothing is done; in the 20th year Petrus is appointed. Therefore in August 601.<br>The marriage of Theodosius was celebrated in November of the 19th year of Mauricius, which was November 600. |
| 601 | 1354 *Post cons. Mauricii XVII.* *Mauricii* 20 from Aug. 13.<br>Petrus being nominated to the command in the 20th year (see 600) proceeds to the Danube, and autumn commences: autumn of 601. |

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| | The death of Recared king of the Goths in Spain, after a reign of 15$^{y}$ 1$^{m}$ 10$^{d}$, was in June 601. His son Liuba, who succeeded him, was slain after a reign of 2 years in his 22nd year by Wittericus. |
| 602 | 1355 *Post cons. Mauricii XVIII.* *Mauricii* 21 from Aug. 13.<br>In summer 602 Mauricius is informed that the Chagan purposely protracted the war. Then followed a mutiny in the army of the Danube. Phocas was proclaimed, and Mauricius slain. The Paschal Chronicle gives the dates: "The revolt of Phocas was in November: Indict. 6 (November 602.) Mauricius fled Nov. 22. Phocas was proclaimed Nov. 23, and crowned by Cyriacus the patriarch; entered CP. on the 25th; and slew Mauricius, four of his sons, and his brother Petrus, on the 27th."<br>Mauricius died at 63 years of age. He had reigned, 13 Aug. 582—22 Nov. 602, 20$^{y}$ 3$^{m}$ 10$^{d}$. |
| 603 | 1356 *Post cons. Mauricii XIX.* *Phocæ* 2 from Nov. 23.<br>Phocas assumed the consulship of Dec. 603.<br>Phocas in the 5th month after his elevation sent an embassy to Chosroes. But Chosroes declared war, and Narses revolted.<br>Wittericus having put Liuba to death (see 601) reigns over the Goths in Spain for 7 years.<br>Theophylactus Simocatta ends his history (VIII. 15) about the middle of the first year of Phocas.<br>Gregorii Romani Ep. XIII. 31 *Phocæ Augusto. Gloria in excelsis Deo*, &c. *Dat. mense Junii ind. VI.* (June 603.) In this letter Gregory, who had received favours from Mauricius, basely flatters the tyrant Phocas. |
| 604 | 1357 *Phocas Augustus.* *Phocæ* 3 from Nov. 23.<br>The Persian war begins in 604.<br>Paulus Diaconus records the death of Gregory of Rome: "He died in the 2nd year of Phocas, having presided 13$^{y}$ 6$^{m}$ 10$^{d}$. His funeral was 12 March 604." As he commenced his episcopate 3 Sept. 590, this period will include 12 March 604, the day of his funeral. After an interval of 6 months and one day Sabinianus, a Tuscan, succeeded Gregory 13 Sept. 604; and occupied the episcopate 1$^{y}$ 5$^{m}$ 9$^{d}$, which terminated 21 Feb. 606. The funeral of Sabinianus is placed by his biographer at 22 Feb. 606. |
| 605 | 1358 *Post cons. Phocæ I.* *Phocæ* 4 from Nov. 23.<br>Executions ordered by the tyrant are placed by the Paschal Chronicle at 7 June 605. Constantina and her daughters are put to death at the same time.<br>The Persian war continues. Narses is slain by Phocas in 605. |

606 | 1359 *Post cons. Phocæ II. Phocæ* 5 from Nov. 23.
The Persian war continues in 606.
Cyriacus of Constantinople dies 29 Oct. 606. See 595.
Sabinianus of Rome was buried 22 Feb. 606. See 604. After his death the see of Rome was vacant $11^{m}$ $26^{d}$, namely, 23 Feb. 606—17 Feb. 607, and the episcopate of his successor Bonifacius III began 18 Feb. 607.

607 | 1360 *Post cons. Phocæ III. Phocæ* 6 from Nov. 23.
The Persians in 607 passing the Euphrates devastate Syria, Palestine, and Phœnicia.
Thomas is appointed to the episcopate of Constantinople 23 Jan. 607. He presides $3^{y}$ $2^{m}$, and dies 20 March 610.
Bonifacius III of Rome, who was appointed 18 Feb. 607, presided $8^{m}$ $24^{d}$, and died 10 Nov. 607, and was buried 12 Nov. His successor Bonifacius IV was elected 25 Aug. 608, and died 7 May 615. The see therefore remained vacant after the death of Bonifacius III 11 Nov. 607—24 Aug. 608, both inclusive; or $9^{m}$ $14^{d}$.
Eulogius of Alexandria is succeeded by Theodorus, who presides 2 years.

608 | 1361 *Post cons. Phocæ IV. Phocæ* 7 from Nov. 23.
Priscus the son-in-law of Phocas invites Heraclius the general of Africa to send his son Heraclius against Phocas.

609 | 1362 *Post cons. Phocæ V. Phocæ* 8 from Nov. 23.
The Persian war continues in the 7th of Phocas.
The calamities of this reign are briefly summed up by Zonaras: "In the East the Persians occupied Syria, and Palestine, and Phœnicia, overran Armenia, Cappadocia, Paphlagonia, and Galatia, and penetrated to Chalcedon; in Europe the Avars desolated Thrace, and the Roman legions both in the East and West were destroyed. There was also a great mortality of men and animals, and a deficiency of fruits and harvests."
The Paschal Chronicle reckons 272 years from the death of Constantine to 22 May of the 12th indiction in the 7th of Phocas. The author concludes: "From the death of Constantine are 272 years, and from the 20th year of his reign are 181 years complete." The 272 years are exact from 22 May 337 to 21 May 609. The reckoning from the 20th of Constantine is deficient; for from 22 May 326 at the close of his 20th year to 21 May 609 are 283 years.
Theodorus of Alexandria, (see 607) is slain in a tumult in that city.
Isacius of Jerusalem, who had succeeded Amos in the beginning of 601, and presided 8 years, dies in 609, and is succeeded by Zacharias.

610 1363 *Post cons. Phocæ VI.*

In a sedition at Antioch of the Jews against the Christians, at the end of September 610, Anastasius the bishop is slain. See 570. 593.

Heraclius from Africa lands at Constantinople in October 610. On Monday Oct. 5 Phocas is delivered up to him and slain, and Heraclius is crowned by Sergius the patriarch. Phocas had reigned $7^{y}$ $10^{m}$ $12^{d}$, from 23 Nov. 602 to 4 Oct. 610.

Gundemar in Spain succeeds Witteric in 610.

The death of Thomas of Constantinople is on 20 March 610, and his funeral on March 22. Sergius is elected in his stead 18 Ap. 610, and presides $28^{y}$ $7^{m}$ $21^{d}$. See F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 176.

Nicephorus Callisti Xanthopuli filius concludes at the death of Phocas: "This 18th book contains the term of 32 years." The right amount; and the redundancy, which was 14 years at the death of Justin, is still 14 years, and no more, at the death of Phocas. See 579.

Theophylact the historian after the fall of Phocas recites a monody upon the death of Mauricius.

Mohammed declares himself at the age of 40. After which he dwelt 13 years at Mecca; and after his flight 10 other years at Medina. Elmakin places his Mission in the 922nd year of the Seleucidæ and the 20th year of Chosroes II. The 922nd year of the Seleucidæ began Oct. 610, the 20th of Chosroes Sept. 609. From the dates of Elmakin we may perhaps refer the Mission to A. D. 610, in the 20th year of Chosroes, and the 921st of the Seleucidæ.

611 1364 *Heraclius Aug. consul,* from 14 Jan. to 31 Dec. 611, *Heraclii* 2 from Oct. 5.

In May 611 the Persians invaded Syria, while the Avars desolated Thrace.

Epiphania the daughter of Heraclius and of the empress Eudocia was born 7 July 611.

Joannes Philoponus the disciple of Ammonius still wrote in the time of Sergius. Philoponus wrote commentaries on *Aristot. lib. IV Nat. Auscult.* in 617.

612 1365 *Post cons. Heraclii I. Heraclii* 3 from Oct. 5.

In 612 the Persians occupied Cæsarea in Cappadocia. Heraclius, according to Theophanes, found at his accession the strength of the empire dissolved, Europe possessed by the barbarians, and Asia by the Persians. Theophylact, Theophanes, and Zonaras affirm that only two soldiers remained alive of the army which had placed Phocas on the throne.

Constantine is born 3 May. Eudocia dies 13 Aug. Epiphania is crowned 4 Oct. 612.

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| | Sisebutus succeeds Gundemar (see 610) in Spain in 612, after Feb. 13. He reigns 8y 6m.<br>Isidorus of Hispala flourished. He succeeded his brother Leander as bishop of Hispala about 596, and held the episcopate nearly 40 years. See 636. His works are named in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 162. |
| 613 | 1366 *Post cons. Heraclii II.* *Heraclii* 4 from Oct. 5.<br>Constantine is crowned 22 Jan. 613.<br>The Saracens invade Syria in 613. |
| 614 | 1367 *Post cons. Heraclii III.* *Heraclii* 5 from Oct. 5, *Constantini* 2 from Jan. 22.<br>The Persians in 614 took Damascus; and in June of the same year Jerusalem, when Zacharias the bishop is carried into captivity.<br>Heraclius in 614 marries Martina the daughter of his sister Maria and of her first husband Martinus. Martina is declared Augusta.<br>An ineffectual attempt was made in 614 to treat with Chosroes. |
| 615 | 1368 *Post cons. Heraclii IV.* *Heraclii* 6 from Oct. 5, *Constantini* 3 from Jan. 22.<br>Another Constantine is born in 615.<br>Saen the Persian in 615 approaches Chalcedon and Chrysopolis, and an embassy is sent to Chosroes. |
| 616 | 1369 *Post cons. Heraclii V.* *Heraclii* 7 from Oct. 5, *Constantini* 4 from Jan. 22.<br>The Persians in 616 occupy Egypt and Alexandria.<br>The Paschal Chronicle reckons 619 years complete from the Nativity to A. D. 616, and 586 years from the Resurrection to March 616. This is consistent with the computation quoted at 562; and these 586 years contain the two interpolated years there mentioned. For if 586 years terminate in March 616, they begin at March 23—25 A. D. 30; and if the 619 years from the Nativity are completed 24 Dec. 615, they commence at Dec. 25 B. C. 5. But when the two redundant years are struck out, 584 years will carry us back to March A. D. 32, the true epoch intended by the Chronicle; from whence the 33 years (584+33=617) added by the Chronicle will place the Nativity according to the meaning of this Chronicle, at 25 Dec. B. C. 3. See the Tables A. D. 32 in F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 16. |
| 617 | 1370 *Post cons. Heraclii VI.* *Heraclii* 8 from Oct. 5, *Constantini* 5 from Jan. 22.<br>Joannis Philoponi *Commentarius in Aristot. Nat. Auscult. lib. IV.* A passage of this work is written 5 May 617. He |

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| | elsewhere speaks of a period 88 years earlier, as within his time: In Proclum XVI. 1, "In our time, in the 245th year of Diocletian," or A.D. 52$\frac{8}{9}$. But Philoponus had been taught by Ammonius, from whom he received what he has delivered in his Commentaries upon Aristotle. He had written in his youth against Proclus on the eternity of the world, before the commentary of Simplicius upon Aristotle de cœlo, who remarks upon him in that work. But Ammonius studies under Proclus before 485, and the year 529 fell within the life time of Philoponus, whose birth may be assigned to about 525.<br>Philoponus about 50 years before 617 had written against Joannes of Constantinople, who died 31 Aug. 577. The treatise of Philoponus against him was probably composed in 568 or soon after. |
| 618 | 1371 *Post cons. Heraclii VII.* *Heraclii* 9 from Oct. 5, *Constantini* 6 from Jan. 22.<br>Another treaty is attempted in vain with Chosroes in 618. |
| 619 | 1372 *Post cons. Heraclii VIII.* *Heraclii* 10 from Oct. 5, *Constantini* 7 from Jan. 22.<br>The Avars make an expedition into Thrace in 619, with whom the emperor endeavours to conclude a treaty of peace. |
| 620 | 1373 *Post cons. Heraclii IX.* *Heraclii* 11 from Oct. 5, *Constantini* 8 from Jan. 22.<br>Heraclius preparing for his Persian expedition concludes a peace with the Avars.<br>Ancyra in 620 is taken by the Persians.<br>Upon the death of Sisebutus (see 612) in 620, his son Reccared succeeds for the short period of a few days or months; after whom Suinthila is elected king of the Goths in Spain in 621. |
| 621 | 1374 *Post cons. Heraclii X.* *Heraclii* 12 from Oct. 5, *Constantini* 9 from Jan. 22.<br>Heraclius in 621, having made peace with the Avars transferred the legions of Europe into Asia, for the Persian war.<br>In Spain Suinthila is elected king in 621, who associates his son Riccimiros in the kingdom. |
| 622 | 1375 *Post cons. Heraclii XI.* *Heraclii* 13 from Oct. 5, *Constantini* 10 from Jan. 22.<br>Heraclius having celebrated Easter day on the 4th of April sets forth from Constantinople on the 5 Ap. 622 upon his Persian expedition. After a successful campaign, he left his army to winter in Armenia and returned himself to Constantinople.<br>The *Hejira* is dated from 16 July 622. Determined to this epoch by calculations given in Du Fresnoy. According to |

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| | Abulfeda the era of Islam was fixed by the Caliph Omar at 68 days before the Flight of the prophet from Mecca to Medina. Abulfeda in a series of dates gives from the conquest of Egypt by Augustus (B. C. 30) 652 years; from the accession of Hadrian (Aug. A. D. 117) 507 years; from the accession of Diocletian (Sept. A. D. 284) 339 years; and places the *Hejira* in the 12th year of Heraclius. Eutychius reckons from Diocletian to the *Hejira* 338 years; from the era of the *Seleucidæ* to the *Hejira* 933 years. These two last years are accurate. Both were current at July 622. But Eutychius errs in the reign of Heraclius, whose years he makes conumerary with the years of the *Hejira*.<br>The Flight of Mohammed on the 68th day from July 16 is fixed to 21 Sept. 622, 14 days before the 12th year of Heraclius was completed.<br>Georgii Pisidæ *acroasis tres*. Composed after the return of Heraclius to Constantinople at the end of this campaign. He describes the setting forth at Easter; the return to CP. Georgius was himself present in the expedition. |
| 623 | 1376 *Post cons. Heraclii XII. Heraclii* 14 from Oct. 5, *Constantini* 11 from Jan. 22.<br>Heraclius in March 623 sets out from Constantinople, accompanied by the empress Martiana to rejoin the army in Armenia. He enters Persia Ap. 20. At the end of the campaign he wintered in Albania where he released 50,000 prisoners. |
| 624 | 1377 *Post cons. Heraclii XIII. Heraclii* 15 from Oct. 5, *Constantini* 12 from Jan. 22.<br>Heraclius with the spring of 624 moving from Albania marched into Persia. After a victory he wintered in the enemy's country. |
| 625 | 1378 *Post cons. Heraclii XIV. Heraclii* 16 from Oct. 5, *Constantini* 13 from Jan. 22.<br>Heraclius on the 1st of March 625 moving from his quarters in the East, in 7 days reaches the Tigris; passing that river he occupies Amida. Then passing the river Nymphius he arrives at the Euphrates, and before the end of March occupies Samosata. After this campaign he winters near the Halys.<br>Isidorus writes his chronicle of the Gothic kings in 625 the 5th year of Suinthila: "From the beginning of Athanaric (who in 369 began his administration of the Goths, and reigned 13 years) to the 5th year of the reign of Suinthila (in 625) the kingdom of the Goths has subsisted 256 years." |
| 626 | 1379 *Post cons. Heraclii XV. Heraclii* 17 from Oct. 5, *Constantini* 14 from Jan. 22.<br>Chosroes in 626 collecting three armies sends one against CP. to cooperate with the Avars. Heraclius also forms three |

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| | divisions: one is sent to protect CP.; another is led by his brother Theodorus against the Persians; the emperor himself leads the third against *Lazica*, and invites the Eastern Turks or Chazars to an alliance. The Turks passing the Caspian Gates enter Persia. Meanwhile Sarbarus approaches Chalcedon, and the Avars from Thrace assault CP., but are repulsed. Sarbarus winters ($62\frac{6}{7}$) before Chalcedon. The Paschal Chronicle relates at large that the city was assaulted by the Avars in conjunction with the Persians, and gives the dates: "The army of the Chagan approached June 29 (626). The Chagan himself is before the city July 29. He assaults it July 31. A conference is held on Saturday Aug. 2. On Friday Aug. 8 the rearguard of the enemy retired. The defence was conducted by Sergius the patriarch, by Bonus, by the patricians Georgius, Theodosius, Athanasius."<br>Georgii Pisidæ *de bello Avarico*. He marks that the assault was made in the summer season. The assailants were in number 80,000; and were composed of the Sclave, the Hun, the Scythian, the Bulgarian, the Mede. Heraclius had been 3 years absent from CP. That is, from March 623, when he left CP. for his second expedition. Heraclius planned the defence by letters. The peace with Persia is yet future. Composed therefore before the death of Chosroes, either at the close of 626 or in 627. |
| 627 | 1380 *Post cons. Heraclii XVI. Heraclii* 18 from Oct. 5, *Constantini* 15 from Jan. 22.<br>Bonus dies 11 May 627.<br>The sixth campaign of Heraclius in Asia was in 627, after a fourth winter $62\frac{5}{7}$ passed there. In September 627 he enters Persia with his Turkish allies, and is occupied from Sept. 627 to February 628 in the operations which preceded the death of Chosroes. 1 Dec. 627 he passes the Zab, and 12 Dec. a battle is fought. Dec. 23 he passes the Lesser Zab, and celebrates Christmas 25 Dec. 627 in that place. |
| 628 | 1381 *Post cons. Heraclii XVII. Heraclii* 19 from Oct. 5, *Constantini* 16 from Jan. 22.<br>Heraclius on the 1st of Jan. 628 plunders a palace of Chosroes, who retires to Ctesiphon which he had not visited for 24 years. Heraclius ravaged Persia through the whole of February 628, and advanced in March.<br>Meanwhile Siroes rebels. Chosroes is seized and put to death 28 Feb. 628. The intelligence is received at Constantinople May 15. The Paschal Chronicle gives the emperor's despatch written from Persia, 8 Ap. 628, and a copy of the letter or treaty of peace with Siroes or Cabades, which breaks off in the middle in the extant text of the Chronicle. Heraclius describes his own progress from 17 Oct. 627 to 15 March 628, and from Feb. 24 to March 30. He marks Ap. 3 and |

Ap. 8, and relates that Chosroes was deposed Feb. 24, Siroes proclaimed Feb. 25, and Chosroes slain Feb. 28. The war had lasted from Ap. 622 six years, and Heraclius returned in the 7th year. But the 6 years terminated in spring 628.

Chosroes had reigned from Sept. 590 to Feb. inclusive 628, $37^{y}\ 5^{m}$.

The Paschal Chronicle in the extant copy ends with the narrative (15 May 628) of the news of the death of Chosroes. But the author continued his chronicle to the 20th of Heraclius. The extant text contains the beginning of the letter of Siroes. He is named by Eutychius *Cobades qui et Shirawaih appellatus*. This last name was corrupted by the Greeks into *Siroes*.

The substance of the letter which was given in the Paschal Chronicle may be in part supplied from Zonaras: "Siroes making a peace with Heraclius restored all the prisoners, and the wood of the Cross, taken at Jerusalem, and Zacharias the patriarch of Jerusalem."

Georgii Pisidæ *Heraclius, sive de Chosroæ excidio.* Composed after the news had arrived at CP., and before the return of Heraclius. Therefore in 628, after May 15.

629 1382 *Post cons. Heraclii XVIII. Heraclii* 20 from Oct. 5, *Constantini* 17 from Jan. 22.

Theophanes relates that Heraclius, in the spring of 629, setting forth from Constantinople proceeded to Jerusalem, and there reinstated Zacharias the patriarch, and banished the Jews from the holy city. The date for the visit to Jerusalem is confirmed by Nicephorus, who gives indict. 2 A. D. $62\frac{2}{3}$ as the date of that visit. Eutychius thus describes Heraclius at Jerusalem: "In the 9th year of the Hejira, Heraclius going forth from Constantinople went to Jerusalem.—When he arrived, he was met by the inhabitants accompanied by Modestus. When he entered the city he was grieved to see the devastations committed there by the Persians. Modestus was commended for all that he had done." Eutychius adds with apparent approbation that Heraclius, in violation of his own promise and compact, yielding to the instances of the monks, caused great numbers of the Jews to be put to death. The visit of Heraclius was at the close of the 7th or the beginning of the 8th year of the Hejira, which commenced 1 May 629. The 9th year, beginning 20 Ap. 630, places it one year lower. Modestus here mentioned had acted for Zacharias during his captivity A. D. 614—628.—*Modestus Zachariæ Vicarius.*

Siroes after a reign of 8 months was slain, and Adeser his son succeeded, who reigned 5 months. The 8 months place the death of Siroes at October 628, and the 5 months the death of Adeser at the end of March 629.

Zacharias of Jerusalem died, and was succeeded by Modestus, during the visit of Heraclius at Jerusalem. Eutychius

says, " Heraclius appointed the monk Modestus patriarch of Jerusalem, and directed him to follow him to Damascus. Heraclius therefore, returning from Jerusalem to Damascus, halted there." Modestus then was appointed in 629. Zacharias presided from indict. 12 A. D. $60\frac{8}{9}$ to indict. 2 A. D. $62\frac{8}{9}$ a period of 21 years current. Modestus held the episcopate 9 months, and after his death the see of Jerusalem was vacant, according to Eutychius, for 6 years.

630 1383 *Post cons. Heraclii XIX.* *Heraclii* 21 from Oct. 5, *Constantini* 18 from Jan. 22.

Heraclius having left Jerusalem proceeded first to Damascus, then to Edessa, where he expelled the Nestorians and restored the church to the catholics: then he came to Hierapolis, where according to Theophanes he first hears of the death of Siroes and succession of Adeser. But as Siroes died in Oct. 628 and Adeser himself in the end of March 629 (see 629), it is evident that the succession of Adeser must have been known to Heraclius before his arrival at Jerusalem. It is therefore probable that the intelligence reached him (perhaps at Hierapolis in Phrygia) on his way to Jerusalem in 629. Heraclius on the return from Jerusalem could not have reached Hierapolis, according to the narratives of Eutychius and Theophanes, till the end of 629 or beginning of 630. But he might pass through Hierapolis in Phrygia both in the going out and in the return.

We may refer to 630 the transactions at Hierapolis of which Theophanes, Cedrenus, and Zonaras give the following account: " Heraclius at Hierapolis confers with Athanasius the Jacobite patriarch, who is promised the episcopate of Antioch, if he will accept the Council of Chalcedon. He pretends to accept the dogma of that Council,—that there were Two Natures in Christ, but enquires whether there were Two Wills or only One Will. Heraclius being surprised by the strange expression writes to Sergius, and also asks the opinion of Cyrus bishop of Phasis. They agree that there was only One Will. Sergius held only One Will. Whereupon the emperor writes to Joannes of Rome, who rejects the dogma. Meanwhile, upon the death of Georgius, Cyrus is appointed patriarch of Alexandria, and with Theodorus of Pharan asserts the dogma of One Will. At this time Sophronius is chosen bishop of Jerusalem and condemns the dogma and addresses Sergius of CP. and Joannes of Rome upon it. Heraclius is perplexed, and issues an edict [the *Ecthesis*, issued in 638 indict. 12] forbidding men to affirm either One Will or Two Wills."

Theophanes and Cedrenus under that 20th year of Heraclius continue the narrative down to the death of Constans in Sicily in 668.

Theophanes is inaccurate in some particulars, for Honorius

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| | was bishop of Rome in 630 and not Joannes; and, as some affirm, Athanasius was not a Jacobite patriarch. But this does not prove that Heraclius did not converse with him in this year upon this subject. The emperor might at this time consult with Sergius and with Cyrus upon this dogma, which was published to the world by Cyrus from Alexandria 18 years before 649. (See 638.) |
| 631 | 1384 *Post cons. Heraclii XX. Heraclii* 22 from Oct. 5, *Constantini* 19 from Jan. 22.<br>David son of Heraclius and Heraclius son of Constantine were both born 7 Nov. 630, and the son of Constantine was baptized by Sergius 3 Nov. 631.<br>In 631 Suinthila was deposed (see 621. 625) and Sisenandus is appointed king of the Goths in Spain. |
| 632 | 1385 *Post cons. Heraclii XXI. Heraclii* 23 from Oct. 5, *Constantini* 20 from Jan. 22.<br>Mohammed dies at the age of 63 years 8 June 632. Abubekr succeeds on the same day. An expedition into Syria was delayed a month by the death of Mohammed. In the following month Osama by the command of Abubekr leads that army into Syria. Heraclius at that time being at Emesa. Abulfeda observes that at this time 124,000 Moslems were numbered.<br>Yazdejerd or Yezdejerd is elected king of Persia. The troubled interval which followed the accession of Siroes 25 Feb. 628 is described by Eutychius, whose detail makes the interval $4^{y}\ 5^{m}\ 22^{d}$, which places the elevation of Yazdejerd at 15 Aug. 632. He was at that time only 15 years of age.<br>The era of Yasdejerd was 3624 days after the Hejira. As in the year 632 February had 29 days, the 3624 days, commencing in 16 July 622, will terminate at *Tuesday* 16 June 632. And this agrees with Abulfeda, who assigns *Tuesday* as the day on which the epoch of Yazdejerd began. This era commenced at the inauguration of Yazdejerd. If the day in which the era commenced was also the day of Yazdejerd's inauguration, which is probable, then the space from the accession of Siroes 25 Feb. 628 will be $4^{y}\ 2^{m}\ 23^{d}$, instead of $4^{y}\ 5^{m}\ 22^{d}$, assigned by Eutychius. |
| 633 | 1386 *Post cons. Heraclii XXII. Heraclii* 24 from Oct. 5, *Constantini* 21 from Jan. 22.<br>The Saracens overthrow the Roman army at Ajnadin 13 July 633. Khaled, "the sword of God," after his victory addresses a letter to Abubekr dated 12 Aug. 633. Heraclius in this campaign is at Antioch. |
| 634 | 1387 *Post cons. Heraclii XXIII. Heraclii* 25 from Oct. 5, *Constantini* 22 from Jan. 22. |

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| | Damascus was taken by the Saracens 23 Aug. 634 in the 13th year of the Hejira. Abubekr died on the same day, at the age of 63 years. He reigned 8 June 632—23 Aug. 634 $2^{y}$ $2^{m}$ $16^{d}$. In Arabian computation 2 lunar years 3 months and 10 days. Omar is elected Caliph in his stead. |
| 635 | 1388 *Post cons. Heraclii XXIV. Heraclii* 26 from Oct. 5, *Constantini* 23 from Jan. 22.<br>The acts in Syria in this campaign are described by Ockley: "Abu Obeidah went on towards Hems [Emesa] (whither Caled had gone before with a third part of the army,) and sat down before it in November 635, in the 14th year of the Hejira." Heraclius at this time was in Syria. A truce is granted the Christians for a year. The truce began 17 Dec. 635. |
| 636 | 1389 *Post cons. Heraclii XXV. Heraclii* 27 from Oct. 5, *Constantini* 24 from Jan. 22.<br>The battles on the river Yermouk, or Hieromax, which determined the fate of Syria, continued six several days, and were all fought in November 636.<br>Isidorus of Hispala died 4 Ap. 636. He was bishop of Seville nearly 40 years from 596 to 636. |
| 637 | 1390 *Post cons. Heraclii XXVI. Heraclii* 28 from Oct. 5, *Constantini* 25 from Jan. 22.<br>After the truce, which expired 4 Dec. 636, Baalbec is occupied by the Saracens 20 Jan. 637, in the 15th year of the Hejira. Ockley: "Never a man of the Saracens went into the city till after the great battle of Yermouk, which decided the fate of Syria."<br>Abu Obeidah, having received orders at the close of 636 to besiege Jerusalem, sent Yezid thither first with 5000 men; at last the patriarch Sophronius consented that the city should be surrendered upon condition that the inhabitants should receive the articles from the caliph himself. Omar entered the city in 637, Hejira 16, and continued there 10 days.<br>Ockley: "Omar while at Jerusalem divided Syria into two parts, and committed all between Hauran and Aleppo to Abu Obeidah. Yezid took charge of all Palestine and the sea shore. Amrou was sent to invade Egypt." "Aleppo and its castle was taken in 4 or 5 months." Probably before the close of 637. Meanwhile Yezid attempted Cæsarea in vain, and Amrou "did not march directly to Egypt, but continued awhile in Palestine." "As he was marching towards Cæsarea the Saracens found the weather extremely cold." "Constantine guarded that part of the country." We discern here the winter of $63\frac{7}{8}$.<br>Ockley: "In the same year in which Jerusalem was taken, Saïd was making havoc in the territories of Persia. He went |

to Madayin." "After this in the same year the Persians were defeated by the Saracens in a great battle near Jaloulah. Yazdejerd retired to Ferganah, a city of Persia."

638 1391 *Post cons. Heraclii XXVII. Heraclii* 29 from Oct. 5, *Constantini* 26 from Jan. 22.

Heraclius fled from Antioch and Constantine from Cæsarea in 638. Both are at Constantinople 4 July 638. Heraclius was still at Antioch after Aleppo had fallen, and when the Saracens assaulted Antioch; therefore through the winter of $63\frac{7}{8}$ and the spring of 638. Constantine is in Palestine at the same period (see 637). After their departure Abu Obeidah entered Antioch 21 Aug (or 21 July) 638, Hejira 17.

Cæsarea surrendered in 638 to Amrou the future conqueror of Egypt. Ockley: "Constantine departed for Constantinople. In the morning the people surrendered the city to Amrou—in the 17th year of the Hejira and the 5th of Omar's reign." The 5th of Omar began on the 22nd of *Jumada II*, the 170th day of Hejira 17; which day fell upon 11 July 638: and this date brings down the capture of Cæsarea to the middle or end of July, more than a month after the flight of Constantine.

After this, all the other towns of Syria surrendered: and "all was subdued in 6 years from their first expedition in Abubekr's reign." The conquest then was completed in 638, and the six years are within A. D. 632—638. Hejira 11—17.

The *Ecthesis* of Heraclius was published in the 12th indiction: therefore not before September 638. The date is fixed by Martinus of Rome in the Lateran Council which was held in the 9th year of Constans or Constantine, October 5. 8. 17. 19. 31 A. D. 649. Martinus affirms: "Cyrus of Alexandria and Sergius of CP. and his successors Pyrrhus and Paulus, have diffused this mischief. Cyrus at Alexandria 18 years ago asserted One Will in Christ, in nine propositions, anathematizing those who differed from him. Sergius agreed with Cyrus, and a few years later, in the 12th indiction, composed the *Ecthesis* in the name of Heraclius."

Sergius dies in the 12th indiction. He was appointed 18 Ap. 610, presided $28^{y}$ $7^{m}$ $21^{d}$, and died 8 Dec. 638.

639 1392 *Post cons. Heraclii XXVIII. Heraclii* 30 from Oct. 5, *Constantini* 27 from Jan. 22.

Ockley: "In the 18th year of the Hejira, A. D. 639, there was such terrible mortality in Syria that the Arabs call that year *the year of destruction.* The Saracens lost by that plague 25,000 men, among whom was Abu Obeidah, then 58 years old." "Caled survived about 3 years and then died." After the death of Abu Obeidah Moawiyah is lieutenant in Syria. Afterwards Caliph A. D. 661—679. Moawiyah held pos-

session of Syria either as governor or as caliph near 40 years.

Amrou invades Egypt. He entered Egypt 6 June 639, and began the siege of Alexandria in November.

Pyrrhus succeeds Sergius at Constantinople in January 639, presides $2^{y}\ 9^{m}\ 9^{d}$, and is deposed in October 641, when Paulus was appointed in his stead.

640 1393 *Post cons. Heraclii XXIX. Heraclii* 31 from Oct. 5, *Constantini* 28 from Jan. 22.

In the 20th year of the Hejira A. D. 640 Amrou son of Aasi entered and took possession of Alexandria after he had besieged it 14 months, and lost 23,000 men before it. The city was taken on the 2nd of *Moharram,* Friday 22 Dec. 640, in the 7th year of the reign of Omar.

At the time of Amrou's invasion the Copts in Egypt were 6,000,000. This Coptic population was composed of various races; aboriginal, Egyptians, Nubians, Ethiopians or Abyssinians, and Jews. This number 6,000,000, if understood of the total Copt population, is credible. In the reign of Nero A. D. 66 Egypt exclusive of Alexandria contained 7,500,000 inhabitants.

[Joannes Philoponus was still living according to Abulpharajius, and conversed with Amrou after the capture of Alexandria. But Philoponus was born about 525. This may be collected from the age of his master Ammonius the disciple of Proclus. For we may assume that Ammonius was at the least 60 years of age in 525, 40 years after the death of Proclus. And that Philoponus was born before 529 we collect from Philoponus himself. See 617. He was born then 116 years before the fall of Alexandria. This space of 116 years, A.D. 525—640 both inclusive, will bring that event below the lifetime of Philoponus. The date of Abulpharajius however is accepted by Ockley, Renaudot, Fabricius, Gibbon, and by Brucker, who reckons *Joannem octogenario majorem obiisse* after 640. Born therefore about 560. But this is refuted by Joannes himself, by the time of Ammonius, and by Simplicius who quotes Joannes.

Leontius de Sectis, quoted by Basnage and by Pagi, attests "that while Theodosius yet lived at Constantinople the dogma of Tritheism was agitated again; of which Philoponus was the chief author." But Theodosius dwelt there till 567 (see 567). Pagi at the year 535 quotes the address of Philoponus to Sergius, and then, forgetting the time of Sergius, adds that Joannes lived *usque ad finem fere hujus seculi;* which supposes his death before the year 600. An opposite error to that of Abulpharajius.]

641 1394 *Post cons. Heraclii XXX. Constantini* 29 from Jan. 22.

Heraclius died in February 641, having lived 66 years, and

having reigned 30y 4m 6d. This period of his reign, from 5 Oct. 610, will terminate 10 Feb. 641. Pagi however from an anonymous chronicle collects that he died *die Dominica*. Therefore on *Sunday* Feb. 10. 641. After the death of Heraclius his son Constantine reigned 103 days 11 Feb.—24 May 641, when he was poisoned by his step mother Martina, that she might advance her own son Heracleonas to the throne. But Heracleonas was deposed by the senate, and Constantine or Constans son of Constantine was elected emperor: whose reign began before 5 Oct. 641, because his 9th year was current 5 Oct. 649. The sole reign of Heracleonas then was less than 5 months. Constans was murdered in a bath at Syracuse: Theoph. p. 292 c. in the 12th indiction; Paul. Diacon. Langobar. 1 V. 11. within 1 Sept.—7 Nov. 668, after a reign of 27 years.

Pyrrhus of CP. is deposed, and Paul appointed, in October. See 639.

## § 1. EMPERORS.

The years of the Roman Emperors, and the fractions of months and days, are carefully noted by Dio and other historians. But yet even if the genuine numbers were always preserved, which is not to be expected, the sum of all the reigns would not express the exact amount of time; for sometimes the reigns are in part conumerary. Galba, Otho, and Vitellius were partly contemporary with Nero and Vespasian: the elder Gordians, Pupienus, and Balbinus were included for the most part in the reign of Maximin: the last 4 months of Justin were also the first 4 months of Justinian: the last 10 days of Justin II were the first 10 of Tiberius II: the two last days of the same Tiberius were the first two of Mauricius. The last day of an emperor was sometimes counted again as

the first of his successor: thus Aug. 19 A. D. 14 was both the last day of Augustus, and the first of Tiberius. Sometimes a short interval occurred; as a day between Caligula and Claudius, called by Suetonius two days (current) of liberty; 3 days at the least after the death of Trajan; 10 days after the death of Jovian. Sometimes the life or reign of an emperor was reckoned exclusive of the day of his death; as the life of Caracalla by Dio, and the reign of Heraclius by Nicephorus.

But on the other hand the Chronographers give erroneous accounts, because they often omit fractions of years that they may obtain a more convenient measure of time. They adapt the reigns to their own scheme of reckoning, by assigning a fictitious beginning to the years of the emperors. Thus Theophanes places the years of Justinian each 5 months below the true time; on the contrary he throws back the years of Justin II 74 days, and of Heraclius 34 days, above the true position, that each year of every reign may begin with the indiction at Sept. 1, from whence all the years of Theophanes are computed. The Astronomical Canon omits the reigns which are less than a year, neglects fractions, and assigns a fictitious beginning to almost every reign. In the Paschal Chronicle the reigns are sometimes shorter and sometimes longer than the truth. Eusebius and Hieronymus in their chronology also deviate from the true amount of reigns in many cases.

The following list exhibits the actual amount of each emperor's reign:

Emperors

| | | y | m | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tiberius | 22. | 6. | 26 |
| 2 | Caligula | 3. | 10. | 8 |
| 3 | Claudius | 13. | 8. | 18 |
| 4 | Nero | 13. | 7. | 28 |
| 5 | Galba | 0. | 7. | 6 |
| 6 | Otho | 0. | 3. | 2 |
| | Vitellius (11y 20d) | 0. | 8. | 5 |
| 7 | Vespasianus | 9. | 11. | 23 |
| 8 | Titus | 2. | 2. | 22 |
| 9 | Domitianus | 15. | 0. | 5 |

Emperors

| | | y | m | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Nerva | 1. | 4. | 8 |
| 11 | Trajanus | 19. | 6. | 15 |
| 12 | Hadrianus | 20. | 11. | 0 |
| 13 | Antoninus | 22. | 7. | 26 |
| 14 | M. Aurelius | 19. | 0. | 11 |
| 15 | Commodus | 12. | 9. | 15 |
| 16 | Pertinax | 0. | 2. | 28 |
| | Didius Julianus | 0. | 2. | 5 |
| 17 | Severus | 17. | 8. | 4 |
| 18 | Caracalla | 6. | 2. | 4 |
| 19 | Macrinus | 1. | 1. | 28 |
| 20 | Elagabalus | 3. | 7. | 24 |
| 21 | Alexander | 13. | 0. | 9 |
| 22 | Maximinus | 3. | 3. | 0 |
| 23 | Gordiani | 0. | 1. | 6 |
| 24 | Pupienus | 0. | 3. | 0 |
| 25 | Balbinus | | | |
| 26 | Gordianus III | 5. | 9. | 0 |
| 27 | Philippus | 5.6 (or 7) | | 0 |
| 28 | Decius | 2. | 2. | 0 |
| 29 | Galli | 2. | 4. | 0 |
| 30 | Æmilianus | 0. | 3. | 0 |
| 31 | Valerianus 7y.. | 14. | 6. | 0 |
| 32 | Gallienus 7. 6 | | | |
| 33 | Claudius | 2. | 2. | 0 |
| 34 | Quintillus | 0. | 0. | 17 |
| 35 | Aurelianus | 5. | 0. | 0 |
| | *Interregnum* | 0. | 6. | 0 |
| 36 | Tacitus | 0. | 6. | 18 |
| 37 | Florianus | 0. | 2. | 20 |
| 38 | Probus | 6. | 5. | 0 |
| 39 | Carus | 1. | 11. | 0 |
| 40 | Carinus | | | |
| 41 | Numerianus | | | |
| 42 | Diocletianus | 20. | 7. | 14 |
| 43 | Constantius (14. 4. 24) | 1. | 2. | 24 |
| 44 | Constantinus | 30. | 9. | 28 |
| 45 | Constantius II | 24. | 5. | 12 |
| 46 | Julianus .. (3 3 0) | 1. | 7. | 24 |
| 47 | Jovianus | 0. | 7. | 21 |

| Emperors | | | | | Emperors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | West | y | m | d | | y | m | d |
| 48 | Valentinianus | 11. | 8. | 24 | 48 Valens | 14. | 4. | 13 |
| 49 | Gratianus | 16. | 0. | 2 | 49 Theodosius | 15. | 11. | 30 |
| 50 | Valentinianus II | 16. | 4. | 23 | | | | |
| 51 | Honorius (28 6 30) | 28 | 7. | 11 | 50 Arcadius | 13. | 3. | 15 |
| 52 | Valentinianus III | 29. | 4. | 22 | 51 Theodosius II | 42. | 2. | 28 |
| 53 | Maximus | 0. | 2. | 27 | | | | |
| 54 | Avitus (1 3 0) | 1. | 1. | 0 | 52 Marcianus | 6. | 5. | * |
| 55 | Majorianus | 4. | 4. | 2 | 53 Leo<br>54 Leo minor | 16. | 11. | 28 |
| 56 | Severus | 3. | 11. | 27 | | | | |
| 57 | Anthemius | 5. | 3. | 0 | | | | |
| 58 | Olybrius (0 7 0) | 0. | 6. | 0 | | | | |
| 59 | Nepos | 1. | 7. | 0 | | | | |
| 60 | Romulus | 0. | 9. | 23 | 55 Zeno | 17. | 2. | 0 |
| 61 | Odoacer | 16. | 6. | 12 | | | | |
| 62 | Theodericus | 33. | 5. | 26 | 56 Anastasius | 27. | 2. | 29 |
| | | | | | 57 Justinus | 9. | 0. | 24 |
| | | | | | 58 Justinianus | 38. | 7. | 13 |
| | | | | | 59 Justinus II | 12. | 10. | 22 |
| | | | | | 60 Tiberius II | 3. | 10. | 20 |
| | | | | | 61 Mauricius | 20. | 3. | 10 |
| | | | | | 62 Phocas | 7. | 10. | 12 |
| | | | | | 63 Heraclius | 30. | 4. | 6 |

The collected years in the Paschal Chronicle are

| | A.M. | y | y |
|---|---|---|---|
| to the death of *Augustus* | 5521. | | |
| ——— *Tiberius* | 5543. | 22. | |
| ——— *Caius* | 5548. | 5. | 27 |
| ——— *Elagabalus* | 5731. | 183. | 210 |
| ——— *Constantine* | 5846. | 115. | 325 |
| ——— *Anastasius* | 6027. | 181. | 506 |
| ——— *Phocas* | 6119. | 92. | 598 |
| to the 20th of *Heraclius* | 6139. | 20. | 618 |

| True intervals | | y | m | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| from the death of *Augustus* Aug. 19 A.D. 14 | to the death of *Antoninus* 7 March 161 | 146. | 6. | 17 |
| | ——— of *Commodus* 31 Dec. 192 | 178. | 4. | 13 |
| | ——— of *Elagabalus* 31 Jan. 222 | 207. | 5. | 13 |
| | ——— of *Constantine* 22 May 337 | 322. | 9. | 4 |
| | ——— of *Theodosius II* 28 July 450 | 435. | 11. | 10 |
| | ——— of *Anastasius* 9 July 518 | 503. | 10. | 21 |
| | ——— of *Phocas* 4 Oct. 610 | 596. | 1. | 16 |
| | to the 20th inclusive of *Heraclius* ending 4 Oct. 630 | 616. | 1. | 16 |

For the emperors who are not noticed in what follows see the Tables.

Claudius. The census of Augustus 4,063,000 and the census of Claudius 5,984,072 contained only the men of military age, to whom the men above the age of 60, the women and the children are to be added. Against this mode of reckoning it has been argued as follows: "The census of Claudius, "bearing 5,984,072 free male adults, would make the free "population amount to 23,936,288. Taking that to be the "number of free citizens, allowing for but one slave to each, "the inhabitants exclusive of strangers would be 47,872,876, "which is infinitely too large a population for Italy itself; "and the number of citizens beyond it nowhere appears to be "great.—Probably but a small part of the citizens was com- "posed of persons out of Italy.—We meet with another "difficulty in the astonishingly rapid growth of population "shewn by Mr. Clinton's table. In the lustrum of Augustus "B.C. 28 the male adults being 4,063,000, the whole free classes "amount to 16,252,000; but in the census taken only 114 "years earlier, in B.C. 86, the total is no more than 1,852,000, "the males of military age being 463,000."

The numbers of the census had advanced, not "in 114 years only," as Mr. Blair states it, but in 58 years, from B. C. 86 to B. C. 28. But the increase was made in a still shorter period; in *forty-two* years, from B. C. 70 to B. C. 28. In that space of 42 years their numbers had multiplied from 450,000 to 4,063,000. This vast addition was produced by the large admissions to the class of citizens which had been granted during that period: of these additions many incidental records remain. The whole of *Gallia transpadana* received this privilege from the dictator Cæsar. His legion called *Alauda* was composed of natives of Transalpine Gaul, and the soldiers of this legion were made Roman citizens. After the last war in Spain Cæsar conferred the privilege of citizenship upon some towns in Spain. Pompey had the power granted to him of creating Roman citizens. The triumvir Antony raised the inhabitants of whole cities, and even all the Sicilians, to the rank of Roman citizens. Augustus himself granted this privilege to Utica and to some of the *Salyes* and *Cavari*. In Gaul and Spain he withdrew this privilege from some, but granted it to others. The highest class among the nations of Transalpine Gaul were made

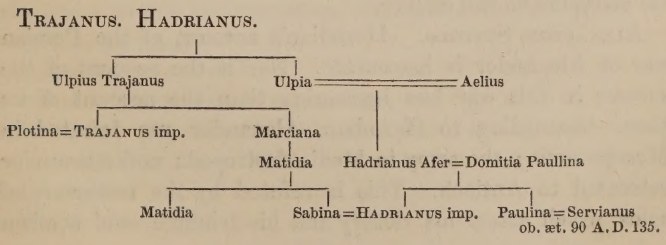
citizens of Rome. Augustus however advised Tiberius to be sparing of this honour, and rarely bestowed it. Hence in the last 40 years of his reign their numbers did not much advance.

In the 34 years which passed between the last lustrum of Augustus and the 8th year of Claudius about 1,887,000 citizens had been added to the number. In some degree this addition might be produced by the increase of population, but it must have chiefly proceeded from the same cause as the increase in the period which preceded the first census of Augustus, the admission of new citizens. For we cannot doubt that the wise and liberal policy which had been so long pursued, and which is justly celebrated by Cicero and Dionysius,—a policy inherent in the Roman institutions, and the source of the Roman power,—still continued to be practised. We find, in a few years after the reign of Claudius, that the rank of Roman citizen, which had been before conferred upon the higher class of persons in Gaul, was in the year 68 extended to the whole Gallic nation by Galba. In 63 Nero admitted the Alpine nations to the *jus Latii*. A few years later Vespasian conferred the same privilege upon Spain. But the effect of this gift was to advance gradually all the chief families to the order of Roman citizens. It is unnecessary to pursue this topic through later times, or to shew that Caracalla finally made all the free subjects of the empire Roman citizens.

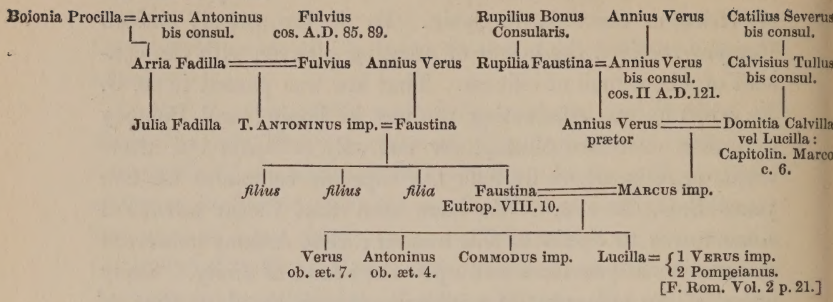
If the population of Italy in the time of Augustus was equal to that of modern Italy, it contained about 20,400,000 inhabitants. And if we assume with Mr. Blair as an average for all Italy that the slaves were equal in number to the free, we obtain about 10,200,000 for the free population and about 2,349,634 for the number of freemen of military age, at the proportion of 2322 in 10,080 persons. It follows then that, when allowance is made for strangers in Italy, the numbers of the first census of Augustus, 4,063,000, would contain probably 1,760,000 citizens supplied from the other provinces of the empire. But testimonies remain which justify this conclusion. Cicero attests that in his time the commanders of armies conferred the gift of citizenship upon those who had deserved well of the republic; and that this gift was be-

stowed indifferently upon men of all countries,—upon natives of Africa, or Sardinia, or Spain. By the law already noticed Pompey received the power of creating citizens with the consent of his council of officers. That law was passed in B. C. 72, when he was conducting the war in Spain; and Pompey doubtless exercised that power not only in Spain but afterwards in Asia, where he held the supreme command for five years B. C. 66—62. We have seen that Cæsar advanced some towns in Spain to this honour; that Antony conferred it upon whole provinces and upon the island of Sicily. Sicily alone, if we compute its population to be equal to that of modern Sicily, might supply to the first census of Augustus 235,000 citizens. We have seen that the inhabitants of Utica were made citizens by Augustus, and that the leading class among the Transalpine Gauls were citizens of Rome. The inhabitants of Trapezus were Roman citizens. That some Jews were made citizens, we know from Philo and Josephus. The father of St. Paul was a Roman. These specimens shew that no nation was excluded.

If the advance of the numbers in those 42 years from 450,000 to 4,063,000 shall appear to be explained by the testimonies here produced, the increase in the 34 years from 4,097,000 to 5,984,000 will not excite surprise. The increasing wealth and prosperity not only of Italy but of the whole empire within that period would produce an increase in the population; and the numbers of the citizens would advance with the numbers of the other classes. The numerous colonies beyond the limits of Italy which enjoyed the *jus Latii* were annually adding new citizens to the empire; and (as already observed) additional grants of the rights of citizenship continued to be made. We collect from Philo that Caligula was lavish of this gift.

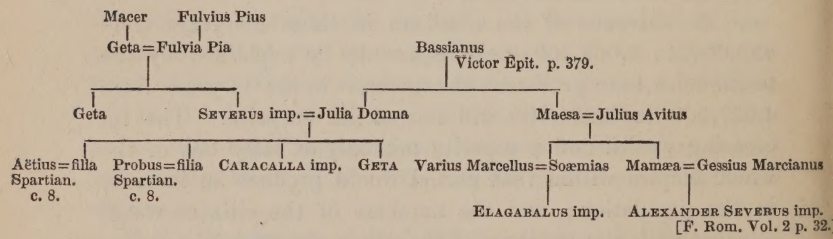


T. ANTONINUS.


Bojonia Procilla = Arrius Antoninus bis consul.
Fulvius cos. A.D. 85, 89.
Rupilius Bonus Consularis.
Annius Verus
Catilius Severus bis consul.
Arria Fadilla = Fulvius
Annius Verus
Rupilia Faustina = Annius Verus bis consul. cos. II A.D. 121.
Calvisius Tullus bis consul.
Julia Fadilla
T. ANTONINUS imp. = Faustina
Annius Verus prætor
Domitia Calvilla vel Lucilla: Capitolin. Marco c. 6.
filius
filius
filia
Faustina = MARCUS imp.
Eutrop. VIII. 10.
Verus ob. æt. 7.
Antoninus ob. æt. 4.
COMMODUS imp.
Lucilla = 1 VERUS imp. 2 Pompeianus.
[F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 21.]

A Rescript in favour of the Christians is given to *Antoninus Pius* by some, and to *Marcus* by others. That such an edict was not published by *Pius* is well argued by Valesius ad Eusebium H. E. IV. That *Marcus* did not issue such an edict is plain from his conduct to the Christians, whom he persecuted. See F. Rom. Vol. II p. 25, 26.

SEVERUS.




Severus, a native of Leptismagna in Africa, which he afterwards adorned with buildings, was prætor elect at the age of 32 in 177; and governor of Gaul about 185; then of Pannonia in 187; then of Sicily in 188. After this, he was appointed to Illyricum about the year 190, three years before his elevation to the empire.

ALEXANDER SEVERUS. Herodian's account of the Persian war of Alexander is inaccurate. Nor is the account of the success in this war less inaccurate than the account of its time. According to Herodian, Alexander was defeated in Mesopotamia; the army in Media destroyed; and Alexander retreated to Antioch. This is refuted by the testimony of coins, which attest his victory and his triumph, and confirm

the account of this war given by Lampridius and others. But Herodian is refuted even by himself; for he proceeds to relate that the Persians, instead of following up their advantages, were so wasted in the campaign that their loss of men was equal to that of the enemy, and that for three or four years they never attempted any hostile effort.

Philippus. Tillemont contends that *Philip* was a Christian. Mosheim says: "The Philips both father and son proved so favorable and even friendly to the Christians that these two emperors passed in the opinion of many for Christians. The arguments render the fact extremely probable; but as these are opposed by others equally specious, that famous question relating to Philip and his son must be left undecided." His translator adds: "The authors of the Universal History think it may be affirmed that Philip and his son embraced the Gospel, since that opinion is built upon *Jerome, Chrysostom, Dionysius of Alexandria, Zonaras, Nicephorus, Cedrenus, Rufinus, Syncellus, Orosius, Jornandes, Amm. Marcellinus, Cardinal Bona, Vincentius Lirinensis, Huetius* and others." Lardner examines diligently and impartially whether Philip and his son were Christians, and determines in the negative.

We may set aside the enquiry about the *son* of *Philip,* because he was only 6 years of age at the elevation of his father, and in his 12th year at his death. His opinions are of little consequence, even if they could be known. See this question examined in F. Rom. Vol. II p. 51—53. The evidence there collected makes it more than probable that Philip was a Pagan.

Gallienus. The thirty tyrants of Trebellius are reduced to 18 by Tillemont, and to 19 by Gibbon. Their lists differ from each other. The following differs in some degree from both, and contains two names not mentioned by Trebellius.

1 Cecrops the Moor.
2 Antoninus.
3 Cyriades; joined Sapor; slain in 258.
4 Postumus; reigned A. D. 258—267. His son Postumus was associated as Augustus.
5 Lælianus.
6 Marius. A. D. 267.

7 Victorinus. A. D. 265. 267. His son Victorinus perished with him.

Victoria seeing her son and grandson slain, and Postumius, Lælianus, and Marius, who had been successively appointed to the empire, also put to death, called Tetricus to the purple. She died in the reign of Tetricus.

8 Tetricus: he was defeated by Aurelian in 274, by whom he was spared and made corrector of Lucania, and lived long in a private station. Tetricus the son was placed by Aurelian in the senate.

9 Ingenuus. A. D. 260.

10 Regalianus. A. D. 260. His revolt followed the death of Ingenuus.

11 Aureolus; mentioned in 262. 263. 267. 268.

12 Macrianus, 261. 262. Macrianus junior was involved in the fate of his father. Quietus was another son of Macrianus, described at 261. 262. Balista. See A. D. 261. Whether Balista was ever called emperor is doubtful.

13 Odenathus, 260. 264. 267. Murdered by his cousin Mæonius. Herennianus and Timolaus were sons of Odenathus. For Vabalathus see A. D. 267. 272.

14 Zenobia. See 272. 273 for her defeat and capture, and 274 for the triumph of Aurelian. Zenobia survived the triumph, and left descendants, who were living at Rome in the time of the historian Eutropius.

15 Piso: was sent by Macrianus to kill Valens; but the soldiers of Valens slew Piso in Thessaly.

16 Valens who assumed the empire was very soon slain by his own soldiers.

17 Æmilianus assumed the purple in Egypt, but was slain by an emissary of Gallienus.

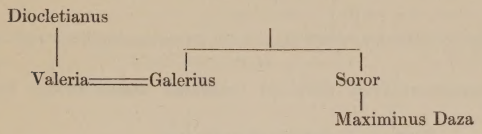
18 Saturninus the best of the commanders in the time of Gallienus, and beloved by Valentinian, is compelled by his army to assume the empire. He was slain by his own soldiers.

19 Trebellianus was elevated to the command in Isauria, but overcome by a leader whom Gallienus sent against him.

20 Celsus was proclaimed emperor in Africa, and slain in seven days by his own men.

Diocletian. After the division of the empire among two *Augusti* and two *Cæsars*, the persons who held the supreme power were these:

| IN THE EAST. | IN THE WEST. |
|---|---|
| C. Val. Diocletianus Jovius | M. Aur. Val. Maximianus Herculius |
| Galerius Val. Maximianus | Flavius Val. Constantius Chlorus |
| Gal. Val. Maximinus Daza | Flavius Val. Severus |
| Val. Licinianus Licinius. | Flavius Constantinus |
| | M. Aurelius Maxentius. |




The distribution of the provinces at the first appointment of the Cæsars in 292 is described by Victor Cæs. p. 346. Transalpine Gaul was entrusted to Constantius; Illyricum to Galerius; Africa and Italy to Maximian; Diocletian retained the rest.

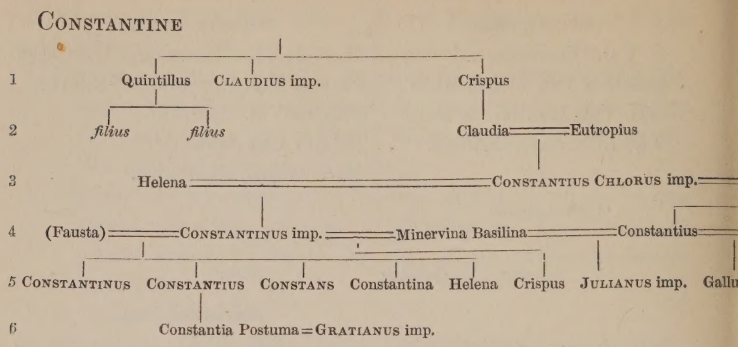
The *abdication* is placed by Eusebius in the second year of the persecution; but it happened 1 May 305, in the third year of the persecution, as stated in the Tables.

On the character and court of *Diocletian* consult Eutropius IX. 26. The institution of new court ceremonies is placed by Hieronymus in 29$\frac{4}{5}$.

Constantius. The elevation of Constantius and the distribution of the provinces in 305 are described by Zosimus, Eutropius, Orosius, and Anonymus Valesii. See F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 78.

Constantius is placed before Galerius by Eusebius. Upon which Eckhel observes that, as Galerius was nominated by Diocletian, he would have the precedence over Constantius, who was appointed by Maximian; and concludes that Eusebius gave Constantius the precedence out of compliment to *Constantine*. But Eusebius is confirmed in his account by the order of the names in Inscriptions, and in all the consulships of Constantius and Galerius.

*Helena* the mother of Constantine was not the concubine, as some have supposed, but the wife of Constantius. This is attested by Victor and Eutropius. And La Baune and Gibbon truly remark that the *divorce* of Helena proves her marriage. She was of humble origin. Her son was born at Naissus. Helena died in about her 80th year.




For the character of Constantine see F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 88.

Julianus. His early life and education are described by Socrates; and his character is fully drawn by Ammianus. See Fasti Rom. Vol. 2 p. 102—105. Ammianus, in relating the death of *Julian*, mentions a rumour—*rumore jactato incerto, telo cecidisse Romano.* Libanius, adopting this rumour, charges his death upon the Christians. Sozomen, quoting Libanius, thinks that the charge against the Christians might be true. But the words of Ammianus above given shew that Libanius founded his charge upon an uncertain rumour.

Valentinian was a native of Cibala: born in 321. His brother Valens was about 8 years younger. His son Gratian, whom he associated in the empire, was born in 359 before the elevation of his father. Valentinian married Justina the widow of Magnentius, his former wife, the mother of Gratian, being still alive.

At the division of the provinces between the two emperors in 364, the great officers of the empire were thus distributed:

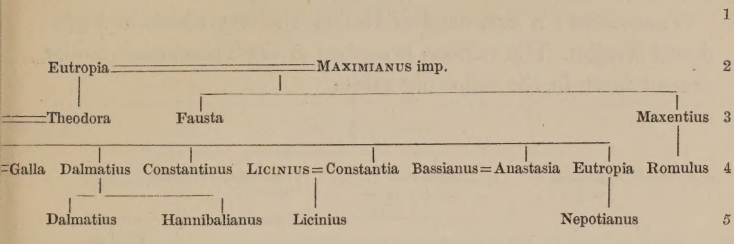
To Valentinian

*Jovinus.* Promoted by Julian. Consul in 367.

*Equitius.* Commander of the army in Illyricum. Consul in 374, and still in Illyricum.

*Dagalaiphus.* Promoted by Jovian. Count of the domestics under Julian in 361. Consul in 366.

*Mamertinus.* Præfect of Italy, Africa, and Illyricum. He had been count of the Largesses under Julian, and consul in 362.




[F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 84—86]

*Germanianus.* Præfect of Gaul. appointed by Julian in 361 to the post of Nebridius.

To Valens

*Secundus Sallustius.* Præfect of the East. He held this office under Julian, and was offered the empire on the death of Julian. A different person from Sallustius who was præfect of Gaul in 361 and consul in 363. The præfect of the East is called *Secundus Sallustius* by Ammianus, and was employed by Julian at Chalcedon in December 361.

*Victor,* a native of Constantinople. A general under Julian. Promoted by Jovian. Consul in 369.

*Arinthæus.* One of the generals of Julian in the Persian war. Consul in 372.

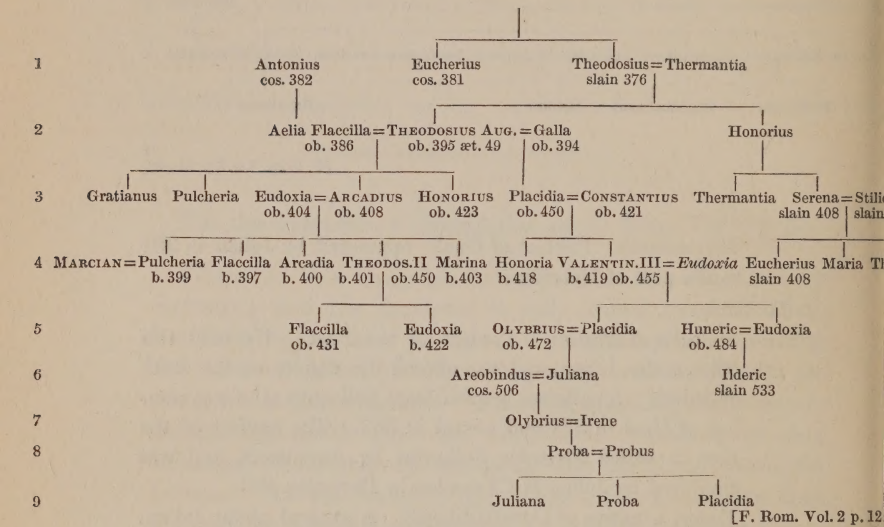
*Lupicinus.* Served under the Cæsar Julian in Gaul in 359. Sent into Britain in 360. Consul in 367.

*Serenianus.* Presided over the domestics under Valens.

Valens. Until the year 369 Valens was blameless. Ammianus impartially sums up his good and evil qualities: *Amicus fidelis et firmus, ultor acer ambitionum, severus militaris et civilis disciplinæ corrector,—provinciarum æquissimus tutor—tributorum onera studio quodam molliens singulari.—Nec sub alio principe in hujusmodi negotiis melius secum actum esse meminit Oriens. Super his omnibus liberalis erat cum moderatione.* He admits however that Valens was *magnarum opum intemperans adpetitor—in crudelitatem proclivior, subagrestis ingenii, nec bellicis nec liberalibus studiis eruditus—in sanguinem sævicbat et dispendia locupletum,—nihil agi contra libidi-*

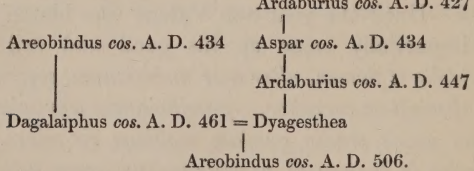
*nem suam patiebatur; injuriosus alias et iracundus et criminantibus sine differentia veri vel falsi facillime patens.*

THEODOSIUS: a Spaniard of Italica, the city which had produced Trajan. The various branches of the Theodosian family are set forth in the following table.


1
Antonius cos. 382
Eucherius cos. 381
Theodosius = Thermantia slain 376
2
Aelia Flaccilla = THEODOSIUS AUG. = Galla
ob. 386 ob. 395 æt. 49 ob. 394
Honorius
3
Gratianus Pulcheria Eudoxia = ARCADIUS HONORIUS Placidia = CONSTANTIUS Thermantia Serena = Stili
ob. 404 ob. 408 ob. 423 ob. 450 ob. 421 slain 408 slain
4
MARCIAN = Pulcheria Flaccilla Arcadia THEODOS. II Marina Honoria VALENTIN. III = Eudoxia Eucherius Maria T
b. 399 b. 397 b. 400 b. 401 ob. 450 b. 403 b. 418 b. 419 ob. 455 slain 408
5
Flaccilla ob. 431
Eudoxia b. 422
OLYBRIUS = Placidia ob. 472
Huneric = Eudoxia ob. 484
6
Areobindus = Juliana cos. 506
Ilderic slain 533
7
Olybrius = Irene
8
Proba = Probus
9
Juliana
Proba
Placidia

[F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 12

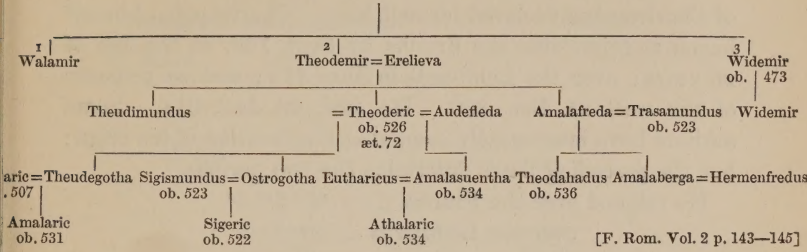
Juliana the daughter of Olybrius and Placidia was offered in marriage by Zeno to Theoderic, after the two Theoderici had made peace with one another. (See the Tables A. D. 478.) Therefore in 479. After this date Juliana married Areobindus, the son of Dagalaiphus. We obtain from Theophanes the following pedigree.


Ardaburius cos. A. D. 427
Areobindus cos. A. D. 434
Aspar cos. A. D. 434
Ardaburius cos. A. D. 447
Dagalaiphus cos. A. D. 461 = Dyagesthea
Areobindus cos. A. D. 506.

THEODERICUS. This great king deserves a place among the Roman emperors, because he ruled Italy with the consent of the eastern emperor, and adopted the Roman forms of government.

Theoderic is called the son of Walamir by Anon. Valesii,

and by the Greek writers Malchus, Damascius, Malalas, Theophanes; but was in reality the son of Theodemir. The following table will exhibit the House of Theoderic.




[F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 143—145]

The three brothers served under Attila at the battle of Chalons in 451. Walamir was the chief favourite of Attila. After the death of Attila in 453 they were seated in Pannonia; and Walamir gained a victory over the sons of Attila at the time of the birth of Theoderic, about the year 454.

Theoderic in his 8th year was delivered as a hostage to Leo; and according to Theophanes he received education at Constantinople: but the anonymous historian calls him illiterate, and this is confirmed by the address of the Gothic chiefs to Amalasuentha, in Procopius. From these testimonies it appears that Theoderic neglected the arts of writing and reading; but yet while resident at Constantinople acquired much practical knowledge and wisdom, and profited by oral instruction.

After ten years he was released. His ten years at Constantinople may be placed at 461—471, and could not have been later than 462—472, agreeing with his birth at 454. He began to reign after the death of his father not later than 476, when he was about 22 years of age.

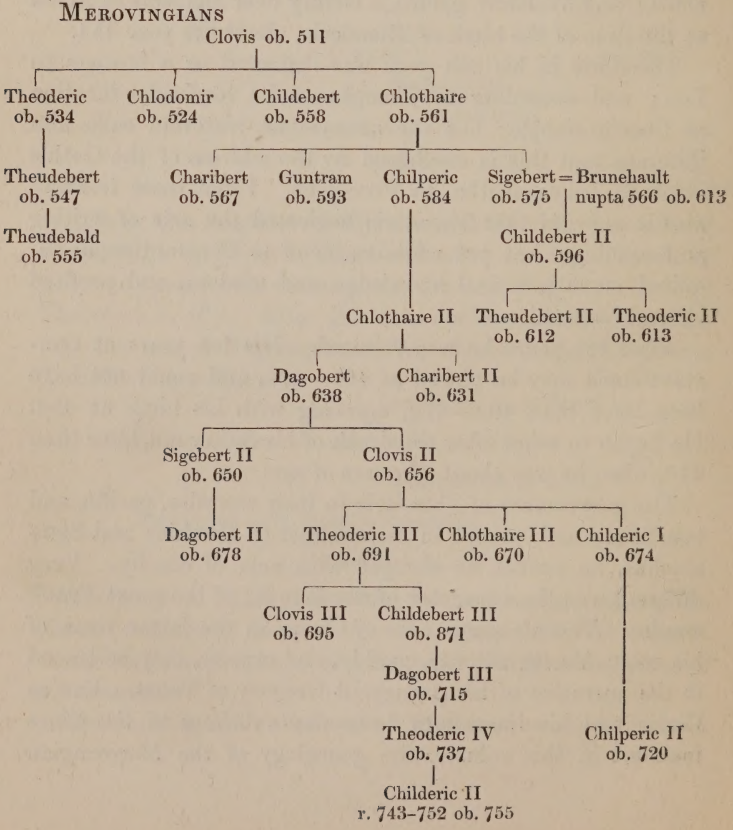
The government of Theoderic in Italy was wise, pacific, and beneficial; and, except in his conduct to Boethius and Symmachus, he cannot be charged with acts of cruelty. Very different was the character of the founder of the great Frank empire. The atrocious acts of Clovis, in the latter years of his reign, his ingratitude, perfidy, and cruelty, may be traced in the narrative of his panegyrist Gregory of Tours. But as Clovis and his immediate descendants belong to the times included in this volume, the genealogy of the Merovingian

dynasty is given; to which the other two races of the kings of France have been added, as their genealogy will conveniently illustrate the history of France.

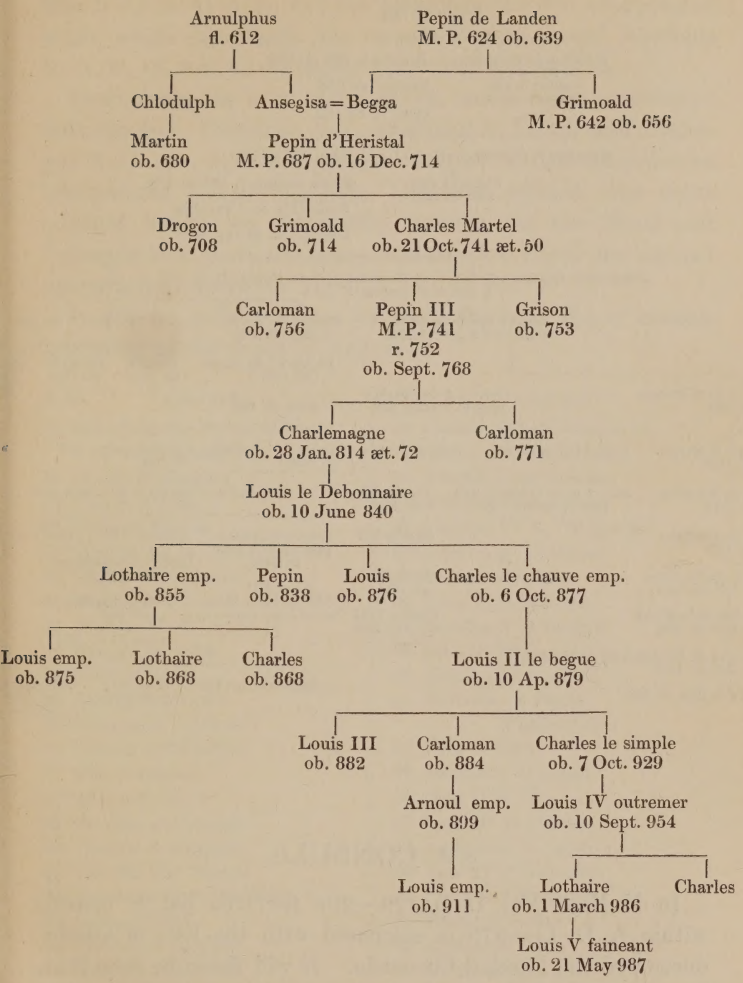
The dynasty of Clovis terminated in 752, when the father of Charlemagne declared himself king. Charlemagne himself began to reign over the Franks 24 Sept. 768, at the age of 26 years; over the Lombards in June 774; and as emperor of the west 25 Dec. 800. He died 28 Jan. 814. Some authors have inaccurately computed the duration of his reign; but the preceding dates determine the two periods.

He reigned over the Franks ..... $45^{y}\ 3^{m}\ 5^{d}$
over the Lombards ... 39 7 0
as emperor ..... 13 1 4.

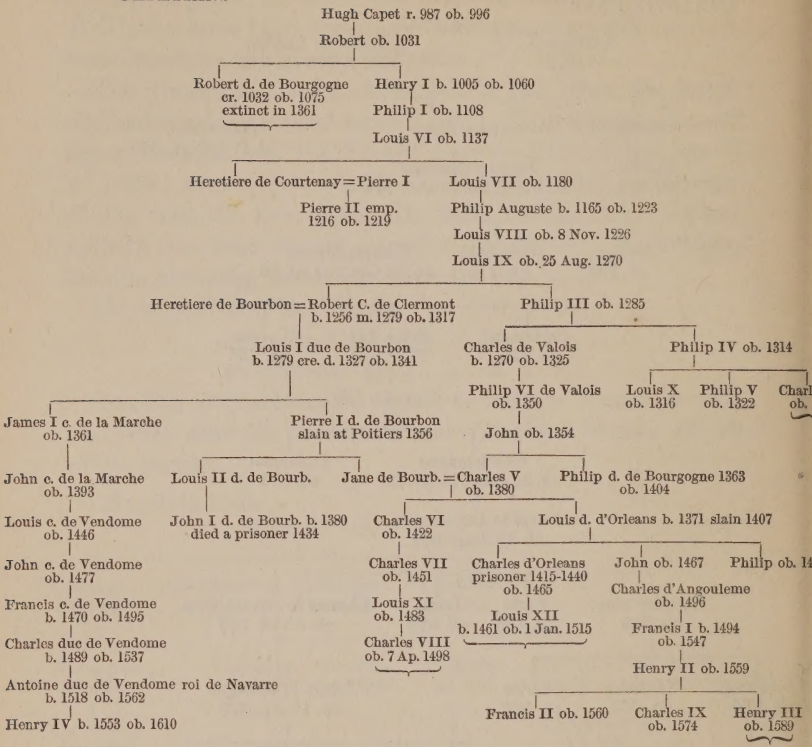
The line of Charlemagne ceased to reign in France in 987, 300 years after his ancestor Pepin d'Heristal became Mayor of the Palace.



## Carlovingians



CAPETIANS


Hugh Capet r. 987 ob. 996
Robert ob. 1031
Robert d. de Bourgogne cr. 1032 ob. 1075 extinct in 1361
Henry I b. 1005 ob. 1060
Philip I ob. 1108
Louis VI ob. 1137
Heretiere de Courtenay = Pierre I
Louis VII ob. 1180
Pierre II emp. 1216 ob. 1219
Philip Auguste b. 1165 ob. 1223
Louis VIII ob. 8 Nov. 1226
Louis IX ob. 25 Aug. 1270
Heretiere de Bourbon = Robert C. de Clermont b. 1256 m. 1279 ob. 1317
Philip III ob. 1285
Louis I duc de Bourbon b. 1279 cre. d. 1327 ob. 1341
Charles de Valois b. 1270 ob. 1325
Philip IV ob. 1314
Philip VI de Valois ob. 1350
Louis X ob. 1316
Philip V ob. 1322
James I c. de la Marche ob. 1361
Pierre I d. de Bourbon slain at Poitiers 1356
John ob. 1354
John c. de la Marche ob. 1393
Louis II d. de Bourb.
Jane de Bourb. = Charles V ob. 1380
Philip d. de Bourgogne 1363 ob. 1404
Louis c. de Vendome ob. 1446
John I d. de Bourb. b. 1380 died a prisoner 1434
Charles VI ob. 1422
Louis d. d'Orleans b. 1371 slain 1407
John c. de Vendome ob. 1477
Charles VII ob. 1451
Charles d'Orleans prisoner 1415-1440 ob. 1465
John ob. 1467
Francis c. de Vendome b. 1470 ob. 1495
Louis XI ob. 1483
Louis XII b. 1461 ob. 1 Jan. 1515
Charles d'Angouleme ob. 1496
Charles duc de Vendome b. 1489 ob. 1537
Charles VIII ob. 7 Ap. 1498
Francis I b. 1494 ob. 1547
Antoine duc de Vendome roi de Navarre b. 1518 ob. 1562
Henry II ob. 1559
Henry IV b. 1553 ob. 1610
Francis II ob. 1560
Charles IX ob. 1574
Henry III ob. 1589

## § 2. CONSULS.

In F. Rom. Vol. II p. 179—208 the true list of consuls within A. D. 14—579 is compared with the lists of Cassiodorus and the Paschal Chronicle. It will there be seen that, from the 7th of Constantine in 312 to the 20th of Heraclius in 630, the Chronicle has the right number of consulships, but that in the preceding period from the death of Augustus A. D. 14 to the 7th of Constantine in 312 there are some interpolations and some omissions, which disturb the series in many parts, and place many consulships either above or below their true position; and that in the whole number be-

tween Sex. Pompeius Sex. Apuleius A. D. 14 and Constantine II Licin. II A. D. 312 the Chronicle has two interpolated years, which carry back the consuls Pompeius and Apuleius to A. D. 12, two years higher than their real station.

Cassiodorus, as it is there shewn, omits eight consulships between Sex. Pompeius Sex. Aquileius A. D. 14, and Cethegus A. D. 504, and interpolates twelve. When these twelve interpolated consulships are balanced against the eight omitted, he has on the whole, between the two Sexti and Cethegus four years too many, and the two Sexti are carried upwards four years too high.

It will be sufficient here to mark the true list of consuls beginning at the death of Augustus.

| A.D. | Consuls |
|---|---|
| 14 | Sex. Pompeius Sex. Apuleius |
| | *Augustus ob.* |
| 15 | Drusus et Flaccus |
| 16 | Taurus et Libo |
| 17 | Rufus et Flaccus |
| 18 | Tiberius III et Germanicus II |
| 19 | Silanus et Norbanus |
| 20 | Messala et Cotta |
| 21 | Tiberius IV et Drusus II |
| 22 | Agrippa et Galba |
| 23 | Pollio et Veter |
| 24 | Cethegus et Varro |
| 25 | Lentulus et Agrippa |
| 26 | Sabinus et Gætulicus |
| 27 | Piso et Crassus |
| 28 | Silanus et Nerva |
| 29 | Geminus et Geminus |
| 30 | Vinicius et Longinus |
| 31 | Tiberius V et Sejanus |
| 32 | Ahenobarbus et Camillus |
| 33 | Galba et Sulla |
| 34 | Vitellius et Persicus |
| 35 | Gallus et Nonianus |
| 36 | Papinius et Plautius |
| 37 | Proculus et Nigrinus |
| | *Tiberius ob.* |
| 38 | Julianus et Asprenas |
| 39 | Cæsar II et Cæsianus |
| 40 | Cæsar III Solus |
| 41 | Cæsar IV et Saturninus |
| | *Caligula ob.* |
| 42 | Claudius II et Largus |
| 43 | Claudius III et Vitellius II |
| 44 | Crispinus II et Taurus |
| 45 | Vinicius II et Corvinus |
| 46 | Asiaticus II et Silanus |
| 47 | Claudius IV et Vitellius III |
| 48 | Vitellius et Vipsanius |
| 49 | Gallus et Veranius |
| 50 | Veter et Nervilianus |
| 51 | Claudius V et Orfitus |
| 52 | Sulla et Otho |
| 53 | Silanus et Antoninus |
| 54 | Marcellus et Aviola |
| | *Claudius ob.* |
| 55 | Nero et Vetus |
| 56 | Saturninus et Scipio |
| 57 | Nero II et Piso |
| 58 | Nero III et Messala |
| 59 | Apronianus et Capito |
| 60 | Nero IV et Cornelius |
| 61 | Pætus et Turpilianus |
| 62 | Marius et Gallus |
| 63 | Regulus et Rufus |
| 64 | Bassus et Crassus |
| 65 | Silianus et Vestinus Atticus |
| 66 | Telesinus et Paulinus |
| 67 | Capito et Rufus |
| 68 | Italicus et Trachalus |
| | *Nero ob.* |
| 69 | Galba II et Vinius |
| 70 | Vespasianus II et Titus |
| 71 | Vespasianus III et Nerva |
| 72 | Vespasianus IV et Titus II |

| A.D. | Consuls |
|---|---|
| 73 | Domitianus II et Messalinus |
| 74 | Vespasianus V et Titus III |
| 75 | Vespasianus VI et Titus IV |
| 76 | Vespasianus VII et Titus V |
| 77 | Vespasianus VIII et Titus VI |
| 78 | Commodus et Priscus |
| 79 | Vespasianus IX et Titus VII |
| | *Vespasianus ob.* |
| 80 | Titus VIII et Domitianus VII |
| 81 | Silva et Pollio |
| | *Titus ob.* |
| 82 | Domitianus VIII et Sabinus |
| 83 | Domitianus IX et Rufus II |
| 84 | Domitianus X et Sabinus |
| 85 | Domitianus XI et Fulvus |
| 86 | Domitianus XII et Dolabella |
| 87 | Domitianus XIII et Saturninus |
| 88 | Domitianus XIV et Rufus |
| 89 | Fulvus II et Atratinus |
| 90 | Domitianus XV et Nerva II |
| 91 | Trajanus et Glabrio |
| 92 | Domitianus XVI et Saturninus |
| 93 | Collega et Priscus |
| 94 | Asprenas et Lateranus |
| 95 | Domitianus XVII et Clemens |
| 96 | Valens et Vetus |
| | *Domitian ob.* |
| 97 | Nerva III et Rufus III |
| 98 | Nerva IV et Trajanus II |
| | *Nerva ob.* |
| 99 | Senecio II et Palma |
| 100 | Trajanus III et Fronto III |
| 101 | Trajanus IV et Pætus |
| 102 | Sossius III et Sura II |
| 103 | Saburranus II et Marcellus |
| 104 | Trajanus V et Maximus II |
| 105 | Candidus II et Quadratus II |
| 106 | Commodus et Cerealis |
| 107 | Sossius IV et Sura III |
| 108 | Gallus et Bradua |
| 109 | Palma II et Tullus |
| 110 | Priscinus et Orfitus |
| 111 | Piso et Bolanus |
| 112 | Trajanus VI et Africanus |
| 113 | Celsus II et Crispinus |
| 114 | Hasta et Vopiscus |
| 115 | Messala et Pedo |
| 116 | Ælius et Vetus |
| 117 | Niger et Apronianus |

| A.D. | Consuls |
|---|---|
| | *Trajanus ob.* |
| 118 | Hadrianus II et Salinator |
| 119 | Hadrianus III et Rusticus |
| 120 | Severus et Fulvus |
| 121 | Verus II et Augurinus |
| 122 | Aviola et Pansa |
| 123 | Pætinus et Apronianus |
| 124 | Glabrio et Torquatus |
| 125 | Asiaticus II et Aquilinus |
| 126 | Verus III et Ambibulus |
| 127 | Gallicanus et Titianus |
| 128 | Torquatus II et Libo |
| 129 | Celsus II et Balbus |
| 130 | Catullinus et Aper |
| 131 | Pontianus et Rufinus |
| 132 | Augurinus et Sergianus |
| 133 | Hiberus et Sisenna |
| 134 | Servianus III et Varus |
| 135 | Pontianus et Atilianus |
| 136 | Commodus et Pompeianus |
| 137 | Ælius Verus II et Balbinus |
| 138 | Camerinus et Niger |
| | *Hadrian. ob.* |
| 139 | Antoninus II et Præsens II |
| 140 | Antoninus III et Aurelius |
| 141 | Siloga et Severus |
| 142 | Rufinus et Quadratus |
| 143 | Torquatus et Herodes |
| 144 | Avitus et Maximus |
| 145 | Antoninus IV et Aurelius II |
| 146 | Clarus II et Severus |
| 147 | Largus et Messalinus |
| 148 | Torquatus et Julianus |
| 149 | Orfitus et Priscus |
| 150 | Gallicanus et Vetus |
| 151 | Condianus et Maximus |
| 152 | Glabrio et Homullus |
| 153 | Præsens et Rufinus |
| 154 | Commodus et Lateranus |
| 155 | Severus et Sabinianus |
| 156 | Silvanus et Augurinus |
| 157 | Barbarus et Regulus |
| 158 | Tertullus et Sacerdos |
| 159 | Quintilius II et Priscus |
| 160 | Bradua et Varus |
| 161 | Aurelius III et Commodus II |
| | *Antoninus ob.* |
| 162 | Rusticus et Aquilinus |
| 163 | Lælianus et Pastor |

| A.D. | Consuls |
|---|---|
| 164 | Macrinus et Celsus |
| 165 | Pudens et Orfitus |
| 166 | Pudens et Pollio |
| 167 | Aurelius III et Quadratus |
| 168 | Apronianus et Paulus |
| 169 | Priscus et Apollinaris |
| 170 | Cethegus et Clarus |
| 171 | Severus et Herennianus |
| 172 | Maximus et Orfitus |
| 173 | Severus II et Pompeianus |
| 174 | Gallus et Flaccus |
| 175 | Piso et Julianus |
| 176 | Pollio II et Aper II |
| 177 | Commodus et Quintillus |
| 178 | Orfitus et Rufus |
| 179 | Commodus II et Verus II |
| 180 | Præsens II et Condianus |
| | *Marcus ob.* |
| 181 | Commodus III et Burrus |
| 182 | Mamertinus et Rufus |
| 183 | Commodus IV et Victorinus II |
| 184 | Marullus et Ælianus |
| 185 | Maternus et Bradua |
| 186 | Commodus V et Glabrio II |
| 187 | Crispinus et Ælianus |
| 188 | Fuscianus II et Silanus II |
| 189 | Silanus et Silanus |
| 190 | Commodus VI et Septimianus |
| 191 | Apronianus et Bradua |
| 192 | Commodus VII et Pertinax II |
| | *Commodus ob.* |
| 193 | Falco et Clarus |
| | *Pertinax ob.* |
| 194 | Severus II et Albinus II |
| 195 | Tertullus et Clemens |
| 196 | Dexter II et Priscus |
| 197 | Lateranus et Rufinus |
| 198 | Saturninus et Gallus |
| 199 | Anulinus II et Fronto |
| 200 | Severus et Victorinus |
| 201 | Fabianus et Mucianus |
| 202 | Severus III et Antoninus |
| 203 | Geta et Plautianus II |
| 204 | Cilo II et Libo |
| 205 | Antoninus II et Geta |
| 206 | Albinus et Æmilianus |
| 207 | Aper et Maximus |
| 208 | Antoninus III et Geta II |
| 209 | Pompeianus et Avitus |
| 210 | Faustinus et Rufinus |
| 211 | Gentianus et Bassus |
| | *Severus ob.* |
| 212 | Asper II et Asper |
| 213 | Antoninus IV et Balbinus II |
| 214 | Messala et Sabinus |
| 215 | Lætus II et Cerealis |
| 216 | Sabinus II et Anulinus |
| 217 | Præsens et Extricatus II |
| | *Caracalla ob.* |
| 218 | Macrinus et Adventus |
| | *Macrinus ob.* |
| 219 | Antoninus II et Sacerdos II |
| 220 | Antoninus III et Comazon |
| 221 | Gratus et Seleucus |
| 222 | Antoninus IV et Alexander |
| | *Elagabalus ob.* |
| 223 | Maximus II et Ælianus |
| 224 | Julianus II et Crispinus |
| 225 | Fuscus II et Dexter |
| 226 | Alexander II et Marcellus |
| 227 | Albinus et Maximus |
| 228 | Modestus et Probus |
| 229 | Alexander III et Dio II |
| 230 | Agricola et Clementinus |
| 231 | Pompeianus et Pelignianus |
| 232 | Lupus et Maximus |
| 233 | Maximus et Paternus |
| 234 | Maximus II et Urbanus |
| 235 | Severus et Quintianus |
| | *Alexander ob.* |
| 236 | Maximinus et Africanus |
| 237 | Perpetuus et Cornelianus |
| 238 | Pius et Pontianus |
| | *Maximin. ob.* |
| 239 | Gordianus et Aviola |
| 240 | Sabinus II et Venustus |
| 241 | Gordianus II et Pompeianus |
| 242 | Atticus et Prætextatus |
| 243 | Arrianus et Papus |
| 244 | Peregrinus et Æmilianus |
| | *Gordianus ob.* |
| 245 | Philippus et Titianus |
| 246 | Præsens et Albinus |
| 247 | Philippus II et Philippus |
| 248 | Philippus III et Philippus II |
| 249 | Aemilianus II et Aquilinus |
| | *Philippus ob.* |
| 250 | Decius II et Gratus |
| 251 | Decius III et Etruscus |
| | *Decius ob.* |

A. D. Consuls

252 Gallus II et Volusianus
253 Volusianus II et Maximus
254 Valerianus II et Gallienus
255 Valerianus III et Gallienus II
256 Maximus II et Glabrio
257 Valerianus IV et Gallienus III
258 Tuscus et Bassus
259 Æmilianus et Bassus
260 Sæcularis II et Donatus II
261 Gallienus IV et Volusianus
262 Gallienus V et Faustinus
263 Albinus II et Dexter
264 Gallienus VI et Saturninus
265 Valerianus II et Lucillus
266 Gallienus VII et Sabinillus
267 Paternus et Arcesilaus
268 Paternus II et Marinianus
*Gallienus ob.*
269 Claudius II et Paternus
270 Antiochianus et Orfitus
*Claudius ob.*
271 Aurelianus et Bassus II
272 Quietus et Voldumianus
273 Tacitus et Placidianus
274 Aurelianus II et Capitolinus
275 Aurelianus III et Marcellinus
*Aurelianus ob.*
276 Tacitus II et Æmilianus
*Tacitus ob.*
277 Probus et Paulinus
278 Probus II et Lupus
279 Probus III et Paternus II
280 Messala et Gratus
281 Probus IV et Tiberianus
282 Probus V et Victorinus
*Probus ob.*
283 Carus II et Carinus
*Carus ob.*
284 Carinus II et Numerianus
*Numerianus ob.*
285 Diocletianus II et Aristobulus
*Carinus ob.*
286 Maximus II et Aquilinus
287 Diocletian. III et Maximianus
288 Maximianus II et Januarius
289 Bassus II et Quintianus
290 Diocletian. IV et Maximian. III
291 Tiberianus et Dio
292 Hannibalianus et Asclepiodotus
293 Diocletianus V Maximianus IV

A. D. Consuls

294 Constantius et Galerius
295 Tuscus et Anulinus
296 Diocletianus VI Constantius II
297 Maximianus V et Galerius II
298 Faustus II et Gallus
299 Diocletianus VII Maximianus VI
300 Constantius III Galerius III
301 Titianus II et Nepotianus
302 Constantius IV et Galerius IV
303 Diocletianus VIII Maximian. VII
304 Diocletianus IX Maximian. VIII
305 Constantius V et Galerius V
*the abdication.*
306 Constantius VI et Galerius VI
*Constantius ob.*
307 Maximianus IX et Constantinus
308 Maximianus X et Galerius VII
309 P. C. Maxim. X et Galerius VII
310 II P. C. Maxim. X et Galerius VII
311 Galerius VIII solus
312 Constantinus II et Licinius II
313 Constantinus III et Licinius III
314 Volusianus II et Annianus
315 Constantinus IV et Licinius IV
316 Sabinus et Rufinus
317 Gallicanus et Bassus
318 Licinius V et Crispus
319 Constantinus V et Licinius
320 Constantinus VI et Constantinus
321 Crispus II et Constantinus II
322 Probianus et Julianus
323 Severus et Rufinus
324 Crispus III et Constantinus III
325 Paulinus et Julianus
326 Constantinus VII et Constantius
327 Constantius et Maximus
328 Januarinus et Justus
329 Constantin. VIII Constantin. IV
330 Gallicanus et Symmachus
331 Bassus et Ablavius
332 Pacatianus et Hilarianus
333 Dalmatius et Zenophilus
334 Optatus et Paulinus
335 Constantius et Albinus
336 Nepotianus et Facundus
337 Felicianus et Titianus
*Constantinus ob.*
338 Ursus et Polemius
339 Constantius II et Constans
340 Acyndinus et Proculus

| A. D. | Consuls |
|---|---|
| 341 | Marcellinus et Probinus |
| 342 | Constantius III et Constans II |
| 343 | Placidus et Romulus |
| 344 | Leontius et Sallustius |
| 345 | Amantius et Albinus |
| 346 | Constantius IV et Constans III |
| 347 | Rufinus et Eusebius |
| 348 | Philippus et Salia |
| 349 | Limenius et Catullinus |
| 350 | Sergius et Nigrinianus |
| 351 | P. C. Sergii et Nigriniani |
| 352 | Constantius V et Constantius |
| 353 | Constantius VI et Constantius II |
| 354 | Constantius VII et Constant. III |
| 355 | Arbetio et Lollianus |
| 356 | Constantius VIII et Julianus |
| 357 | Constantius IX et Julianus II |
| 358 | Datianus et Cerealis |
| 359 | Eusebius et Hypatius |
| 360 | Constantius X et Julianus III |
| 361 | Taurus et Florentius |
| | *Constantius ob.* |
| 362 | Mamertinus et Nevitta |
| 363 | Julianus IV et Sallustius |
| | *Julianus ob.* |
| 364 | Jovianus et Varronianus |
| | *Jovianus ob.* |
| 365 | Valentinianus et Valens |
| 366 | Gratianus et Dagalaiphus |
| 367 | Lupicinus et Jovinus |
| 368 | Valentinianus II et Valens II |
| 369 | Valentinianus et Victor |
| 370 | Valentinianus III et Valens III |
| 371 | Gratianus II et Probus |
| 372 | Modestus et Arintheus |
| 373 | Valentinianus IV et Valens IV |
| 374 | Gratianus III et Equitius |
| 375 | P. C. Gratiani III et Equitii |
| 376 | Valens V et Valentinianus |
| 377 | Gratianus IV et Merobaudes |
| 378 | Valens VI et Valentinianus II |
| | *Valens ob.* |
| 379 | Ausonius et Olybrius |
| 380 | Gratianus V et Theodosius |
| 381 | Eucherius et Syagrius |
| 382 | Antonius et Syagrius |
| 383 | Merobaudes II et Saturninus |
| 384 | Richomeres et Clearchus |
| 385 | Arcadius et Bauto |
| 386 | Honorius et Euodius |
| 387 | Valentinianus III et Eutropius |
| 388 | Theodosius II et Cynegius |
| 389 | Timasius et Promotus |
| 390 | Valentinianus IV et Neoterius |
| 391 | Tatianus et Symmachus |
| 392 | Arcadius II et Rufinus |
| 393 | Theodosius III et Abundantius |
| 394 | Arcadius III et Honorius II |
| 395 | Olybrius et Probinus |
| | *Theodosius ob.* |
| 396 | Arcadius IV et Honorius III |
| 397 | Cæsarius et Atticus |
| 398 | Honorius IV et Eutychianus |
| 399 | Theodorus et Eutropius |
| 400 | Stilicho et Aurelianus |
| 401 | Vincentius et Fravitta |
| 402 | Arcadius V et Honorius V |
| 403 | Theodosius et Rumoridus |
| 404 | Honorius VI et Aristænetus |
| 405 | Stilicho II et Anthemius |
| 406 | Arcadius VI et Probus |
| 407 | Honorius VII et Theodosius II |
| 408 | Bassus et Philippus |
| | *Arcadius ob.* |
| 409 | Honorius VIII et Theodosius III |
| 410 | Varanes et Tertullus |
| 411 | Theodosius IV |
| 412 | Honorius IX et Theodosius V |
| 413 | Lucius |
| 414 | Constantius et Constans |
| 415 | Honorius X et Theodosius VI |
| 416 | Theodosius VII et Palladius |
| 417 | Honorius XI et Constantius II |
| 418 | Honorius XII et Theodos. VIII |
| 419 | Monaxius et Plinta |
| 420 | Theodos. IX et Constantius III |
| 421 | Eustathius et Agricola |
| 422 | Honorius XIII et Theodosius X |
| 423 | Asclepiodotus et Marinianus |
| 424 | Castinus et Victor |
| 425 | Theodosius XI et Valentinianus |
| 426 | Theodosius XII et Valentin. II |
| 427 | Hierius et Ardaburius |
| 428 | Felix et Taurus |
| 429 | Florentius et Dionysius |
| 430 | Theodosius XIII et Valentin. III |
| 431 | Bassus et Antiochus |
| 432 | Aetius et Valerius |
| 433 | Theodosius XIV et Maximus |
| 434 | Areobinda et Aspar |

A. D. Consuls

435 Theodosius XV et Valentin. IV
436 Isidorus et Senator
437 Aetius II et Sigisvultus
438 Theodosius XVI et Faustus
439 Theodosius XVII et Festus
440 Valentinianus V et Anatolius
441 Cyrus
442 Eudoxius et Dioscorus
443 Maximus II et Paterius
444 Theodosius XVIII et Albinus
445 Valentinian. VI et Nomus
446 Aetius III et Symmachus
447 Callepius et Ardabures
448 Postumianus et Zeno
449 Asturius et Protogenes
450 Valentinianus VII et Avienus

*Theodosius ob.*

451 Marcianus et Adelphius
452 Herculanus et Asporacius
453 Opilio et Vincomalus
454 Aetius et Studius
455 Valentinianus VIII et Anthemius
456 Joannes et Varanes
457 Constantinus et Rufus

*Marcianus ob.*

458 Leo et Majorianus
459 Ricimeres et Patricius
460 Magnus et Apollonius
461 Severinus et Dagalaiphus
462 Leo II et Severus
463 Basilius et Vivianus
464 Olybrius et Rusticus
465 Hermenericus et Basiliscus
466 Leo III
467 Puseus et Joannes
468 Anthemius II
469 Marcianus et Zeno
470 Severus et Jordanes
471 Leo IV et Probianus
472 Festus et Marcianus
473 Leo V
474 Leo junior

*Leo ob.*

475 Zeno II
476 Basiliscus II et Armatus
477 P. C. Basilisci II et Armati
478 Illus
479 Zeno III
480 Basilius junior
481 Placidus

A. D. Consuls

482 Trocondus et Severinus
483 Faustus
484 Theodericus et Venantius
485 Symmachus
486 Decius et Longinus
487 Boethius
488 Dynamius et Sifidius
489 Probinus et Eusebius
490 Longinus II et Faustus
491 Olybrius

*Zeno ob.*

492 Anastasius et Rufus
493 Eusebius II et Albinus
494 Asterius et Præsidius
495 Viator
496 Paulus
497 Anastasius II
498 Joannes et Paulinus
499 Joannes Gibbus
500 Patricius et Hypatius
501 Pompeius et Avienus
502 Probus et Avienus
503 Dexicrates et Volusianus
504 Cethegus
505 Sabinianus et Theodorus
506 Areobinda et Messala
507 Anastasius III et Venantius
508 Celer et Venantius
509 Importunus
510 Boethius
511 Secundinus et Felix
512 Paulus et Muschianus
513 Clementinus et Probus
514 Cassiodorus Senator
515 Anthemius et Florentius
516 Petrus
517 Anastasius et Agapetus
518 Magnus

*Anastasius ob.*

519 Justinus et Eutharicus
520 Vitalianus et Rusticus
521 Justinianus et Valerius
522 Symmachus et Boethius
523 Maximus
524 Justinus II et Opilio
525 Philoxenus et Probus
526 Olybrius
527 Mavortius

*Justinus ob.*

528 Justinianus II

| A. D. | Consuls |
|---|---|
| 529 | Decius |
| 530 | Lampadius et Orestes |
| 531 | P. C. Lampadii et Orestis |
| 532 | II P. C. Lampadii et Orestis |
| 533 | Justinianus III |
| 534 | Justinianus IV et Paulinus |
| 535 | Belisarius |
| 536 | P. C. Belisarii |
| 537 | II P. C. Belisarii |
| 538 | Joannes |
| 539 | Apio |
| 540 | Justinus junior |
| 541 | Basilius |
| 542 | P. C. Basilii |
| 543 | P. C. Basilii II |
| 544 | P. C. Basilii III |
| 545 | P. C. Basilii IV |
| 546 | P. C. Basilii V |
| 547 | P. C. Basilii VI |
| 548 | P. C. Basilii VII |
| 549 | P. C. Basilii VIII |
| 550 | P. C. Basilii IX |
| 551 | P. C. Basilii X |
| 552 | P. C. Basilii XI |
| 553 | P. C. Basilii XII |
| 554 | P. C. Basilii XIII |
| 555 | P. C. Basilii XIV |
| 556 | P. C. Basilii XV |
| 557 | P. C. Basilii XVI |
| 558 | P. C. Basilii XVII |
| 559 | P. C. Basilii XVIII |
| 560 | P. C. Basilii XIX |
| 561 | P. C. Basilii XX |
| 562 | P. C. Basilii XXI |
| 563 | P. C. Basilii XXII |
| 564 | P. C. Basilii XXIII |
| 565 | P. C. Basilii XXIV |
| | *Justinian. ob.* |
| 566 | Justinus |
| 567 | P. C. Justin. I |
| 568 | P. C. Justin. II |
| 569 | P. C. Justin. III |
| 570 | P. C. Justin. IV |
| 571 | P. C. Justin. V |
| 572 | P. C. Justin. VI |
| 573 | P. C. Justin. VII |
| 574 | P. C. Justin. VIII |
| 575 | P. C. Justin. IX |
| 576 | P. C. Justin. X |
| 577 | P. C. Justin. XI |
| 578 | P. C. Justin. XII |
| | *Justinus ob.* |
| 579 | Tiberius cos. |

## § 3. INDICTIONS. ERA OF DIOCLETIAN. ERA OF ANTIOCH.

It has been shewn in a former work[a] that the era of Antioch was reckoned from Nov. 1 B. C. 49 U. C. Varr. 705. The first year therefore of Antioch was nearly conumerary with the 264th year of the *Seleucidæ*, which commenced in October B. C. 49. But if the first year was conumerary with the 264th, the 301st year of Antioch, with which this Table begins, was conumerary with the 564th of the *Seleucidæ*.

That the era of Diocletian was computed from his accession in 284 is determined by Theon, who attests that the 29th day of *Athyr* in the year of Nabonassar 1112 fell within the 81st year of Diocletian. Athyr 29 of the 1112th year was 25 Nov. 364, and the 81st year of Diocletian was then current. But if the 81st year was current 25 Nov. 364, the first was already current 25 Nov. 284, and we are carried back to his accession Sept. 17. It is probable however that

[a] See Fasti Hellenici III p. 365—367.

in Alexandrian computation the years of this era were deduced from Aug. 29, as in the Alexandrian coins of Diocletian given at A. D. 285.

The Indictions in Marcellinus and in Du Fresnoy are compared with the consulships and the Julian year in which they terminate. In the following Table they are compared with the years in which they begin, because the years of the Christian era are here made the measure of the rest, and contain the beginnings of all the other epochs.

| Ind. Sep. 1 | Diocl. Sep. 17 | Ant. Nov. 1. | Sel. Oct. | A. D. Jan. 1. | Olymp. July. | Ind. Sep. 1. | Diocl. Sep. 17 | Ant. Nov. 1. | Sel. Oct. | A. D. Jan. 1. | Olymp. July. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 301 | 564 | 252 | | 7 | 5 | 337 | 600 | 288 | 4 |
| 2 | | 302 | 565 | 253 | 258.1 | 8 | 6 | 338 | 601 | 289 | 267.1 |
| 3 | | 303 | 566 | 254 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 339 | 602 | 290 | 2 |
| 4 | | 304 | 567 | 255 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 340 | 603 | 291 | 3 |
| 5 | | 305 | 568 | 256 | 4 | 11 | 9 | 341 | 604 | 292 | 4 |
| 6 | | 306 | 569 | 257 | 259.1 | 12 | 10 | 342 | 605 | 293 | 268.1 |
| 7 | | 307 | 570 | 258 | 2 | 13 | 11 | 343 | 606 | 294 | 2 |
| 8 | | 308 | 571 | 259 | 3 | 14 | 12 | 344 | 607 | 295 | 3 |
| 9 | | 309 | 572 | 260 | 4 | 15 | 13 | 345 | 608 | 296 | 4 |
| 10 | | 310 | 573 | 261 | 260.1 | 1 | 14 | 346 | 609 | 297 | 269.1 |
| 11 | | 311 | 574 | 262 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 347 | 610 | 298 | 2 |
| 12 | | 312 | 575 | 263 | 3 | 3 | 16 | 348 | 611 | 299 | 3 |
| 13 | | 313 | 576 | 264 | 4 | 4 | 17 | 349 | 612 | 300 | 4 |
| 14 | | 314 | 577 | 265 | 261.1 | 5 | 18 | 350 | 613 | 301 | 270.1 |
| 15 | | 315 | 578 | 266 | 2 | 6 | 19 | 351 | 614 | 302 | 2 |
| 1 | | 316 | 579 | 267 | 3 | 7 | 20 | 352 | 615 | 303 | 3 |
| 2 | | 317 | 580 | 268 | 4 | 8 | 21 | 353 | 616 | 304 | 4 |
| 3 | | 318 | 581 | 269 | 262.1 | 9 | 22 | 354 | 617 | 305 | 271.1 |
| 4 | | 319 | 582 | 270 | 2 | 10 | 23 | 355 | 618 | 306 | 2 |
| 5 | | 320 | 583 | 271 | 3 | 11 | 24 | 356 | 619 | 307 | 3 |
| 6 | | 321 | 584 | 272 | 4 | 12 | 25 | 357 | 620 | 308 | 4 |
| 7 | | 322 | 585 | 273 | 263.1 | 13 | 26 | 358 | 621 | 309 | 272.1 |
| 8 | | 323 | 586 | 274 | 2 | 14 | 27 | 359 | 622 | 310 | 2 |
| 9 | | 324 | 587 | 275 | 3 | 15 | 28 | 360 | 623 | 311 | 3 |
| 10 | | 325 | 588 | 276 | 4 | *1 | 29 | 361 | 624 | 312 | 4 |
| 11 | | 326 | 589 | 277 | 264.1 | 2 | 30 | 362 | 625 | 313 | 273.1 |
| 12 | | 327 | 590 | 278 | 2 | 3 | 31 | 363 | 626 | 314 | 2 |
| 13 | | 328 | 591 | 279 | 3 | 4 | 32 | 364 | 627 | 315 | 3 |
| 14 | | 329 | 592 | 280 | 4 | 5 | 33 | 365 | 628 | 316 | 4 |
| 15 | | 330 | 593 | 281 | 265.1 | 6 | 34 | 366 | 629 | 317 | 274.1 |
| 1 | | 331 | 594 | 282 | 2 | 7 | 35 | 367 | 630 | 318 | 2 |
| 2 | | 332 | 595 | 283 | 3 | 8 | 36 | 368 | 631 | 319 | 3 |
| 3 | 1 | 333 | 596 | 284 | 4 | 9 | 37 | 369 | 632 | 320 | 4 |
| 4 | 2 | 334 | 597 | 285 | 266.1 | 10 | 38 | 370 | 633 | 321 | 275.1 |
| 5 | 3 | 335 | 598 | 286 | 2 | 11 | 39 | 371 | 634 | 322 | 2 |
| 6 | 4 | 336 | 599 | 287 | 3 | 12 | 40 | 372 | 635 | 323 | 3 |

* Indiction of *Constantine.*

| Ind. Sep. 1. | Diocl. Sep. 17 | Ant. Nov. 1. | Sel. Oct. | A. D. Jan. 1. | Olymp. July. | Ind. Sep. 1. | Diocl. Sep. 17. | Ant. Nov. 1. | Sel. Oct. | A.D. Jan. 1. | Olymp. July. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | 41 | 373 | 636 | 324 | 4 | 15 | 88 | 420 | 683 | 371 | 3 |
| 14 | 42 | 374 | 637 | 325 | 276.1 | 1 | 89 | 421 | 684 | 372 | 4 |
| 15 | 43 | 375 | 638 | 326 | 2 | 2 | 90 | 422 | 685 | 373 | 288.1 |
| 1 | 44 | 376 | 639 | 327 | 3 | 3 | 91 | 423 | 686 | 374 | 2 |
| 2 | 45 | 377 | 640 | 328 | 4 | 4 | 92 | 424 | 687 | 375 | 3 |
| 3 | 46 | 378 | 641 | 329 | 277.1 | 5 | 93 | 425 | 688 | 376 | 4 |
| 4 | 47 | 379 | 642 | 330 | 2 | 6 | 94 | 426 | 689 | 377 | 289.1 |
| 5 | 48 | 380 | 643 | 331 | 3 | 7 | 95 | 427 | 690 | 378 | 2 |
| 6 | 49 | 381 | 644 | 332 | 4 | 8 | 96 | 428 | 691 | 379 | 3 |
| 7 | 50 | 382 | 645 | 333 | 278.1 | 9 | 97 | 429 | 692 | 380 | 4 |
| 8 | 51 | 383 | 646 | 334 | 2 | 10 | 98 | 430 | 693 | 381 | 290.1 |
| 9 | 52 | 384 | 647 | 335 | 3 | 11 | 99 | 431 | 694 | 382 | 2 |
| 10 | 53 | 385 | 648 | 336 | 4 | 12 | 100 | 432 | 695 | 383 | 3 |
| 11 | 54 | 386 | 649 | 337 | 279.1 | 13 | 101 | 433 | 696 | 384 | 4 |
| 12 | 55 | 387 | 650 | 338 | 2 | 14 | 102 | 434 | 697 | 385 | 291.1 |
| 13 | 56 | 388 | 651 | 339 | 3 | 15 | 103 | 435 | 698 | 386 | 2 |
| 14 | 57 | 389 | 652 | 340 | 4 | 1 | 104 | 436 | 699 | 387 | 3 |
| 15 | 58 | 390 | 653 | 341 | 280.1 | 2 | 105 | 437 | 700 | 388 | 4 |
| 1 | 59 | 391 | 654 | 342 | 2 | 3 | 106 | 438 | 701 | 389 | 292.1 |
| 2 | 60 | 392 | 655 | 343 | 3 | 4 | 107 | 439 | 702 | 390 | 2 |
| 3 | 61 | 393 | 656 | 344 | 4 | 5 | 108 | 440 | 703 | 391 | 3 |
| 4 | 62 | 394 | 657 | 345 | 281.1 | 6 | 109 | 441 | 704 | 392 | 4 |
| 5 | 63 | 395 | 658 | 346 | 2 | 7 | 110 | 442 | 705 | 393 | 293.1 |
| 6 | 64 | 396 | 659 | 347 | 3 | 8 | 111 | 443 | 706 | 394 | 2 |
| 7 | 65 | 397 | 660 | 348 | 4 | 9 | 112 | 444 | 707 | 395 | 3 |
| 8 | 66 | 398 | 661 | 349 | 282.1 | 10 | 113 | 445 | 708 | 396 | 4 |
| 9 | 67 | 399 | 662 | 350 | 2 | 11 | 114 | 446 | 709 | 397 | 294.1 |
| 10 | 68 | 400 | 663 | 351 | 3 | 12 | 115 | 447 | 710 | 398 | 2 |
| 11 | 69 | 401 | 664 | 352 | 4 | 13 | 116 | 448 | 711 | 399 | 3 |
| 12 | 70 | 402 | 665 | 353 | 283.1 | 14 | 117 | 449 | 712 | 400 | 4 |
| 13 | 71 | 403 | 666 | 354 | 2 | 15 | 118 | 450 | 713 | 401 | 295.1 |
| 14 | 72 | 404 | 667 | 355 | 3 | 1 | 119 | 451 | 714 | 402 | 2 |
| 15 | 73 | 405 | 668 | 356 | 4 | 2 | 120 | 452 | 715 | 403 | 3 |
| 1 | 74 | 406 | 669 | 357 | 284.1 | 3 | 121 | 453 | 716 | 404 | 4 |
| 2 | 75 | 407 | 670 | 358 | 2 | 4 | 122 | 454 | 717 | 405 | 296.1 |
| 3 | 76 | 408 | 671 | 359 | 3 | 5 | 123 | 455 | 718 | 406 | 2 |
| 4 | 77 | 409 | 672 | 360 | 4 | 6 | 124 | 456 | 719 | 407 | 3 |
| 5 | 78 | 410 | 673 | 361 | 285.1 | 7 | 125 | 457 | 720 | 408 | 4 |
| 6 | 79 | 411 | 674 | 362 | 2 | 8 | 126 | 458 | 721 | 409 | 297.1 |
| 7 | 80 | 412 | 675 | 363 | 3 | 9 | 127 | 459 | 722 | 410 | 2 |
| 8 | 81 | 413 | 676 | 364 | 4 | 10 | 128 | 460 | 723 | 411 | 3 |
| 9 | 82 | 414 | 677 | 365 | 286.1 | 11 | 129 | 461 | 724 | 412 | 4 |
| 10 | 83 | 415 | 678 | 366 | 2 | 12 | 130 | 462 | 725 | 413 | *298.1 |
| 11 | 84 | 416 | 679 | 367 | 3 | 13 | 131 | 463 | 726 | 414 | 2 |
| 12 | 85 | 417 | 680 | 368 | 4 | 14 | 132 | 464 | 727 | 415 | 3 |
| 13 | 86 | 418 | 681 | 369 | 287.1 | 15 | 133 | 465 | 728 | 416 | 4 |
| 14 | 87 | 419 | 682 | 370 | 2 | 1 | 134 | 466 | 729 | 417 | *299.1 |

* Ol. 298 or 299 probably the last.

| Ind. Sep. 1. | Diocl. Sep. 17. | Ant. Nov. 1. | Sel. Oct. | A.D. Jan. 1. | Olymp. July. | Ind. Sep. 1. | Diocl. Sep. 17. | Ant. Nov. 1. | Sel. Oct. | A.D. Jan. 1. | Olymp. July. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 135 | 467 | 730 | 418 | 2 | 5 | 183 | 515 | 778 | 466 | 2 |
| 3 | 136 | 468 | 731 | 419 | 3 | 6 | 184 | 516 | 779 | 467 | 3 |
| 4 | 137 | 469 | 732 | 420 | 4 | 7 | 185 | 517 | 780 | 468 | 4 |
| 5 | 138 | 470 | 733 | 421 | 300.1 | 8 | 186 | 518 | 781 | 469 | 312.1 |
| 6 | 139 | 471 | 734 | 422 | 2 | 9 | 187 | 519 | 782 | 470 | 2 |
| 7 | 140 | 472 | 735 | 423 | 3 | 10 | 188 | 520 | 783 | 471 | 3 |
| 8 | 141 | 473 | 736 | 424 | 4 | 11 | 189 | 521 | 784 | 472 | 4 |
| 9 | 142 | 474 | 737 | 425 | 301.1 | 12 | 190 | 522 | 785 | 473 | 313.1 |
| 10 | 143 | 475 | 738 | 426 | 2 | 13 | 191 | 523 | 786 | 474 | 2 |
| 11 | 144 | 476 | 739 | 427 | 3 | 14 | 192 | 524 | 787 | 475 | 3 |
| 12 | 145 | 477 | 740 | 428 | 4 | 15 | 193 | 525 | 788 | 476 | 4 |
| 13 | 146 | 478 | 741 | 429 | 302.1 | 1 | 194 | 526 | 789 | 477 | 314.1 |
| 14 | 147 | 479 | 742 | 430 | 2 | 2 | 195 | 527 | 790 | 478 | 2 |
| 15 | 148 | 480 | 743 | 431 | 3 | 3 | 196 | 528 | 791 | 479 | 3 |
| 1 | 149 | 481 | 744 | 432 | 4 | 4 | 197 | 529 | 792 | 480 | 4 |
| 2 | 150 | 482 | 745 | 433 | 303.1 | 5 | 198 | 530 | 793 | 481 | 315.1 |
| 3 | 151 | 483 | 746 | 434 | 2 | 6 | 199 | 531 | 794 | 482 | 2 |
| 4 | 152 | 484 | 747 | 435 | 3 | 7 | 200 | 532 | 795 | 483 | 3 |
| 5 | 153 | 485 | 748 | 436 | 4 | 8 | 201 | 533 | 796 | 484 | 4 |
| 6 | 154 | 486 | 749 | 437 | 304.1 | 9 | 202 | 534 | 797 | 485 | 316.1 |
| 7 | 155 | 487 | 750 | 438 | 2 | 10 | 203 | 535 | 798 | 486 | 2 |
| 8 | 156 | 488 | 751 | 439 | 3 | 11 | 204 | 536 | 799 | 487 | 3 |
| 9 | 157 | 489 | 752 | 440 | 4 | 12 | 205 | 537 | 800 | 488 | 4 |
| 10 | 158 | 490 | 753 | 441 | 305.1 | 13 | 206 | 538 | 801 | 489 | 317.1 |
| 11 | 159 | 491 | 754 | 442 | 2 | 14 | 207 | 539 | 802 | 490 | 2 |
| 12 | 160 | 492 | 755 | 443 | 3 | 15 | 208 | 540 | 803 | 491 | 3 |
| 13 | 161 | 493 | 756 | 444 | 4 | 1 | 209 | 541 | 804 | 492 | 4 |
| 14 | 162 | 494 | 757 | 445 | 306.1 | 2 | 210 | 542 | 805 | 493 | 318.1 |
| 15 | 163 | 495 | 758 | 446 | 2 | 3 | 211 | 543 | 806 | 494 | 2 |
| 1 | 164 | 496 | 759 | 447 | 3 | 4 | 212 | 544 | 807 | 495 | 3 |
| 2 | 165 | 497 | 760 | 448 | 4 | 5 | 213 | 545 | 808 | 496 | 4 |
| 3 | 166 | 498 | 761 | 449 | 307.1 | 6 | 214 | 546 | 809 | 497 | 319.1 |
| 4 | 167 | 499 | 762 | 450 | 2 | 7 | 215 | 547 | 810 | 498 | 2 |
| 5 | 168 | 500 | 763 | 451 | 3 | 8 | 216 | 548 | 811 | 499 | 3 |
| 6 | 169 | 501 | 764 | 452 | 4 | 9 | 217 | 549 | 812 | 500 | 4 |
| 7 | 170 | 502 | 765 | 453 | 308.1 | 10 | 218 | 550 | 813 | 501 | 320.1 |
| 8 | 171 | 503 | 766 | 454 | 2 | 11 | 219 | 551 | 814 | 502 | 2 |
| 9 | 172 | 504 | 767 | 455 | 3 | 12 | 220 | 552 | 815 | 503 | 3 |
| 10 | 173 | 505 | 768 | 456 | 4 | 13 | 221 | 553 | 816 | 504 | 4 |
| 11 | 174 | 506 | 769 | 457 | 309.1 | 14 | 222 | 554 | 817 | 505 | 321.1 |
| 12 | 175 | 507 | 770 | 458 | 2 | 15 | 223 | 555 | 818 | 506 | 2 |
| 13 | 176 | 508 | 771 | 459 | 3 | 1 | 224 | 556 | 819 | 507 | 3 |
| 14 | 177 | 509 | 772 | 460 | 4 | 2 | 225 | 557 | 820 | 508 | 4 |
| 15 | 178 | 510 | 773 | 461 | 310.1 | 3 | 226 | 558 | 821 | 509 | 322.1 |
| 1 | 179 | 511 | 774 | 462 | 2 | 4 | 227 | 559 | 822 | 510 | 2 |
| 2 | 180 | 512 | 775 | 463 | 3 | 5 | 228 | 560 | 823 | 511 | 3 |
| 3 | 181 | 513 | 776 | 464 | 4 | 6 | 229 | 561 | 824 | 512 | 4 |
| 4 | 182 | 514 | 777 | 465 | 311.1 | 7 | 230 | 562 | 825 | 513 | 323.1 |

| Ind. Sep. 1. | Diocl. Sep. 17. | Ant. Nov. 1. | Sel. Oct. | A.D. Jan. 1. | Olymp. July. | Ind. Sep. 1. | Diocl. Sep. 17. | Ant. Nov. 1. | Sel. Oct. | A.D. Jan. 1. | Olymp. July. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | 231 | 563 | 826 | 514 | 2 | 11 | 279 | 611 | 874 | 562 | 2 |
| 9 | 232 | 564 | 827 | 515 | 3 | 12 | 280 | 612 | 875 | 563 | 3 |
| 10 | 233 | 565 | 828 | 516 | 4 | 13 | 281 | 613 | 876 | 564 | 4 |
| 11 | 234 | 566 | 829 | 517 | 324.1 | 14 | 282 | 614 | 877 | 565 | 336.1 |
| 12 | 235 | 567 | 830 | 518 | 2 | 15 | 283 | 615 | 878 | 566 | 2 |
| 13 | 236 | 568 | 831 | 519 | 3 | 1 | 284 | 616 | 879 | 567 | 3 |
| 14 | 237 | 569 | 832 | 520 | 4 | 2 | 285 | 617 | 880 | 568 | 4 |
| 15 | 238 | 570 | 833 | 521 | 325.1 | 3 | 286 | 618 | 881 | 569 | 337.1 |
| 1 | 239 | 571 | 834 | 522 | 2 | 4 | 287 | 619 | 882 | 570 | 2 |
| 2 | 240 | 572 | 835 | 523 | 3 | 5 | 288 | 620 | 883 | 571 | 3 |
| 3 | 241 | 573 | 836 | 524 | 4 | 6 | 289 | 621 | 884 | 572 | 4 |
| 4 | 242 | 574 | 837 | 525 | 326.1 | 7 | 290 | 622 | 885 | 573 | 338.1 |
| 5 | 243 | 575 | 838 | 526 | 2 | 8 | 291 | 623 | 886 | 574 | 2 |
| 6 | 244 | 576 | 839 | 527 | 3 | 9 | 292 | 624 | 887 | 575 | 3 |
| 7 | 245 | 577 | 840 | 528 | 4 | 10 | 293 | 625 | 888 | 576 | 4 |
| 8 | 246 | 578 | 841 | 529 | 327.1 | 11 | 294 | 626 | 889 | 577 | 339.1 |
| 9 | 247 | 579 | 842 | 530 | 2 | 12 | 295 | 627 | 890 | 578 | 2 |
| 10 | 248 | 580 | 843 | 531 | 3 | 13 | 296 | 628 | 891 | 579 | 3 |
| 11 | 249 | 581 | 844 | 532 | 4 | 14 | 297 | 629 | 892 | 580 | 4 |
| 12 | 250 | 582 | 845 | 533 | 328.1 | 15 | 298 | 630 | 893 | 581 | 340.1 |
| 13 | 251 | 583 | 846 | 534 | 2 | 1 | 299 | 631 | 894 | 582 | 2 |
| 14 | 252 | 584 | 847 | 535 | 3 | 2 | 300 | 632 | 895 | 583 | 3 |
| 15 | 253 | 585 | 848 | 536 | 4 | 3 | 301 | 633 | 896 | 584 | 4 |
| 1 | 254 | 586 | 849 | 537 | 329.1 | 4 | 302 | 634 | 897 | 585 | 341.1 |
| 2 | 255 | 587 | 850 | 538 | 2 | 5 | 303 | 635 | 898 | 586 | 2 |
| 3 | 256 | 588 | 851 | 539 | 3 | 6 | 304 | 636 | 899 | 587 | 3 |
| 4 | 257 | 589 | 852 | 540 | 4 | 7 | 305 | 637 | 900 | 588 | 4 |
| 5 | 258 | 590 | 853 | 541 | 330.1 | 8 | 306 | 638 | 901 | 589 | 342.1 |
| 6 | 259 | 591 | 854 | 542 | 2 | 9 | 307 | 639 | 902 | 590 | 2 |
| 7 | 260 | 592 | 855 | 543 | 3 | 10 | 308 | 640 | 903 | 591 | 3 |
| 8 | 261 | 593 | 856 | 544 | 4 | 11 | 309 | 641 | 904 | 592 | 4 |
| 9 | 262 | 594 | 857 | 545 | 331.1 | 12 | 310 | 642 | 905 | 593 | 343.1 |
| 10 | 263 | 595 | 858 | 546 | 2 | 13 | 311 | 643 | 906 | 594 | 2 |
| 11 | 264 | 596 | 859 | 547 | 3 | 14 | 312 | 644 | 907 | 595 | 3 |
| 12 | 265 | 597 | 860 | 548 | 4 | 15 | 313 | 645 | 908 | 596 | 4 |
| 13 | 266 | 598 | 861 | 549 | 332.1 | 1 | 314 | 646 | 909 | 597 | 344.1 |
| 14 | 267 | 599 | 862 | 550 | 2 | 2 | 315 | 647 | 910 | 598 | 2 |
| 15 | 268 | 600 | 863 | 551 | 3 | 3 | 316 | 648 | 911 | 599 | 3 |
| 1 | 269 | 601 | 864 | 552 | 4 | 4 | 317 | 649 | 912 | 600 | 4 |
| 2 | 270 | 602 | 865 | 553 | 333.1 | 5 | 318 | 650 | 913 | 601 | 345.1 |
| 3 | 271 | 603 | 866 | 554 | 2 | 6 | 319 | 651 | 914 | 602 | 2 |
| 4 | 272 | 604 | 867 | 555 | 3 | 7 | 320 | 652 | 915 | 603 | 3 |
| 5 | 273 | 605 | 868 | 556 | 4 | 8 | 321 | 653 | 916 | 604 | 4 |
| 6 | 274 | 606 | 869 | 557 | 334.1 | 9 | 322 | 654 | 917 | 605 | 346.1 |
| 7 | 275 | 607 | 870 | 558 | 2 | 10 | 323 | 655 | 918 | 606 | 2 |
| 8 | 276 | 608 | 871 | 559 | 3 | 11 | 324 | 656 | 919 | 607 | 3 |
| 9 | 277 | 609 | 872 | 560 | 4 | 12 | 325 | 657 | 920 | 608 | 4 |
| 10 | 278 | 610 | 873 | 561 | 335.1 | 13 | 326 | 658 | 921 | 609 | 347.1 |

| Ind. Sep. 1. | Diocl. Sep. 17. | Ant. Nov. 1. | Sel. Oct. | A.D. Jan. 1. | Olymp. July. | Ind. Sep. 1. | Diocl. Sep. 17. | Ant. Nov. 1. | Sel. Oct. | A.D. Jan. 1. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | 327 | 659 | 922 | 610 | 2 | 10 | 353 | 685 | 948 | 636 |
| 15 | 328 | 660 | 923 | 611 | 3 | 11 | 354 | 686 | 949 | 637 |
| 1 | 329 | 661 | 924 | 612 | 4 | 12 | 355 | 687 | 950 | 638 |
| 2 | 330 | 662 | 925 | 613 | 348.1 | 13 | 356 | 688 | 951 | 639 |
| 3 | 331 | 663 | 926 | 614 | 2 | 14 | 357 | 689 | 952 | 640 |
| 4 | 332 | 664 | 927 | 615 | 3 | 15 | 358 | 690 | 953 | 641 |
| 5 | 333 | 665 | 928 | 616 | 4 | 1 | 359 | 691 | 954 | 642 |
| 6 | 334 | 666 | 929 | 617 | 349.1 | 2 | 360 | 692 | 955 | 643 |
| 7 | 335 | 667 | 930 | 618 | 2 | 3 | 361 | 693 | 956 | 644 |
| 8 | 336 | 668 | 931 | 619 | 3 | 4 | 362 | 694 | 957 | 645 |
| 9 | 337 | 669 | 932 | 620 | 4 | 5 | 363 | 695 | 958 | 646 |
| 10 | 338 | 670 | 933 | 621 | 350.1 | 6 | 364 | 696 | 959 | 647 |
| 11 | 339 | 671 | 934 | 622 | | 7 | 365 | 697 | 960 | 648 |
| 12 | 340 | 672 | 935 | 623 | | 8 | 366 | 698 | 961 | 649 |
| 13 | 341 | 673 | 936 | 624 | | 9 | 367 | 699 | 962 | 650 |
| 14 | 342 | 674 | 937 | 625 | | 10 | 368 | 700 | 963 | 651 |
| 15 | 343 | 675 | 938 | 626 | | 11 | 369 | 701 | 964 | 652 |
| 1 | 344 | 676 | 939 | 627 | | 12 | 370 | 702 | 965 | 653 |
| 2 | 345 | 677 | 940 | 628 | | 13 | 371 | 703 | 966 | 654 |
| 3 | 346 | 678 | 941 | 629 | | 14 | 372 | 704 | 967 | 655 |
| 4 | 347 | 679 | 942 | 630 | | 15 | 373 | 705 | 968 | 656 |
| 5 | 348 | 680 | 943 | 631 | | 1 | 374 | 706 | 969 | 657 |
| 6 | 349 | 681 | 944 | 632 | | 2 | 375 | 707 | 970 | 658 |
| 7 | 350 | 682 | 945 | 633 | | 3 | 376 | 708 | 971 | 659 |
| 8 | 351 | 683 | 946 | 634 | | 4 | 377 | 709 | 972 | 660 |
| 9 | 352 | 684 | 947 | 635 | | | | | | |

## § 4. EUSEBIAN YEARS.

The birth of Abraham is placed by Eusebius in October B. C. 2016.[a] The years are computed from that point. In this Table the notation of the Armenian Copy is followed, which places the first Olympic games in the year 1240, and

a Eusebius therefore places it 20 years below the date of Usher, and more than a century below the real time. I subjoin, to be compared with Eusebius, the dates of some eminent chronologers, together with my own date for that event:

| | B.C. |
|---|---|
| Hales | 2153 |
| Cuninghame | 2146 |
| Fasti Hellen. Vol. 1 | 2130 |
| Greswell | 2064 |
| Eusebius | 2016 |
| Usher | 1996 |

the Nativity in the close of the year 2015, in the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad. The Eusebian years commence in October; and as 1240 contained the beginning of Ol. 1. 1 July B. C. 776, it commenced in October B. C. 777. Ol. 194. 4 was the 776th Olympic year, commencing in July B. C. 1. But, as the Eusebian year 1240 was still current when the first Olympic year began, then $1240+775=2015$, and the 2015th year was still current when the 776th began. And as the year 1240 commenced in October preceding, or Oct. B. C. 777, so the year 2015 commenced in October preceding, or Oct. B. C. 2. These two epochs determine the position of the other years. Hieronymus throws back the year 1241 which in the mind of Eusebius began at October B. C. 776 and contained the last nine months of the first Olympic year, to July preceding, and reckons it to commence with that Olympic year in July B. C. 776.

This Table exhibits thus far of the Chronology which belongs to the present volume, and gives the Eusebian years from the year 2001 to the end, with the continuation of Hieronymus and Prosper.

| Eus. | Oct.A.D. | Eus. | Oct.A.D. | Eus. | Oct.A.D. | Eus. | Oct.A.D. | Eus. | Oct.A.D. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2001 | 16 | 2021 | 5 | 2041 | 25 | 2061 | 45 | 2081 | 65 |
| 2002 | 15 | 2022 | 6 | 2042 | 26 | 2062 | 46 | 2082 | 66 |
| 2003 | 14 | 2023 | 7 | 2043 | 27 | 2063 | 47 | 2083 | 67 |
| 2004 | 13 | 2024 | 8 | 2044 | 28 | 2064 | 48 | 2084 | 68 |
| 2005 | 12 | 2025 | 9 | 2045 | 29 | 2065 | 49 | 2085 | 69 |
| 2006 | 11 | 2026 | 10 | 2046 | 30 | 2066 | 50 | 2086 | 70 |
| 2007 | 10 | 2027 | 11 | 2047 | 31 | 2067 | 51 | 2087 | 71 |
| 2008 | 9 | 2028 | 12 | 2048 | 32 | 2068 | 52 | 2088 | 72 |
| 2009 | 8 | 2029 | 13 | 2049 | 33 | 2069 | 53 | 2089 | 73 |
| 2010 | 7 | 2030 | 14 | 2050 | 34 | 2070 | 54 | 2090 | 74 |
| 2011 | 6 | 2031 | 15 | 2051 | 35 | 2071 | 55 | 2091 | 75 |
| 2012 | 5 | 2032 | 16 | 2052 | 36 | 2072 | 56 | 2092 | 76 |
| 2013 | 4 | 2033 | 17 | 2053 | 37 | 2073 | 57 | 2093 | 77 |
| 2014 | 3 | 2034 | 18 | 2054 | 38 | 2074 | 58 | 2094 | 78 |
| 2015 | 2 | 2035 | 19 | 2055 | 39 | 2075 | 59 | 2095 | 79 |
| 2016 | 1 | 2036 | 20 | 2056 | 40 | 2076 | 60 | 2096 | 80 |
| 2017A D. | 1 | 2037 | 21 | 2057 | 41 | 2077 | 61 | 2097 | 81 |
| 2018 | 2 | 2038 | 22 | 2058 | 42 | 2078 | 62 | 2098 | 82 |
| 2019 | 3 | 2039 | 23 | 2059 | 43 | 2079 | 63 | 2099 | 83 |
| 2020 | 4 | 2040 | 24 | 2060 | 44 | 2080 | 64 | 2100 | 84 |

| Eus. | Oct. A.D. | Eus. | Oct. A.D. | Eus. | Oct. A.D. | Eus. | Oct. A.D. | Eus. | Oct. A.D. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2101 | 85 | 2149 | 133 | 2197 | 181 | 2245 | 229 | 2293 | 277 |
| 2102 | 86 | 2150 | 134 | 2198 | 182 | 2246 | 230 | 2294 | 278 |
| 2103 | 87 | 2151 | 135 | 2199 | 183 | 2247 | 231 | 2295 | 279 |
| 2104 | 88 | 2152 | 136 | 2200 | 184 | 2248 | 232 | 2296 | 280 |
| 2105 | 89 | 2153 | 137 | 2201 | 185 | 2249 | 233 | 2297 | 281 |
| 2106 | 90 | 2154 | 138 | 2202 | 186 | 2250 | 234 | 2298 | 282 |
| 2107 | 91 | 2155 | 139 | 2203 | 187 | 2251 | 235 | 2299 | 283 |
| 2108 | 92 | 2156 | 140 | 2204 | 188 | 2252 | 236 | 2300 | 284 |
| 2109 | 93 | 2157 | 141 | 2205 | 189 | 2253 | 237 | 2301 | 285 |
| 2110 | 94 | 2158 | 142 | 2206 | 190 | 2254 | 238 | 2302 | 286 |
| 2111 | 95 | 2159 | 143 | 2207 | 191 | 2255 | 239 | 2303 | 287 |
| 2112 | 96 | 2160 | 144 | 2208 | 192 | 2256 | 240 | 2304 | 288 |
| 2113 | 97 | 2161 | 145 | 2209 | 193 | 2257 | 241 | 2305 | 289 |
| 2114 | 98 | 2162 | 146 | 2210 | 194 | 2258 | 242 | 2306 | 290 |
| 2115 | 99 | 2163 | 147 | 2211 | 195 | 2259 | 243 | 2307 | 291 |
| 2116 | 100 | 2164 | 148 | 2212 | 196 | 2260 | 244 | 2308 | 292 |
| 2117 | 101 | 2165 | 149 | 2213 | 197 | 2261 | 245 | 2309 | 293 |
| 2118 | 102 | 2166 | 150 | 2214 | 198 | 2262 | 246 | 2310 | 294 |
| 2119 | 103 | 2167 | 151 | 2215 | 199 | 2263 | 247 | 2311 | 295 |
| 2120 | 104 | 2168 | 152 | 2216 | 200 | 2264 | 248 | 2312 | 296 |
| 2121 | 105 | 2169 | 153 | 2217 | 201 | 2265 | 249 | 2313 | 297 |
| 2122 | 106 | 2170 | 154 | 2218 | 202 | 2266 | 250 | 2314 | 298 |
| 2123 | 107 | 2171 | 155 | 2219 | 203 | 2267 | 251 | 2315 | 299 |
| 2124 | 108 | 2172 | 156 | 2220 | 204 | 2268 | 252 | 2316 | 300 |
| 2125 | 109 | 2173 | 157 | 2221 | 205 | 2269 | 253 | 2317 | 301 |
| 2126 | 110 | 2174 | 158 | 2222 | 206 | 2270 | 254 | 2318 | 302 |
| 2127 | 111 | 2175 | 159 | 2223 | 207 | 2271 | 255 | 2319 | 303 |
| 2128 | 112 | 2176 | 160 | 2224 | 208 | 2272 | 256 | 2320 | 304 |
| 2129 | 113 | 2177 | 161 | 2225 | 209 | 2273 | 257 | 2321 | 305 |
| 2130 | 114 | 2178 | 162 | 2226 | 210 | 2274 | 258 | 2322 | 306 |
| 2131 | 115 | 2179 | 163 | 2227 | 211 | 2275 | 259 | 2323 | 307 |
| 2132 | 116 | 2180 | 164 | 2228 | 212 | 2276 | 260 | 2324 | 308 |
| 2133 | 117 | 2181 | 165 | 2229 | 213 | 2277 | 261 | 2325 | 309 |
| 2134 | 118 | 2182 | 166 | 2230 | 214 | 2278 | 262 | 2326 | 310 |
| 2135 | 119 | 2183 | 167 | 2231 | 215 | 2279 | 263 | 2327 | 311 |
| 2136 | 120 | 2184 | 168 | 2232 | 216 | 2280 | 264 | 2328 | 312 |
| 2137 | 121 | 2185 | 169 | 2233 | 217 | 2281 | 265 | 2329 | 313 |
| 2138 | 122 | 2186 | 170 | 2234 | 218 | 2282 | 266 | 2330 | 314 |
| 2139 | 123 | 2187 | 171 | 2235 | 219 | 2283 | 267 | 2331 | 315 |
| 2140 | 124 | 2188 | 172 | 2236 | 220 | 2284 | 268 | 2332 | 316 |
| 2141 | 125 | 2189 | 173 | 2237 | 221 | 2285 | 269 | 2333 | 317 |
| 2142 | 126 | 2190 | 174 | 2238 | 222 | 2286 | 270 | 2334 | 318 |
| 2143 | 127 | 2191 | 175 | 2239 | 223 | 2287 | 271 | 2335 | 319 |
| 2144 | 128 | 2192 | 176 | 2240 | 224 | 2288 | 272 | 2336 | 320 |
| 2145 | 129 | 2193 | 177 | 2241 | 225 | 2289 | 273 | 2337 | 321 |
| 2146 | 130 | 2194 | 178 | 2242 | 226 | 2290 | 274 | 2338 | 322 |
| 2147 | 131 | 2195 | 179 | 2243 | 227 | 2291 | 275 | 2339 | 323 |
| 2148 | 132 | 2196 | 180 | 2244 | 228 | 2292 | 276 | 2340 | 324 |

| Eus. | Oct.A.D. | Eus. | Oct.A.D. | Eus. | Oct.A.D. | Eus. | Oct A.D. | Eus. | Oct.A.D. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2341 | 325 | 2365 | 349 | 2389 | 373 | 2413 | 397 | 2437 | 421 |
| 2342 | 326 | 2366 | 350 | 2390 | 374 | 2414 | 398 | 2438 | 422 |
| 2343 | 327 | 2367 | 351 | 2391 | 375 | 2415 | 399 | 2439 | 423 |
| 2344 | 328 | 2368 | 352 | 2392 | 376 | 2416 | 400 | 2440 | 424 |
| 2345 | 329 | 2369 | 353 | 2393 | 377 | 2417 | 401 | 2441 | 425 |
| 2346 | 330 | 2370 | 354 | 2394 | 378 | 2418 | 402 | 2442 | 426 |
| 2347 | 331 | 2371 | 355 | 2395 | 379 | 2419 | 403 | 2443 | 427 |
| 2348 | 332 | 2372 | 356 | 2396 | 380 | 2420 | 404 | 2444 | 428 |
| 2349 | 333 | 2373 | 357 | 2397 | 381 | 2421 | 405 | 2445 | 429 |
| 2350 | 334 | 2374 | 358 | 2398 | 382 | 2422 | 406 | 2446 | 430 |
| 2351 | 335 | 2375 | 359 | 2399 | 383 | 2423 | 407 | 2447 | 431 |
| 2352 | 336 | 2376 | 360 | 2400 | 384 | 2424 | 408 | 2448 | 432 |
| 2353 | 337 | 2377 | 361 | 2401 | 385 | 2425 | 409 | 2449 | 433 |
| 2354 | 338 | 2378 | 362 | 2402 | 386 | 2426 | 410 | 2450 | 434 |
| 2355 | 339 | 2379 | 363 | 2403 | 387 | 2427 | 411 | 2451 | 435 |
| 2356 | 340 | 2380 | 364 | 2404 | 388 | 2428 | 412 | 2452 | 436 |
| 2357 | 341 | 2381 | 365 | 2405 | 389 | 2429 | 413 | 2453 | 437 |
| 2358 | 342 | 2382 | 366 | 2406 | 390 | 2430 | 414 | 2454 | 438 |
| 2359 | 343 | 2383 | 367 | 2407 | 391 | 2431 | 415 | 2455 | 439 |
| 2360 | 344 | 2384 | 368 | 2408 | 392 | 2432 | 416 | 2456 | 440 |
| 2361 | 345 | 2385 | 369 | 2409 | 393 | 2433 | 417 | 2457 | 441 |
| 2362 | 346 | 2386 | 370 | 2410 | 394 | 2434 | 418 | 2458 | 442 |
| 2363 | 347 | 2387 | 371 | 2411 | 395 | 2435 | 419 | 2459 | 443 |
| 2364 | 348 | 2388 | 372 | 2412 | 396 | 2436 | 420 | 2460 | 444 |

## § 5. SCRIPTURE CHRONOLOGY.

Before we proceed to the Gospel Chronology, it will be convenient to survey the whole subject of Scripture Chronology, as it is set forth in the first volume of the Fasti Hellenici. It is there shewn that the Hebrew notation gives 1656 years from Adam to the Flood, and 352 from the Flood to the birth of Abraham; that 505 years are marked in Scripture from the birth of Abraham to the Exode; that from the Exode to the Temple were 612 years. Then followed the last 37 years of Solomon, and 389 from the death of Solomon to the destruction of the Temple, which happened in the 587th year before the Christian era. Reckoning upwards from this point, we obtain from these collected numbers B. C. 2130 for the birth of Abraham, B. C. 2482 for the Flood, and B. C. 4138 for the creation of Adam.

Mr. Cuninghame has preferred for the time which precedes the birth of Abraham the longer generations of the Septuagint, and places Adam at B. C. 5478, and the Flood at B. C. 3217. His dates have been adopted by Professor Wallace, who also accepts the longer computation of the Greek version, and rejects the numbers of the Hebrew text. He has fully treated this subject in his dissertation on the True Age of the World. I propose briefly to examine his arguments.

He observes p. 50: "The argument that the shorter gene-
"rations are repugnant to the course of nature is neither
"placed in a clear light, nor fairly answered by Mr. Clinton
"F. H. Vol. I p. 292."

I have affirmed that from Jacob to Moses the average of life was from 150 to 120 years, and I have shewn from Scripture that in this period Benjamin had 10 sons before he had attained 30 years; that in the line of Judah two generations were of 15 years each; that in the line of Joshua 9 generations were of 20 years each. From which facts it was no unfair but a necessary conclusion that the age of puberty was the same in that time as at present.

Mr. Wallace p. 55: "Mr. Clinton sees nothing wonderful
"in the fact that idolatry should have sprung up during the
"lives of Noah and Shem, and accounts for it from the prin-
"ciple of the fecundity of mankind and their dispersion. It
"is very strange however that Terah, who is mentioned in
"Joshua xxiv. 2 as the only idolater among the postdiluvian
"patriarchs, should have dared to follow the practice of the
"heathen while all his pious ancestors were yet alive!"

The epithet *only* is added by Mr. Wallace himself. No such expression appears in the original text, which is thus rendered: *Thus saith the Lord God of Israel, Your fathers dwelt on the other side of the flood in old time, even Terah the father of Abraham and the father of Nachor, and they served other gods*[a].

It is observed at p. 57: "The shorter computation is
"inconsistent with the credible accounts of profane history
"and the existence of so many populous kingdoms and em-

[a] The Septuagint has *πέραν τοῦ ποταμοῦ παρῴκησαν οἱ πατέρες ὑμῶν—καὶ ἐλάτρευσαν θεοῖς ἑτέροις.* Dathe: *Trans Euphratem habitarunt majores vestri—aliosque Deos coluerunt.*

" pires in the days of Abraham.—The history of the battle " of the four kings against five in Gen. XIV implies a very " great degree of populousness and civilisation in a single " region, and more than can be admitted on the shorter com- " putation. Nor can Sir Isaac Newton's answer be consi- " dered decisive, that the numbers of the allied armies must " have been small because they were overcome by Abraham " with a very small force; for it is the province of the Most " High to save by many or by few. The account of Egypt " at the descent of Abraham indicates that it was then an " ancient, populous, and long established kingdom, and the " profane records of its history—reach to a period far be- " yond that assigned by the Hebrew text. In an excellent " article entitled Annotations Géologiques à la Genèse—it " appears that the epoch B. C. 2900 may in fact be consi- " dered as that of the foundation of the kingdom of Egypt."

We are not to be misled by the pompous appellations *kings* and *kingdoms* into the belief of the existence of populous states and empires. In the language of that early time the chief of every petty township was a king. Joshua conquered 31 kings within the narrow space of Canaan. The territories of all the five kings, the allies of Abraham, lay within a region perhaps 17 miles in length. It is well remarked by an ingenious traveller that the kings of those days resembled the Sheiks of modern times. With respect to the kingdom of Egypt, the years assigned to the Egyptian dynasties are not sufficiently authentic to justify us in placing that kingdom at B. C. 2900. Josephus places Menes more than 1300 years before the reign of Solomon; that is, about B. C. 2320. Jackson after a careful investigation places Menes at B. C. 2219 or 2220. Hales at B. C. 2231, although he calls this date rather too low.

Mr. Wallace at p. 59 remarks: " Mr. Clinton has proved " that an army of Medes occupied Babylon about B. C. 2233 " —according to his own computation about 250 years after " the Flood—when, as he says p. 296, the population of the " earth would amount to *many* millions. And yet in the " same page he remarks, 'It is not likely that 101 years " after that event the population would exceed 50,000 per- " sons, and this number they would certainly have reached

" within 160 years of the Flood.' Now even on the Eu-
" lerian ratio this number would increase only to about $6\frac{1}{2}$
" millions in his interval of 90 years, which is far from *many*
" *millions.*"

There is no inconsistency in my argument. I have assumed as probable that the numbers would double themselves every twelve years for 300 years after the Flood. In 156 years these thirteen periods would produce 49,152, and in 168 years fourteen periods would produce 98,304. I was therefore justified in concluding that at 160 years from the Flood the numbers would be at the least 50,000. Again, in 240 years twenty periods would produce 6,291,456, and in 252 years twenty-one periods would give 12,582,912. Therefore in 250 years from the Flood the numbers of mankind were fast advancing to this latter amount, and might be assumed as nine or ten millions. The term *many* is relative, and its value is fixed by the other circumstances. Nine millions or even six millions would be many in Holland but few in France; would be many in Egypt but few in China. If the inhabitants of the earth had been 9 or 10 millions, these might be called many at 250 years after the Flood. When Abraham after the 75th year of his life visited Egypt, the population of the earth upon the lower estimate had attained more than two hundred millions.

The date which I assigned, after Niebuhr, for the capture of Babylon by the Medes, B. C. 2233, was founded upon a testimony in Simplicius. It is now known that the text of Simplicius has another meaning[b], and the date of that capture is brought down to B. C. 2212, and that event is placed at the distance of 270 years from the Flood, and 110 years from the assumed date of the dispersion in the days of Peleg.

But a new form has been given of late to the objection founded on the shortness of the time by many able enquirers, which view upon this subject, before we proceed to the other remarks of Professor Wallace, it is important to consider. It is inferred from the analogy of languages that the descendants of Japhet dwelt together in Iran for a considerable period before their separation; that this period preceded

[b] See F. H. Vol. 3 p. 522, 2nd ed. Epitome of F. H. see 113, 114.

the earliest records of the most ancient nations, records which nevertheless ascended to a remote antiquity; and that on these accounts the space is to be enlarged between the Flood and Abraham.

Admitting however the proposition that the Japhetic families inhabited Iran before they occupied Greece and India and other countries, and accepting this as a historical fact, we are enabled to shew that it may be reconciled with that chronology, which, being founded upon the Hebrew text, places the flood at B. C. 2482 and the dispersion in the days of Peleg, 160 years afterwards at B. C. 2322.

We may assume that the race of Japhet dwelt together for 200 years B. C. 2322—2122 in this Iranian upland, which in its fullest extent, including all the countries between the Tigris and the Indus, is more than five times larger than France[c]. But if the Japhetic family remained in Iran before their separation 200 years, they remained there till the 360th year after the flood, and at 360 years from the flood they had attained 100 millions. For, as in 300 years from the flood the numbers of mankind would have reached 200 millions (see F. H. I p. 295), it is plain that in 360 years the population of the earth would attain 300 millions; and at least a third of that number would belong to the children of Japhet. Nor is it incredible that a country five times larger than France should at the end of those 200 years have contained 100 millions of inhabitants.

When the great Iranian or Japhetic family was broken up, the Brahmans migrated eastwards to Hindostan; the children of Javan issuing from Iran to the northward and westward colonised Asia Minor and the coasts and islands of the Ægæan sea; and under the name of Pelasgi occupied Greece. The Germanic tribes passed into Germany. The Celts occupied Gaul, Spain, and Britain. They had been preceded by their brethren the Lappes and Finns, whom they had driven

[c] Iran as limited eastward in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 257 contains 1,001,345 square English miles. Add the countries eastward as far as the Indus. Add to the east of the limitary line between the parallels 34° and 24° the countries to the Indus which in aftertimes were ascribed to India. These countries contain 123,449 square English miles; and the whole country occupied in that primeval period by the family of Japhet has an area of 1,124,794 square miles. Compare the area of France, $206{,}350 \times 5\frac{1}{2} = 1{,}134{,}925$. This space therefore is to the space contained in France nearly as $5\frac{1}{2}$ to one.

northward or reduced to subjection. The Sclavonians were spread over the vast countries of Russia. The Tartarians passing the Oxus took possession of Central Asia, where they are found ages afterwards under the various names of Turks, Monguls, and Mandchews. In process of time a tribe of the Tartar race entering China from the north-west gradually peopled that vast level as far as the Eastern Sea. The Medes and Persians meanwhile remained in Iran. In these movements of the Iranian family we discern nothing inconsistent with our dates. The capture of Babylon by the Medes in B. C. 2212 (270 years after the flood and 110 years after the dispersion in the days of Peleg) was more than a century below the time at which the children of Japhet were seated in Iran. The first date assigned to the Pelasgi in Greece is B. C. 1697. But this was more than 425 years later than the date which we have marked for the migration out of Iran.

The Indian chronology is thus given by Prichard. Vol. 4 p. 98—104: "All Indian chronology is matter of doubtful "computation and even of conjecture down to the period when "the history of the Hindoos comes into contact with that of "Europe." p. 101: "The war of the Mahabharata was fought "in the Gangetic countries. The era of this war is fixed by "a conjecture of the probable length of reigns to the 14th "century before the Christian era." p. 103: "The date of re-"corded astronomical observations is fixed to B. C. 1391." p. 104: "The Vedas were not compiled till the 14th century "before the Christian era." "The era of the Mahabharata or "Great War, the astronomical observations of Parasara, and "the compilation of the Vedas belong nearly to the same "period." p. 105: "The age of the Great War being con-"sidered as a historical epoch, attempts have been made to "calculate further upwards, and to estimate the antiquity of "the older Indian monarchies, by means of the princes of the "Solar and Lunar lines, who are said to have reigned over "different parts of India from the earliest periods. Colonel "Tod was of opinion that 55 reigns might be reckoned upon "satisfactory evidence from the age of Krishna, which was "that of the Mahabharata, to Budha, the founder of the "Lunar race. He makes this period 1100 years. He adds "an equal number of years for the interval between Krishna

" and the era of Vickramaditya, which is known to have com-
" menced at B. C. 56. He obtains therefore '1100 + 1100 +
" 56 = B. C. 2256.' At that period colonel Tod supposes that
" the first colonies of Hindoos arrived in India from the
" countries of Central Asia, where the Indian race originated."
But Prichard observes p. 106 that "many circumstances pre-
" vent our wholly relying upon the accuracy of the results
" of these calculations; that, according to Mr. Elphinstone's
" more critical judgment, the lists of the two parallel lines
" of Lunar and Solar kings are so contradictory as to be un-
" worthy of implicit confidence." "Previous to the Mahab-
" harata war every thing is mixed with fables and ana-
" chronisms." We must therefore reject the date of Col. Tod, for Budha the founder, as not supported by sufficient evidence, and we must rest upon the epochs which are assigned to the 14th century before Christ as the highest authenticated dates in Indian Chronology. And yet the date of the Great War is rendered doubtful by Col. Tod himself; for he places the reign of Krishna, who was contemporary with that war, at B. C. 1156. If however we accept the epoch named to us, or B. C. 1391, as an ascertained and authentic period, that epoch is 730 years after the time at which the Brahmans might first enter the Punjab.

The authentic annals of China, by the testimony of Confucius himself, do not ascend higher than B. C. 1100, and this period is a thousand years later than the epoch given for this migration of the Tartars out of Iran.

It has been shewn then that none of the records of these ancient nations, the Pelasgi, the Babylonians, the Indians, and the Chinese interfere with what has been assumed; namely that the dispersion in the days of Peleg was 160 years after the flood, and that the migration of the family of Japhet out of Iran was 360 years after the flood. This point of time, 200 years after the first entrance into Iran, and 360 after the flood, is assumed as about the period of these great migrations, which might have occurred partly a few years before, partly a few years after that epoch.

The most probable dates for Egypt seem to be that, about 160 years after the flood, the children of Ham might occupy Egypt, and found the kingdom of the Pharaohs in B. C. 2322.

Menes is placed at about B. C. 2220, a century after that occupation. Abraham at 427 years from the flood found a Pharaoh reigning in Egypt, 267 years after that first colony. The chronology of the Egyptians themselves is at variance with this account; for they reckoned 8000 years to the time of Solon, which would carry back the rise of the Egyptian kingdom to about B.C. 8600. But this is totally irreconcilable with the Mosaic genealogies. For by the longest estimate of the Mosaic generations, adopting the longer computations of the Septuagint, and including the second Cainan, we can only obtain B.C. 5478 for Adam and B.C. 3217 for the flood[d]. The era then assigned by the Egyptian priests for their state, being more than 3000 years higher than the highest possible date for Adam, and more than 5400 years higher than the highest possible date for the flood, must be rejected, as a fabricated epoch.

An objection founded on the physical varieties of man is reported by Prichard to the following effect: "One of the "greatest difficulties connected with the opinion that all man- "kind are descended from one primitive stock arises from the "shortness of the period allowed by the received chronology "for the development of those physical varieties which distin- "guish the different races of men." It is contended that the physical influences of soil and climate must have been exerted during a long course of years before such phenomena could have become so diffused by propagation as to be "found com- "mon to a whole family or breed." Dr. Prichard himself observes, that "the force of this objection rests in the period "of time from which the varieties can be proved to have "existed." But the only evidence produced is that certain "Egyptian paintings which may be dated at 1000 or 1500 "years before Christ, display the forms and complexions of the "Negro, the Egyptian, and of some Asiatic nations distinctly "marked." The whole force of this evidence depends upon the date of these paintings, and this is so uncertain that the dates proposed are not within 500 years of each other. Nor is it shewn to us that the lower of these dates rests on any proof. The uncertainty then of the date destroys the value of the

[d] These are the dates of Cuninghame. Hales places these epochs at B.C. 544 and B.C. 3155, 62 and 67 years below the dates of Cuninghame.

testimony. But even if we admit the lower date, B. C. 1000, as the epoch of these paintings (which however is by no means established), this date will be more than 1300 years after the epoch at which according to our chronology the children of Ham might pass into Egypt and Africa. And in that period, embracing 39 generations, it is reasonable to conclude that such varieties as these paintings exhibit might have been produced.

I now return to the observations of Professor Wallace. He writes as follows at p. 61: "Mr. Clinton adds that 'it is "difficult to imagine what adequate motive the Jews could "have had for shortening their genealogies.' Not more diffi- "cult in our opinion than to imagine what adequate motive "the Jews could have for shortening the life of Jesus Christ. "A difficulty however 'to imagine an adequate motive' for "any transaction is no proof that it did not take place."

But in this case, in the absence of all evidence, it is absolutely necessary to assign a motive. He who charges the Jews with corrupting their own genealogies, in order to make his accusations credible, is bound to shew why they did it. The whole force of the charge depends upon this. Mr. Horne in his Introduction to the Scriptures, having traced the genuineness of the Pentateuch to the reign of Solomon, very justly concludes that the Pentateuch which we now possess is genuine, because the Jews *could have had no motive* during the period between Joshua and Solomon for substituting a spurious production.

Professor Wallace however finds that they *had* a motive for corrupting their genealogies, which he states as follows p. 61: "The Jews did not attempt to 'shorten the genealo- "gies,' that is, to corrupt the chronology of the Scriptures, "till all the witnesses were dead who knew Jesus.—But when "they found afterwards that the Christians constantly proved "out of the Septuagint that Jesus was the Messiah, they had "then a sufficient motive for 'shortening the genealogies,' if "they could make it appear from the Hebrew text that our "Lord had come about 15 centuries earlier than the time "fixed by tradition; and that the epoch of the true Messiah's "advent had not yet arrived." p. 172 "(according to the Rab- "bins) the world is to last in its fallen state 6000 years, and

" then is to be restored and purified as at the beginning.—
" There are to be seven ages of the world, each containing
" 1000 years." p. 178. 179 " 'The belief of the seven ages,' says
" Dr. Russell, 'has been detected in the writings of Heathens,
" Jews, and Christians. It is traced in the Sibylline Oracles,
" in Hesiod, in the work ascribed to Darius Hystaspes the
" king of the Medes, to Hermes Trismegistus.—Plato quotes
" from Orpheus the same mystical doctrine—that the earth
" was doomed in the seventh age to be consumed by fire.' "
[On this mistake of the sense of Plato see F. Rom. Vol. 2
p. 224. Their guide to this error has been Jackson. But it is
remarkable that neither Russell nor Wallace should have
taken the trouble to consult Plato himself, in order to know
what Plato really said.] " Dr. Russell discovers in these
" opinions, however ill founded and absurd they may seem,
" the principal motive which actuated the Jews about the
" beginning of the second century in their attempt to vitiate
" the most authentic of their chronicles. 'Their rejection of
" Christ,' says he, 'rendered necessary an extensive change in
" their dates and calculations.' " p. 188 " It is manifest that
" there is great reason to suspect that the numbers contained
" in the Hebrew text which have reference to dates and to
" the age of the world have been systematically and exten-
" sively altered. Dr. Russell cites a passage from the cele-
" brated Abulpharajius, in which he asserts that the Jews,
" believing it to have been foretold that the Messiah was to
" have been sent in the last times, altered the chronology in
" order to produce a reason for rejecting Jesus Christ. Thus
" they made it appear by their new computation that Christ
" was manifested in the very beginning of the *fifth* millennium,
" near to the middle of the period to which the duration of
" the earth was to be limited; that is,—not more than 7000
" years in all. But the computation of the Septuagint, he
" observes, shewed that Christ did actually come in the middle
" of the 6th millennary, the very time at which the prediction
" of the Old Testament led mankind to expect his advent.
" The learned Doctor refers also to the candid Augustine,
" who states that the Jews were suspected of having cor-
" rupted their copies—and particularly of having altered the
" generations and lives of the antediluvian patriarchs out of

" dislike to the Christians.—Though Augustine saw that the " temptation to vitiate the sacred text lay with the Rabbins, " and that the Greek translators had no inducement to alter " the original, he was unwilling to believe that either party " could have intentionally altered the Scriptures, thinking it " more probable that the differences had originated in the " wish of a transcriber to render the generations more natu- " ral." p. 191 " Dr. Russell states that the publication of the " *Seder Olam Rabba* in A. D. 130 may with certainty be re- " garded as the epoch at which the Jews altered their genea- " logies and changed the dates of the great events."

Hales had already suggested the same argument from Ephrem Syrus and from Abulpharajius, that the Jews expected the Messiah in the middle of the 6th millennium, and shortened the genealogies to make it appear that the true time was not yet come. He proceeds to shew that the origin of this notion of 6000 years is explained by Gregory of Oxford, whom he quotes. He refers also to the Sibylline Oracles, Hesiod, Hystaspes, and affirms that this period of 6000 years was adopted by the fathers, and that the prevalence of the tradition throughout the pagan, Jewish, and Christian world, was a sufficient reason with the Jews for shortening their chronology.

Hystaspes and the Sibyl are largely quoted by Lactantius. It is needless to urge that these are spurious writings, like the writings falsely ascribed to Orpheus and to Sanchoniatho. Nor is it necessary here to examine the authority of that period of 6000 years. We have only to enquire how the Jews understood it, and whether they were induced on this account to mutilate their genealogies. This term of 6000 years was understood to terminate at the end of the world. The language was *Ætate in sexta cessabit machina mundi.* The world was to be destroyed by fire. Then was to follow a regeneration and a reign of Apollo or the Sun. The Jews then would not, as Ephrem Syrus and Abulpharajius suppose, have altered their numbers to meet the argument of the Christians. They would assert that the character described had not yet appeared. The fathers are inaccurate in their period; for if there is any thing in the Jewish period of 6000 years, it is required that the *six millenniums* should be perfect and com-

plete from Adam to the birth of Christ in the reign of Augustus. But as the fathers could only obtain *five millenniums and a half* from their Chronology, they inaccurately substituted this defective and incomplete period for *six millenniums*. But how could 5500 years represent 6000 years?

Mr. Wallace refers these mutilations of the genealogies to A. D. 130, which Dr. Russell, whom he follows, has affirmed to be with certainty the epoch. But Mr. Cuninghame himself admits that the shorter genealogies were known to Josephus and were inserted *before the Jewish war*. His words are these. "I have recently been led to change my opinion upon "one point, being now compelled by the force of evidence to "conclude that the corruption of the chronology must have "taken place at an earlier period than I formerly supposed. "I now believe it to have been in the interval between our "Lord's death and the beginning of the Jewish war. This "allows more than 30 years for the purpose, which is quite "sufficient. I also conceive that it must have been well "known to Josephus, and the end for which it was done."

But this fact, that the shorter genealogies were already in the Hebrew text within 30 years after the Ascension, makes the charge of corruption still less credible. For at that early period the Christians had not yet sufficient influence to be formidable to the Jews, who had hopes, while Jerusalem and their temple stood, of putting down the rising sect. Is it to be believed that within 30 years of the Ascension the Jews would corrupt the genealogies in order to produce so obscure and unintelligible a result as that which arises from the period of 6000 years? To what purpose were they to mutilate their genealogies, when there were yet 500 years to their Messiah's Advent, and half a millennium wanting to complete the destined period? If the short numbers were in the copies before the Jewish war, they were there before the Crucifixion. And this is confirmed by another consideration. The Jews are charged with expunging the *Second Cainan* from the postdiluvian patriarchs when they altered their numbers. It is alleged that this was done at the same time and from the same motive. But *Cainan II* was absent from the copies used by Philo, and Philo was an old man in A. D. 40, and probably 50 years of age at the time of the Cruci-

fixion. He had therefore studied the Scriptures in Hebrew copies extant before that period. But if *Cainan II* was absent from those copies, we may infer that the long computations were absent also.

Mr. Wallace observes p. 62: "Mr. Clinton finally asserts "that the translators had a very obvious motive for enlarg- "ing the Chronology, because the Chaldeans and Egyptians "laid claim to a remote antiquity. But the difference be- "tween the Hebrew and Septuagint is only about 15 cen- "turies. The difference indeed was quite sufficient for the "purpose of the Jews in denying the advent of the true "Messiah, but it was wholly insufficient, nay utterly use- "less, for the purpose of coping with the pretensions of the "Chaldeans and Egyptians. For it appears—that Berosus "claimed for the Chaldeans—no less than 470,000 years, "and from the fragments of Manetho and the old Chronicle "preserved by Syncellus that for the first Egyptian kings "an antiquity is claimed of 36,525 years.—This argument "therefore is so very absurd that it completely refutes "itself."

The absurdity would be in supposing that these amounts of years were believed to be Historical time, which were only Astronomical Periods. The Egyptians themselves never laid claim to more than 8000 years in the time of Solon, as we learn from Plato. Eudoxus in the time of Plato interpreted those myriads of years to mean months. And as months they are explained in the Armenian Eusebius. But the 36,525 years were an Astronomical Cycle obtained by multiplying 1461 by 25; as Syncellus computes. In like manner the Chaldean period of 432,000 years in Syncellus is an astronomical period produced by multiplying 24,000 by 18, and 473,040 years were produced by multiplying 1460 by 324.

It has been shewn in the first volume of the Fasti Hellenici p. 289 that the *second Cainan* was absent from the copies of Philo and Josephus, and omitted by Berosus. On this point Professor Wallace p. 35 has the following remarks: "Syncellus very properly includes Shem in the genealogy, "although he was an antidiluvian by birth, his antepaido- "gonian age being entirely omitted in the Scripture, and the

" birth of his son being reckoned from the flood. Hence we " find that all the ancient writers reckon Noah the *tenth* from " Adam, and Abraham the *tenth* from the flood, Shem being " evidently the *eleventh* from Adam and Abraham the *twenty-*" *first.* p. 40 Nothing is more surprising than the pertinacity " of error.—We have seen that when the second Cainan is " admitted into the text Abraham must be reckoned the " *tenth* generation from the flood; consequently, if he be " rejected, Abraham must be reckoned only the *ninth*, con-" trary to the united voice of antiquity, both sacred and pro-" fane. Hales and Clinton have both cited extracts in proof " of their argument—from Berosus, Josephus, and Philo, " shewing that Abraham was universally reckoned the *tenth* " *generation after the flood.* The subterfuge adopted by the " advocates of the *Hebrew verity* in reckoning Shem—as one " of the generations after the flood in order to make up their " number is too weak to require any comment. There is no " doubt therefore that both Hales and Clinton are in the " wrong, and that Jackson and Cuninghame are 'in the " right.' p. 245 Africanus states that from the flood and " Noah to the descent of Abraham into the promised land " were ten generations,—and from Adam twenty generations. " We have sufficiently discussed the question of the number " of generations in pp. 34—40. It is quite unnecessary " therefore to resume the subject. Suffice it to say that " Shem was an antediluvian, and therefore his generation " could not be reckoned in the number of generations after " the flood. Neither was it reckoned in the number before " the flood, for Noah was reckoned the *tenth* from Adam, " and Abraham the *tenth* from the flood."

And yet Mr. Wallace had told us p. 35, 36, that Syncellus had properly included Shem in the genealogy, and that Abraham was the *twenty-first* from Adam! We are not however left in doubt of the meaning of Philo. For Philo, having marked ten generations of which Noah was the tenth, proceeds to give ten other generations, of which he expressly names SHEM as the first and *Abraham* as the last. And that twenty-one generations were reckoned by those who admitted the second Cainan is proved by Gregory of Nazianzus. For Gregory, who with the LXX admitted the second Cainan,

reckons Abraham the twenty-first from Adam. But Origen, who omitted Cainan II, reckons Abraham the 20th from Adam. Africanus reckoned Abraham the 20th from Adam, *because Africanus omitted the second Cainan;* which Professor Wallace has forborne to mention. On comparing Philo we perceive, that Berosus in the phrase "in the tenth generation "after the flood" spoke inclusively of the generation in which the flood happened; and Hales is in the right in his interpretation of the meaning of Berosus. That Josephus omits the second Cainan will not, I suppose, be denied; for he says "Salah is the son of Arphaxad, and Heber of Salah[e].

In the period from the Exode to the Temple I have the satisfaction of finding that the amount which I have assigned, 612 years, is confirmed by Mr. Cuninghame, who also agrees in 612 years for the interval. Mr. Wallace supposes a difference between the Hebrew and the Septuagint in this period. p. 49 "Mr. Clinton endeavours to defend the He- "brew chronology especially in the first two ages of the "world; although he is forced to yield to the mass of evi- "dence against it in the book of Judges." He considers, p. 59, my date for the flood obtained by "a computation "partially interpolated from the Septuagint." That is, in the period from the exode to the temple, in which I have added 133 years to the numbers of Usher. But there is no such difference between the two copies. In the following list of dates the Hebrew and the Septuagint agree.

| | | Hebrew and LXX |
|---|---|---|
| Moses. Deut. I. 3 .... | | 40 |
| Joshua..... | Joshua XIV. 7. 10 .... | |
| the Elders | | |
| 1 Servit. Mesopotam. Jud. | III. 8 ..... | 8 |
| Othniel ..... | III. 11 ..... | 40 |
| 2 Servit. Moab ..... | III. 14 ..... | 18 |
| Ehud ..... | III. 30 ..... | 80 |
| Shamgar..... | III. 31 ..... | |
| 3 Servit. Canaan ..... | IV. 3 ..... | 20 |
| Deborah and Barak .... | V. 31 ..... | 40 |
| 4 Servit. Midian..... | VI. 1..... | 7 |
| Gideon ..... | VIII. 28 ..... | 40 |

[e] Ant. I. 6, 4 Ἀρφαξάδου δὲ παῖς γίνεται Σάλης· τοῦ δὲ Ἔβερος.

| | | Hebrew and LXX |
|---|---|---|
| Abimelech | IX. 22 | 3 |
| Tola | X. 2 | 23 |
| Jair | X. 3 | 22 |
| 5 Servit. Ammon | X. 8 | 18 |
| Jephthah | XII. 7 | 6 |
| Ibzan | XII. 9 | 7 |
| Elon | XII. 11 | 10 |
| Abdon | XII. 14 | 8 |
| 6 Servit. Philistin | XIII. 1 | 40 |
| Samson | XVI. 31 | 20 |
| Eli | 1 Sam. IV. 18 | 40 |
| Saul | | |
| David | 1 Kings II. 11 | 40 |
| Solomon.... 1 Kings VI. 1.... 3 y. 2 m. | | |

The numbers which are the elements of our calculation are identical in both copies.

Mr. Wallace p. 73 speaks of a difference in the regal period. "The difference between the Hebrew and Septua-"gint Chronologies in this period amounts only to about "15 years, which is chiefly owing to an interregnum between "the reigns of Amaziah and Uzziah not acknowledged by "Usher and his followers. Again p. 95 "Eusebius acting "under Jewish influence reduced the era—by the omission of "15 years in the monarchal period."

But here also no difference whatever exists between the two copies. In the texts upon which the interregnum is founded the Hebrew and the Septuagint have the same numbers[f].

The period from the death of Solomon to the destruction of the temple is thus given:

By Usher B. C. 975—588=(388) 387 years.
In F. H. Vol. 1 B. C. 976—587=389y 1m.
By Cuninghame B. C. 990—588=402 years.

In the second volume of the Fasti Hellenici the edict of Cyrus and the termination of the Captivity are assigned to

[f] The numbers in 2 Kings XIV. 21 "16 years," and in XV. 1 "in the 27th year of Jeroboam" in the LXX, are also 16 years and the 27th year in the Hebrew. The reasons for not admitting the interregnum are offered in F. H. I p. 316.

the 536th year before the Christian era[g]. Cuninghame and Wallace also agree in placing those events at that year.

We now proceed to the Gospel Chronology. The various opinions upon the duration of the Ministry have been touched upon in F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 12—15, and the computations of some early fathers, of Irenæus, of Clemens Alexandrinus, of Tertullian, have been given. It is shewn from Augustine that no evidence remained to fix the year of the Nativity or the year of the Ascension. The early fathers knew nothing upon this subject beyond what was contained in the scriptures which we now possess. If the Apostles in their oral teaching recorded more concerning the life and actions of their Master than is now extant in the Scripture narrative, more was not transmitted to succeeding times. The decisions of the fathers upon the year of the birth of Christ and the duration of the Ministry were founded, as ours are, upon Scripture and not upon traditions.

The whole Gospel History chronologically considered refers to three periods; 1, before the Ministry; 2, during the Ministry; 3, from six days before the last Passover to the end of the Gospel History.

1. The following parts of the four Gospels belong to the First Period, including all the time before the Ministry.

Matthew I. 1—IV. 11.
Mark I. 1—13.
Luke I. 1—IV. 13.
John I. 1—18 describes the Eternal Existence and the Deity of the Son of God.

3. The transactions of the Third Period are contained in these passages.

Matthew XXVI. 17 to the end. XXVIII. 20.
Mark XIV. 12 to the end. XVI. 20.
Luke XXII. 7 to the end. XXIV. 53.
John XII. 1 to the end. XXI. 25.

The arrangement of the times of these two parts is sufficiently clear. The Second Period comprehending the intermediate space is more difficult. The only probable method of arranging it is to select some particular facts and to distribute the other incidents around them.

[g] Towards the close of B. C. 536, within Ol. 61. 1 U. C. Varr. 218.

The question is, whether there were three Passovers during the Ministry, or only two; whether the last Passover was the fourth or the third. St. John notices six feasts, three of which were Passovers.

1 The *First Passover* II. 13.
2 A feast of the Jews V. 1.
3 The *last Passover but one* VI. 4.
4 The feast of Tabernacles VII. 2.
5 The feast of Dedication X. 22.
6 The *Last Passover* XI. 55. XIII. 1.

He mentions the first Passover II. 13 *And the Jews' Passover was at hand, and Jesus went up to Jerusalem.* II. 23 *Now when he was in Jerusalem at the Passover in the feast day many believed on his name.* This Passover happened before John the Baptist was cast into prison: III. 22. 24. After this Passover Jesus came into Galilee: IV. 3. After that journey another feast: V. 1 *After this there was a feast of the Jews, and Jesus went up to Jerusalem.* St. John then briefly relates some of the things which were done by Jesus during that stay at Jerusalem, and then proceeds VI. 1—4 *After these things Jesus went over the sea of Galilee which is the sea of Tiberias, and a great multitude followed him because they saw the miracles which he did on those that were diseased. And Jesus went up into a mountain and there he sat with his disciples. And the Passover a feast of the Jews was nigh.* Was the second of these three feasts a Passover mentioned at V. 1 or was it some other feast?

The space from the Baptism to the Ascension was either a little more than three years, or a little more than two. Each of these periods is adopted by some of the ancient writers.

Melito, who flourished about A. D. 160—172, calls the Ministry three years. Hippolytus, who lived A. D. 220—227, places it within three years. Origen, who wrote within A. D. 210—253, varies in his accounts. In his work *de principiis*, compiled within 227—230, he imagined the period to be *a year and four months.* But in the *hom. in Lucam* he rejects or doubts this opinion. In the work against Celsus, composed about A. D. 248, he reckons the Ministry at less than three years; and in the *comm. in Matthæum*, composed according to Eusebius after his work against Celsus, "*almost*

"*three years.*" Eusebius A.D. 308—340 computed 3 years and a half. Apollinarius of Laodicea, who may be placed at A.D. 362—380, reckoned only two years. Epiphanius A.D. 347—402, reckons three Passovers. Chrysostom, A. D. 381—407, marks the third year current. Interpreting John V. 1 he observes "What feast? In my opinion the feast of Pentecost." Gaudentius, A. D. 387, quoted by Lardner allowed only *one year*. Annianus and Panodorus A. D. 412 computed 3 years to the Ministry.

The Paschal Chronicle cir. A. D. 629 numbers four Passovers and computes three years and 76 days from the Baptism to the Passion. Andreas of Cæsarea (cir. A. D. 800) assigns three years and a half to the ministry. Lastly Syncellus A. D. 808 reckons three years from the Baptism to the Crucifixion.

Modern chronologers are also divided in their opinions. Scaliger, archbishop Newcome, White, Hales, and Greswell, agree in four Passovers. Others, as Cardinal Noris, Bishop Tomline, and Mr. Benson, think that the feast in John V. 1 was not a Passover, and that the last Passover recorded in the Gospels was the third and not the fourth.

The Second of the Three Periods into which we divided the Gospel History begins at the Baptism and terminates six days before the Last Passover. But this period again may be subdivided into two parts: the first part ends at the feeding of the 5000, a miracle recorded by all the four evangelists; the second embraces the rest of the second period. The space contained in this second subdivision is accurately defined. It includes the last Passover but one in the spring, the feast of Tabernacles in autumn, the feast of Dedication in winter, and ends six days before the last Passover in the spring following. The transactions of twelve months or a little more are contained in this part of the narrative. Our limits of enquiry are therefore confined to the space between the Baptism and the feeding the 5000. The accounts of the four evangelists in the Second Period are set forth and compared in the following Table:

| MATTHEW | MARK | LUKE | JOHN |
|---|---|---|---|
| A the baptism III. 13.<br>B the temptation IV. 1. | A the baptism I. 9.<br>B the temptation I. 13. | A the baptism III. 21.<br>B the temptation IV. 1. | 1 testimony of the I. 15—36.<br>2 Jesus in Galilee<br>3 the marriage i II. 1.<br>4 the PASSOVER II. 13.<br>5 he purgeth the II. 14.<br>6 teacheth Nicoden 1.<br>7 baptizeth in Jud 22.<br>John not yet in III. 24. |
| C Jesus in Galilee after John was cast into prison IV. 12. | C Jesus in Galilee after John was cast into prison I. 14. | C returned into Galilee IV. 14. | C departeth agai Galilee IV. 1.<br>8 talketh with the of Samaria IV.<br>9 healeth the nob son at Caperna 46. |
| | D Peter and Andrew, James and John called I. 16—20. | | |
| E he went to Capernaum IV. 12—13. | E he went to Capernaum and cast out an unclean spirit I. 21—27. | E he went to Capernaum and cast out an unclean spirit IV. 31—36. | |
| D Peter and Andrew, James and John called IV. 18—22. | | | D Peter and A James and Joh I. 37—42. called I. 43. |
| he teaches through Galilee IV. 23—25.<br>¶ the Sermon on the Mount, V. 1—VII. 29. | F Peter's wife's mother healed I. 31.<br>he teaches throughout Galilee I. 38, 39. | F Peter's wife's mother healed IV. 39.<br>he teaches throughout Galilee IV. 43, 44. | |
| | | D Peter and Andrew, James and John called V. 1—11. | |
| G the leper VIII. 2—4.<br>the centurion's servant VIII. 5—13.<br>F Peter's wife's mother cured VIII. 14—17. | G he cures a leper I. 40—45. | G he cures a leper V. 12—15. | |
| | H cures a paralytic II. 1—12. | H cures a paralytic V. 17—26. | |
| N he calms a tempest VIII. 23—27. | I Matthew called II. 13—17. | I Matthew called V. 27—32. | |
| | | | 10 healeth at the Bethesda, at a the Jews V. 1, [the PASSOVER |
| O casts out the legion of devils VIII. 28—IX. 1. | J ears of corn gathered on the Sabbath II. 23—28. | J ears of corn gathered on the Sabbath—δευτέρῳ πρώτῳ VI. 1—5. | |

| MATTHEW | MARK | LUKE | JOHN |
|---|---|---|---|
| ures the paralytic IX. 2—8. | K the withered hand III. 1—5. | K the withered hand VI. 6—10. | |
| Iatthew called IX. 9—13. | L he ordaineth the twelve apostles III. 13—19. | L he ordains the twelve apostles VI. 12—19. | |
| airus' daughter IX. 18—26. | | ¶ the Sermon on the Mount, VI. 20—49. | |
| e teaches throughout Galilee IX. 35. | | the centurion's servant VII. 1—10. | |
| ends forth the twelve apostles X. 1—XI. 1. | | the dead man at Nain VII. 11—17. | |
| ohn the Baptist sends to enquire XI. 2—6. | | δ' John the Baptist sends to enquire VII. 18—24. | |
| ars of corn gathered XII. 1—8. | | the woman anoints him at the Pharisee's house VII. 36—50. | |
| the withered hand healed XII. 9—13. | | he preaches again throughout Galilee VIII. 1—3. | |
| the parable of the sower XIII. 1—23. | M the parable of the sower IV. 1—20. | M the parable of the sower VIII. 4—15. | |
| | N he stills a storm IV. 35—41. | N he stills a storm VIII. 22—25. | |
| | O casts out a legion of devils V. 1—20. | O casts out a legion of devils VIII. 26—39. | |
| | P Jairus' daughter V. 22—43. | P Jairus' daughter VIII. 41—55. | |
| | Q he sends forth the twleve apostles VI. 7—13. | Q he sends forth the twelve apostles IX. 1—6. | |
| ohn the Baptist already dead XIV. 1, 2. | R John the Baptist already dead VI. 14. | R John the Baptist now dead IX. 7—9. | |
| he parenthetically relates the death of John XIV. 3—11.] | [he parenthetically relates the death of John VI. 17—29.] | | |
| he 5000 XIV. 13—21. | S the 5000 VI. 30—44. | S the 5000 IX. 10—17. | S the 5000 VI. 1—14. the PASSOVER being nigh VI. 4. |

The four narratives meet at this point. From this undoubted and unquestionle date the Gospel History of the Ministry proceeds through the last Passover t one to the last Passover itself; as in the following Table:

| MATTHEW | MARK | LUKE | JOHN |
|---|---|---|---|
| the 5000.) | (S the 5000.) | (S the 5000.) | (S the 5000.) |
| Jesus walks on the sea and calms a storm XIV. 22—33. | T he stills another storm VI. 45—52. | | T he walks on the sea and calms a storm VI. 16—21. |
| | he returns into the land of Gennesareth VI. 53—56. | | |

| MATTHEW | MARK | LUKE | JOHN |
|---|---|---|---|
| X justifies the unwashen hands XV. 1—14. | X justifies the unwashen hands VII. 1—23. | | 11 he discourses at Capernaum VI. 24—71. |
| Z cures a Canaanitish woman's daughter in the coasts of Tyre and Sidon XV. 21—28. | Z cures a Syrophenician woman's daughter in the borders of Tyre and Sidon VII. 24—30. thence coming to the sea of Galilee cures a deaf man VII. 31—37. | | (He remained in Galil and the adjacent cou try between the la Passover but one a the feast of Tabernacle from spring to autumn |
| AA feeds 4000 XV. 29—38. warns his disciples of the Pharisees XVI. 5—12. | AA feeds 4000 VIII. 1–9. at Bethsaida cures a blind man VIII. 22—26. | | |
| BB Peter's confession of Christ XVI. 13—20. | BB Peter's confession of Christ VIII. 27—30. | BB Peter's confession of Christ IX. 18—21. | |
| CC Christ foretels his own death XVI. 21—27. | CC Christ foretels his own death VIII. 31—38. | CC Christ foretels his death IX. 22—26. | |
| DD the Transfiguration XVII. 1—13. | DD the Transfiguration IX. 2—13. | DD the Transfiguration IX. 28—36. | |
| he casts out the devil XVII. 14—21. | he casts out the devil IX. 14—29. | he casts out the devil IX. 41. | |
| EE he foretels his death while they abode in Galilee XVII. 22—23. | EE passes privately through Galilee and foretels his death IX. 30—32. | EE he foretels his death IX. 43—45. | |
| FF comes to Capernaum and pays the tribute money XVII. 24—27. | FF comes to Capernaum and (GG) teaches humility IX. 33—37. | | |
| GG teaches humility XVIII. 1—14. | his discourse in answer to John IX. 38—50. | GG teaches humility IX. 46—48. | |
| Parable of the 10,000 talents XVIII. 21—35. | | α in his way to Jerusalem he is rejected by the Samaritans IX. 51—56. | 12 Jesus goeth up fro Galilee to the feast Tabernacles VII. 2–5 |
| | | β he sends the 70 X. 1—16. | 13 the woman taken adultery VIII. 1—11. |
| | | | 14 he answereth the Je VIII. 13—59. |
| | | | 15 the man that was bo blind restored to sig IX. 1—X. 21. |
| | | γ the 70 return 17—24. | |
| | | δ the good Samaritan X. 29—37. | |
| | | ε he is received by Martha and Mary X. 38—42. | |
| | | ϛ the Lord's Prayer XI. 1—10. | |
| | | ζ he reproves the Pharisees XI. 37—54. | |
| | | η the fig-tree XIII. 6—9. | |
| | | θ he cures an infirm woman on the Sabbath XIII. 10—17. | |
| | | ι journeys towards Jerusalem XIII. 22. | |
| | | κ at the house of a Pharisee on the Sabbath, the parable of the Great Supper XIV. 15—23. | 16 at Jerusalem at t feast of Dedication the winter X. 22. |

| MATTHEW | MARK | LUKE | JOHN |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | λ the lost sheep and lost piece of money XV. 1—10. | 17 he went again beyond Jordan X. 40. |
| | | μ the prodigal son XV. 11—32. | 18 he raiseth Lazarus XI. 1—53. |
| | | ν the unjust steward XVI. 1—13. | retires to Ephraim XI. 54. |
| | | ο the rich man and Lazarus XVI. 19—31. | |
| H he departs from Galilee and goes beyond Jordan XIX. 1. | HH he goes beyond Jordan into Judæa. of divorce X. 1—12. | HH he passed through the midst of Samaria and Galilee as he went to Jerusalem XVII. 11. | |
| | | π the ten lepers XVII. 12—19. | |
| blesses the young children XIX. 13—15. | II blesses the young children X. 13—16. | II blesses the young children XVIII. 15—17. | |
| K the young rich man XIX. 16—30. | KK the young rich man X. 17—31. | KK the young rich man XVIII. 18—30. | |
| L he foretels his death XX. 17—19. | LL he foretels his death X. 32—34. | LL he foretels his death XVIII. 31—34. | |
| M heals two blind men near Jericho XX. 30—34. | MM heals a blind man near Jericho X. 46—52. | MM heals a blind man near Jericho XVIII. 35—43. | |
| | | ρ the conversion of Zacchæus XIX. 1—10. | |
| | | σ the Ten Talents related in the ascent to Jerusalem XIX. 11—28. | 19 Jesus at Bethany six days before the Passover XII. 1—9. |
| N his entry into Jerusalem by Bethphage and Bethany and the Mount of Olives XXI. 1—17. | NN his entry into Jerusalem by Bethphage and Bethany and the Mount of Olives XI. 1—11. | NN the entry into Jerusalem by the way of Bethphage and Bethany and the Mount of Olives XIX. 29—46. | NN his entry into Jerusalem XII. 12—15. |

If the *last Passover but one* was the *second* Passover, a space of less than a year is given from the first Passover named in the preceding table to the feeding of the 5000. But the things transacted and the regions visited seem to require a longer time. After the first Passover Jesus came into Judea and dwelt there, and the Baptist continued his ministry. Then followed the imprisonment of John: after which event Jesus came into Galilee, then into Samaria; thence again to Galilee. Then he came to Nazareth. Leaving Nazareth he came and dwelt at Capernaum. After this he made the circuit of all Galilee. Then he is present at Jerusalem at a certain feast: marked in John IV. 54. V. 1. From Jerusalem he journeys into Galilee. In Galilee he delivers the Sermon

on the Mount; after which he is at Capernaum. He teaches in Galilee and at Capernaum. Then he passed over to the country of the Gadarenes. After this he is at Nazareth. Being in Galilee he sends forth the twelve Apostles, who return from their mission. After their return he passed to the desert of Bethsaida, and there wrought the miracle of feeding the 5000. The discourses and actions of Jesus, and the miracles performed in his progress, might in all occupy almost two years, extending over a second Passover to the approach of a third.

If the feast of St. John V. 1 was not a Passover, this would not determine that no Passover intervened between the first Passover and the last but one. For John has omitted other feasts; as for instance he has omitted to name the feasts of Tabernacles and of Dedication which fell within the first year of the Ministry. Jesus was absent from Jerusalem on the last Passover but one, and he might have also been absent from the second.

If the expression in St. Luke VI. 1, *σάββατον δευτερόπρωτον*, is rightly interpreted by Scaliger, Casaubon, Schleusner, and others to mean "the first sabbath after the Passover," this would at once establish a Passover between the first and the last but one: for, as Mr. Greswell justly argues, that narrative must be inserted between John V. 1 and John VI. 4. But the interpretation offered by Valckenaer and Grotius is perhaps equally probable, that *δευτερόπρωτον* means the sabbath which followed Pentecost. Even this interpretation however would still confirm that a Passover intervened between the first and the last but one. For as it is certain that this Pentecost could not have followed the *first* Passover, it must of necessity have followed a *second* Passover not named, which occurred between John II. 13 and the Passover in John VI. 4, and therefore adds a fourth Passover to the Ministry.

The precise interval between the Baptism and the first Passover is not fixed by the Gospel narratives. We may collect however that it could not be long; for the first miracle which Jesus wrought was the miracle at Cana, and after that miracle he went down to Capernaum and *continued there not many days, and the Passover was at hand.* Chrysostom calls the interval "a few days." Epiphanius places the Baptism at November 8; the author of the Paschal Chronicle at Jan. 6,

reckoning 76 days to the Passover. Some modern chronologers agree in a short interval. Pagi and Norisius assign Jan. 6 for the Baptism. Mr. Greswell assumes Jan. 24 as the day of the Baptism, and April 9 as the day of the Passover; and this also places the Passover at the 76th day after the Baptism. Other modern interpreters assume longer periods.

The beginning of the ministry of the Baptist is limited by the date of Pilate's government. From Josephus we learn that he governed ten years; and we may collect that his first year was current in the 12th year of Tiberius. Our knowledge of the times of the procurators of Judea is derived from Josephus, who relates that after the banishment of Archelaus, in A. D. 6, Augustus appointed three successive procurators, Coponius, Ambivius, and Rufus, the last of whom was still in office at the death of Augustus; that Tiberius sent Gratus as the successor of Rufus; that Gratus remained eleven years in Judea and was succeeded by Pilate. Rufus then was still in office Aug. 19 A. D. 14. But Gratus, appointed by the new emperor, might arrive in Judea at the close of A. D. 14, or the beginning of 15. His eleventh year would be current from the close of A. D. 24 or the beginning of 25. If Pilate then arrived towards the close of summer A. D. 25, his predecessor had been eleven years current in the government, and Pilate's first year is current in the 12th of Tiberius which began Aug. 19 A. D. 25. Eusebius interprets Josephus in this manner: "He shews that Judea was committed to Pontius "Pilate *in the twelfth year of the reign of Tiberius.*" Pilate remained ten years in his government, and was then deposed by Vitellius governor of Syria and sent to Rome. "Pilate," says Josephus, "having passed 10 years in Judea hastened to "Rome in obedience to the commands of Vitellius, but before "he arrived there Tiberius died." He elsewhere observes that Tiberius in a reign of 22 years appointed only two procurators of Judea[a].

Norisius places the recal of Pilate from his government by Vitellius in November A. D. 36, and his commencement in A. D. 26. But Lardner has shewn from Josephus himself

[a] Norisius has collected the testimonies to the government of Vitellius in the East. He was appointed to the command in Syria in A. D. 35, and was succeeded by P. Petronius in A. D. 39.

that after the removal of Pilate, Vitellius was present at Jerusalem at a passover in the lifetime of Tiberius; that he returned to Antioch, and from thence by the order of Tiberius proceeded to the Euphrates to negotiate with Artabanus king of Parthia; that after that negotiation he sent an account to Tiberius and received from him an answer; that Vitellius then prepared by command of Tiberius for a war in Petra; that on his way thither he was again at Jerusalem at a feast; finally that four days after his arrival he received the news of the emperor's death. This series of events determines this last visit to Jerusalem to the Passover of A. D. 37, the former visit to the Passover of A. D. 36, and the removal of Pilate (a few months before) to the autumn of A. D. 35, about eighteen months before the death of Tiberius. Lardner further confirms from Tacitus that Vitellius was engaged in Parthian affairs in A. D. 36. But if the 10th year of Pilate ended in September or October A. D. 35, his first year commenced in September or October A. D. 25, and if the Baptist's ministry began in October or November A. D. 25, it fell within the first year of Pilate's government.

The early fathers founded their era for the birth of Christ upon the narrative in St. Luke, from whom they collected that Jesus was in his 30th year in the 15th year of Tiberius. From hence they placed the Nativity 15 years before the death of Augustus, in the 42nd or 43rd year of that emperor's reign computed from the death of Cæsar, or the 28th year computed from the death of Antony. But St. Matthew determines that Jesus was born before the death of Herod; and the death of Herod is fixed by the combined evidence of Josephus and Dio, and of the coins of Herod Antipas, at the Passover of B. C. 4 in the 18th year before the death of Augustus. The *Nativity* of our *Lord* is therefore thrown back to B. C. 5, full 18 years before the death of Augustus, and his 30th year is current in the 12th year of Tiberius, and the first Passover after the Baptism would be in the spring of that 12th year, A. D. 26. If these propositions are true, it will follow that St. Luke reckoned the years of Tiberius from an earlier date than the death of Augustus. This solution of the difficulty has been adopted by Norisius, by Pagi, by Usher, Lardner, Hales, Greswell, and others, who assume that

the years of Tiberius are computed by the Evangelist from U. C. 765 A. D. 12, two years before the death of Augustus. They have however no other reason for selecting that particular year as the epoch than because it is adapted to their own dates for the Ministry of the Baptist.

Those who interpret the 15th of Tiberius literally are beset with still greater difficulties. Samuel Basnage Annales Vol. I p. 115. 254. 402 places the Nativity in B. C. 5, the Baptism in the 15th of Tiberius in A. D. 30, and the Crucifixion in A. D. 33. By this chronology Jesus is 34 at his Baptism, whom St. Luke affirms to be 30. Mr. Cuninghame (Fulness of the Times p. 61—69 Supplement p. 19) takes the 15th of Tiberius in its literal sense and rejects the expedient of supposing a higher epoch for his reign. The positions of Mr. Cuninghame are The Nativity in the spring of B. C. 3, the Ministry of John in the first two months of A. D. 28, the Baptism of Jesus in spring or summer A. D. 28. But he places the death of Herod in spring B. C. 1, which is inadmissible; and he himself adopts the expedient which he had rejected and condemned; for he dates the reign of Tiberius from Jan. 1 A. D. 14, eight months before the death of Augustus. But this also is inadmissible; for the years of Tiberius were computed from August: his tribunician years from June, and the years of his reign from August. Mr. Cuninghame places the Mission of the Baptist in the two first months of A. D. 28 (which he calls the two last months of 27) and supposes the 15th of Tiberius to commence at Jan. 1 A. D. 28. By this expedient he brings the ministry of John within that 15th year. But in reality both the Ministry of the Baptist, assumed to be in the two first months of 28, and the Baptism of Jesus, assumed to be in the spring or summer of 28, would have fallen within the 14th year of Tiberius, whose 15th year commenced August 19 A. D. 28.

The two numbers in St. Luke, the 15th year of Tiberius, and thirty years of age for Jesus at the Baptism, are irreconcilable with each other. But as it was impossible that St. Luke could have been ignorant of the age of Jesus, we are compelled to conclude that he computed the years of Tiberius in a peculiar manner. If the 15th year was current in October A. D. 25 and in the spring of A. D. 26 (within which

limits we place the Ministry of John and the Baptism of Jesus), then the first year was current in October A. D. 11 and in the spring of A. D. 12.

It would be desirable to know what interval elapsed between the Nativity of Christ and the death of Herod. After the presentation in the Temple, *they returned into Galilee to their own city Nazareth.* After the visit of the wise men from the East, the Holy Family proceeded to Egypt, and dwelt there till the death of Herod. The time of that visit of the wise men is not determined by the Gospel narrative. If they visited Bethlehem within the 40 days, that is, before the Presentation in the Temple, the Star must have appeared to them some months before the Nativity; which is the opinion of Chrysostom. Others have supposed that the Star appeared at the Nativity, and that the wise men came to Jerusalem at a later period, which is much more probable. But the dates assigned by Epiphanius, who places the visit of the wise men two years after the Nativity and the Nativity itself four years before the death of Herod, assume too large a space; for, as the highest possible date for Pilate's government, and therefore for the baptism of Christ, is the autumn of A. D. 25, and as the scheme of Epiphanius would place the birth of Christ in January B. C. 8, his numbers thus would give thirty-three years for the age at the Baptism. We may assume the Nativity in the spring of B. C. 5, twelve months before the death of Herod, and 30 years nearly completed will be the age at the Baptism.

Clemens Alexandrinus has reported various opinions upon the day of the Nativity. But not only was the day unknown, but for three hundred years after the Ascension no day was set apart for the commemoration of the Birth of Christ. According to authorities quoted by Geiseler, Julius, who was bishop of Rome A. D. 337—352, first appointed December 25 for this purpose. That it was not yet observed in Cyprus in the time of Epiphanius A. D. 376, we collect from his silence; for Epiphanius in an elaborate arrangement of the dates of the Gospel History makes no mention of Dec. 25. Chrysostom in a discourse pronounced at Antioch which may be assigned to 25 Dec. 387, attests that this day had been observed at Antioch less than ten years. This testimony

will determine the institution at Antioch to 25 Dec. 378. After this period we have notices of that day; as at Milan in the reign of Theodosius in 390. In the year 400 Sulpicius Severus records Dec. 25 as the day of the Nativity. Augustine names that day in his work upon the Trinity.

In Egypt Dec. 25 was not yet acknowledged when Cassianus published his tenth Conference. That work of Cassianus was published about A. D. 420. And yet in the Council of Ephesus A. D. 431 a homily was recited of Paulus bishop of Emesa, which had been delivered in the great Church at Alexandria before Cyril the bishop, on Dec. 25 being the day of the Nativity. This day then was appointed at Alexandria in the episcopate of Cyril (which began Oct. 412), within the years 420 and 431.

That our Lord anticipated the Paschal Supper is unanswerably proved by texts of St. John quoted by Casaubon in his argument against Baronius. The Last Supper of Christ with his disciples was *before the Passover*. The priests *went not into the judgment hall, lest they should be defiled, but that they might eat the Passover*. It was the *preparation of the Passover*. *The sabbath day was a high day*. This anticipation was necessary for the event which was to follow; for from hence it came to pass that Jesus expired upon the cross on the day and in the hour at which the Paschal Lamb was appointed to be slain. The Paschal Lamb was sacrificed towards the close of the 14th day of Nisan, and was eaten three hours afterwards in the evening on which the 15th day of *Nisan* commenced.

The Paschal full moon was in the spring when the sun entered Aries, and the Paschal Lamb was sacrificed before the full moon. And yet the month began at the *phasis* of the moon. And this happens according to Newton when the moon is 18 hours old. Therefore the 14th of *Nisan* might begin when the moon was $13^{d}\ 18^{h}$ old, and $1^{d}\ 0^{h}\ 22^{m}$ to the full. But sometimes the *phasis* was delayed till the moon was $1^{d}\ 17^{h}$ old, and then, if the 1st of *Nisan* was deferred till the *phasis*, the 14th would begin only $1^{h}\ 22^{m}$ before the full moon.

This precision however in adjusting the month to the moon did not exist in practice. The Jews, like other nations who

adopted a lunar year and supplied the defect by an intercalary month, failed in obtaining complete accuracy. We know not what their method of calculation was, at the time of the Christian era. But we are not to apply to their time the modern Jewish Calendar or the cycle of 19 years; nor are we to rely upon the accounts of Maimonides writing in the twelfth century, or of other Rabbinical doctors, for the practice of the Jews in the time of Christ; nor can it be determined from their computations in what year of that period the Paschal sacrifice fell upon the sixth day of the week. They used a cycle of 84 years, which was by no means exact; and sometimes (as we learn from Epiphanius and from the author of a Paschal homily in the works of Chrysostom) they observed the passover before the equinox.

If the first Passover after the Baptism was in the spring of A. D. 26, the Crucifixion and the fourth Passover are determined to the year 29; and it remains to enquire whether the Passover of that year was in March or April. The full moon of March is fixed by Mr. Cuninghame's calculation to Friday March 18 at $9^h\ 16^m$ P. M. If that was the Paschal moon, we obtain these dates: the 14th of *Nisan* began at 6 P. M. of March 17 and the 15th of *Nisan* at 6 P. M. March 18, $3^h\ 16^m$ before the full moon; and the Paschal Lamb was slain at $3^h$ P. M. of Friday March 18, $6^h\ 16^m$ before the full moon. It is no insurmountable objection that this was three days before the equinox; for we have seen from the preceding testimonies that a Jewish Passover was sometimes celebrated before the equinox, and, as Mr. Benson properly remarks, in the Mosaic Law there is no injunction which refers to the equinox at all. It has been objected however that March 18 is inadmissible, because if the 16th of *Nisan* is at March 20 the corn would not be ripe for an offering. But the Law seems only to require that when the sheaf was offered on the 16th of *Nisan* the barley should be in the ear. That it could be ripe enough to be reaped and used as food at that early season is scarcely credible. If the passover had been delayed until ripeness in this latter sense had been attained, not only a full moon at the equinox would have been excluded, but many vernal full moons after the equinox; and

it could rarely happen that the Passover could be celebrated at a vernal full moon at all.

We are now to consider the full moon of *April* in A.D. 29. Mr. Benson places the new moon at April 2 at 8 P.M. the full moon in the night between the 16th and 17th of April. Mr. Greswell gives the full moon at April 16. Mr. Cuninghame having assigned the full moon of March, as we have seen, to March 18 at $9^h\ 16^m$ P.M., his calculation will fix the new moon at April 2 at $3^h\ 38^m$ P.M. and the full moon at April 17 at $10^h$ A.M.

The 17th of April fell upon *Sunday* in A.D. 29, and, as the crucifixion was upon the 6th day of the week, we obtain the following positions. The 1st of *Nisan* commenced at $6^h$ P.M. April 1, at $21^h\ 38^m$ before the new moon according to Mr. Cuninghame; the 14th of *Nisan* at $6^h$ P.M. of Thursday April 14; the Paschal Lamb was slain at 3 P.M. of *Friday* Ap. 15, $1^d\ 19^h$ before the full moon. Mr. Browne prefers Friday March 18 as the day of the Crucifixion. I incline to the later date, and think that it may be probably assigned to *Friday April* 15. That *Nisan* should begin $21^h\ 38^m$ before the new moon is not improbable, when we consider the inaccuracy of ancient cycles. The Attic years of *Meton* had greater variations, even in the beginning of his cycle.

## § 6. KINGS OF PARTHIA.—KINGS OF PERSIA.

Arsaces founded the Parthian Empire about B.C. 250. He first acquired Parthia and then Hyrcania[a]. His successors gradually extended their dominion over the adjacent provinces until it included almost all the countries East of the Euphrates which had belonged to the old Persian Monarchy. The empire of the *Arsacidæ* under about 28 kings subsisted 475 years, from the rise of Arsaces in the consulship of L. Manlius Vulso C. Atilius Regulus B.C. 250[b] to the overthrow

[a] Parthia was a mountainous tract on the South Eastern border of the Caspian sea. Hyrcania adjoined it on the West.

[b] See F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 243 note a.

of Artabanus by Artaxerxes in the beginning of A. D. 226, at the close of the fourth year of Alexander Severus.

Each of the Parthian kings in addition to his own name assumed the name of the founder Arsaces. This appears from Strabo and Justin, and from the coins of the Parthian kings.

*I Arsaces.* The two years ascribed to Arsaces by Arrian, if reckoned from his first appearance, are too short a space for his acts. They were probably dated from his ultimate success in the reign of Seleucus Callinicus about B. C. 245. 244.

*II Tiridates.* The son of Arsaces according to Justin; his brother according to Arrian. Arsaces, whose war with Antiochus in B. C. 209 is described by Polybius, was Tiridates. If we date the 37 years of Tiridates from B. C. 244, they will include that war of the year 209, and agree with Polybius and Justin.

*III Priapatius,* the third king, reigned 15 years. If his 15 years begin at B. C. 207, they may terminate in B. C. 192.

*IV Phrahates I,* the fourth Arsaces according to Justin, succeeded his father about B. C. 192. He subdued the *Mardi,* and was succeeded by his brother Mithridates.

*V Mithridates I, Arsaces V* according to Justin, succeeded his brother Phrahates I. He conquered Media, Elymæa, and from the Indian Caucasus to the Euphrates, and in India the provinces under Porus.

*VI Phrahates II,* son of Mithridates, succeeded within B. C. 138—130. Which gives about 60 years for the two reigns of Phrahates I and Mithridates I. After a short reign he was slain by his Greek soldiers.

*VII Artabanus I,* son of Priapatius. The three reigns which came between the death of his father and his own elevation might make him 65 years old at his accession.

*VIII Mithridates II magnus.* The son of Artabanus. The five kings, from Phrahates I to Mithridates II inclusive, occupy less than 120 years, giving an average of less than 24 years to each reign. The collective reigns of the three last are 60 years, which terminate about B. C. 75, when the accession of Sanatruces is fixed by testimonies.

*IX Sanatruces.* Contemporary with Lucullus. He died within Ol. 177 B. C. 72—68. He was lately dead in B. C. 66. The seven years of his reign might be B. C. 75—68. Sanatruces is the ninth Arsaces.

*X Phrahates III Theus* succeeded about B. C. 68. He was slain by his sons.

*XI Mithridates III*, brother of Orodes, was expelled for his cruelty and slain by Orodes. The civil war between the two brothers is fixed by Appian to B. C. 57 or 56. Wherefore the two reigns of Phrahates III and Mithridates III occupied about 12 years, B. C. 68—57.

*XII Orodes* brother of Mithridates III. His reign may be placed at B. C. 55—37. He slew Crassus in B. C. 53, and his son Pacorus was slain by Ventidius in B. C. 38, after whose death Orodes appointed Phrahates his successor, by whom he was murdered in the year following.

*XIII Phrahates IV* began to reign in B. C. 37. In B. C. 20 he restored the Roman prisoners and standards to Augustus. He was slain about A. D. 13 by his son Phraataces. Phrahates IV therefore reigned about 52 years.

*XIV Phraataces*, soon after he had murdered his father, was slain by the Parthian nobles, who appointed Orodes king. But he is soon slain and Vonones is appointed.

*XV Orodes II.* See *Arsaces XIV.*

*XVI Vonones I* son of Phrahates IV was chosen king in A. D. 16. See F. H. III p. 301 h. 2nd ed. He also was soon deposed by the Parthians. He first fled into Armenia, and then took refuge with Silanus the Roman governor of Syria. Tiberius afterwards caused him to be put to death.

*XVII Artabanus II* began to reign in A. D. 17. His transactions with the Romans in A. D. 34. 35 are related by Tacitus. He had also another conference with the Roman governor of Syria, Vitellius, in the reign of Caligula A. D. 37. Artabanus was twice expelled by the Parthian satraps and twice restored. First, in A. D. 35, 36, when Tiridates was set up against him. In another rebellion one Cinnamus was appointed king; but Artabanus was restored and reigned till his death, which happened a short time afterwards. We have no evidence to shew the precise year of his death. The revolt of Cinnamus was after A. D. 37, and Artabanus II probably died in the beginning of the reign of Claudius.

*XVIII Gotarzes*, son of Artabanus II, slew his brother Artabanus, and was expelled by his brother Vardanes. The city of Seleucia, which had asserted its independence in A. D. 41, and held it during the reign of Gotarzes, surrendered to Vardanes in the seventh year after its revolt.

*XIX Vardanes*, son of Artabanus II and brother of Gotarzes, after his victory over his brother was slain by the Parthians, and Gotarzes was restored.

Gotarzes after the death of Vardanes recovered the kingdom. The space from the death of Artabanus II to the death of Gotarzes might be 10 years, from the end of A. D. 40 to the end of A. D. 50: of this space more than 4 years belonged to Vardanes, from the beginning of A. D. 44 to the middle of 48. See the Tables A. D. 45.

*XX Vonones II.* A short and inglorious reign.

*XXI Volagases I* began to reign in A. D. 51, when he invaded Armenia. He treated with Corbulo in A. D. 54. In 58 he renewed the war for Armenia. In that year the Hyrcanians revolted and Volagases was occupied with a war against them in 60 and 62. Volagases and his brothers Tiridates and Pacorus are engaged in 62 in war with Corbulo. In 63 the Parthians negotiate, and in 66 Tiridates is at Rome. In 71 Titus being at Antioch received ambassadors from Volagases. In 75 this king applied to Vespasian for aid against the *Alani*, which was not granted.

*XXII Pacorus I* reigned some years, and reigned in the time of Domitian. He might be the immediate successor of Volagases I, although this is not certain. Probably the son of Volagases, for his brother Chosroes was still living in A. D. 120, about 45 years after the death of Volagases.

*XXIII Chosroes*, the brother of Pacorus I, reigned in A. D. 114. Deposed by Trajan in 116, but restored, and still living when Hadrian visited Asia. A war with Parthia was prevented by Hadrian. Chosroes might have lived till the close of A. D. 121, for we first hear of his successor Volagases II in February 122. This date for the death of Chosroes agrees with the time of Hadrian's visit to Asia.

*XXIV Volagases II.* From the testimony of a coin we learn that he was already in the throne in *Peritius* of the 433rd year of the *Seleucidæ*, that is to say, in February A. D. 122. Another coin shews that his last year was the 460th year of the *Seleucidæ*, or A. D. $14\frac{8}{9}$. He therefore reigned 28 years current.

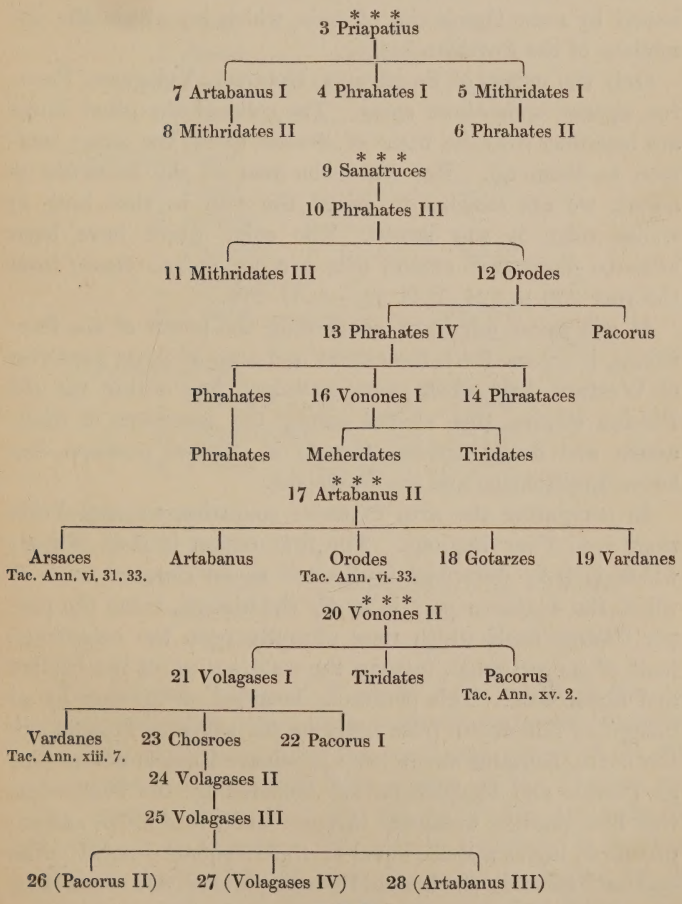
*XXV Volagases III.* His first year is determined by a coin to A. S. 461 = A. D. $1\frac{4}{5}\frac{9}{0}$. And this coin establishes that he still reigned in A. S. 491 = A. D. $1\frac{7}{8}\frac{9}{0}$. That he died before A. D. 199 we learn from a coin of Pacorus II. The Parthian war A. D. 162—166 was in the reign of Volagases III. After his death his

sons contended for the succession. Among the sons of Volagases III who then contended for the throne the coins supply Pacorus and Volagases.

*XXVI Pacorus II* reigned by the evidence of a coin in the time of the Parthian war of Severus A. D. 198. 199.

*XXVII Volagases IV* reigned in the time of Caracalla A. D. 216. He is attested by a coin dated in the 524th year of the *Seleucidæ*, A. D. $21\frac{2}{3}$. His successor Artabanus was in the throne in A. D. 216.

*XXVIII Artabanus III*, the last of the *Arsacidæ*, reigned A. D. 216—226. Probably a son of Volagases III.



The coins of the Parthian kings are given in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 252—253. Vaillant supposed, and others after him, that the years of an epoch marked upon the Parthian coins were the years of the Parthian monarchy, and that they took their beginning from the rise of Arsaces. But others, as Barthelemy, Fréret, Pellerin, Harduin, have reasonably doubted this; and Eckhel, who had examined more Parthian coins than were seen by Vaillant, has established by sufficient arguments that the years inscribed upon those coins are the years of the era of Seleucus; and that these coins, some of which are also inscribed with the Macedonian months, were issued by some Greek city of Asia, which lay within the dominions of the Parthian kings.

Only the names of Sanatruces, Gotarzes, Volagases, Pacorus, appear upon these coins. The coins of the other kings are inscribed with the name of *Arsaces* alone, the name common to them all. But when the year of the *Seleucidæ* is added, we are enabled to assign the coin to that king in whose reign it was issued. The coins which have been hitherto discovered extend over a space of 245 years, from the year 280 to 524, B. C. $3\frac{3}{2}$—A. D. $21\frac{2}{3}$.

It will assist our ideas concerning the power of the Parthians, if we set forth the extent and area of those countries of Western Asia which were contained first within the old Persian empire, then shared among the successors of Alexander, and finally divided, though in unequal portions, between the Romans and the Parthians.

In computing the area of those countries, we may divide them into Four Regions. The first region is Asia Minor; which is truly described by Rennell as an elevated tract of which the southern part is by far the highest, being the proper Taurus itself, which rises abruptly from the neighbourhood of the sea coast, turning the waters towards the Euxine and Egean seas. This peninsula, bounded on the east by an imaginary line drawn from Issus in the south to Trapezus in the north, contains about 182,512 square English miles. But as Pontus and Cappadocia are bounded by the Euphrates, this line, passing obliquely through them in a north eastern direction, leaves a space equal to 13,510 square English miles enclosed between the line and the Euphrates, and containing

parts of those provinces. We therefore obtain for the whole area of the twelve provinces of Asia Minor

| | Sq. E. m. |
|---|---|
| The peninsula itself ..... | 182,512 |
| Parts of Pontus and Cappadocia... | 13,510 |
| | 196,022 |

The area of each of the twelve provinces cannot be accurately known because their limits inland are not ascertained with precision. But this space may be distributed nearly in the following manner.

| | Sq. E. m. | |
|---|---|---|
| Western coast | | |
| 1 *Mysia* ..... | 11,365 | |
| 2 *Lydia* ..... | 12,574 | |
| 3 *Caria* ..... | 6,949 | |
| Southern coast | | |
| 4 *Lycia* ..... | 6,405 | |
| 5 *Isauria*, *Pisidia*, *Pamphylia* ..... | 8,940 | |
| 6 *Cilicia* ..... | 12,605 | |
| | | 58,838 |
| Northern coast | | |
| 7 *Bithynia* ..... | 18,467 | |
| 8 *Paphlagonia* ..... | 18,156 | |
| 9 *Pontus* ..... | 21,548 | |
| | | 58,171 |
| Inland provinces | | |
| 10 *Galatia*, 11 *Phrygia*, *Lycaonia*, 12 *Cappadocia* collectively ..... | | 79,013 |
| | | 196,022 |

The Second Region of Western Asia, which is also the second in Rennell, is bounded on the south by an imaginary line at lat. 37° drawn from the north east corner of the Mediterranean to the south west corner of the Caspian sea. The northern limit is a line drawn at lat. 44° from the Euxine to the Caspian. The eastern boundary is the Caspian sea itself; on the west the space is limited by the Euxine sea and by the line which bounded *Asia Minor*. This

space contains the mountainous region of Caucasus, the Caucasian countries *Iberia Albania Colchis Armenia,* the eastern parts of *Cappadocia* and *Pontus* above mentioned, and the adjacent districts. This division of western Asia contains an area of 229,989 square English miles. This elevated region overlooks to the north the Sarmatian plains, and to the south the "vast hollow space which contains *Syria Mesopotamia* "*Assyria Babylonia,* and finally the great Arabian desert."

The Third Region of Western Asia lies to the south of lat. 37° as far as the frontiers of Persia and Arabia; a line drawn diagonally from lat. 35° long. 40° to a point at lat. 30° long. 35° is taken as the south western limit, and a line drawn from the same lat. 35° long. 40° to lat. 31° long. 46° 30′ following for the most part the course of the Euphrates is assumed as the south eastern limit. On the side of Persia the boundary is not marked by natural characters, and a line is therefore assumed to represent the boundaries between Turkey and Persia thus: from lat. 37° to lat. 35° at long. 46°; from lat. 35° to lat. 31° at long. 46° 30′. The region thus defined, containing *Syria Mesopotamia Palestine* and the adjoining country, has an area of 179,784 square English miles. Of the countries included in the second and third regions here described, *Armenia* is estimated by Major Rennell to contain 97,000 square English miles. About 58,594 may be assigned to *Syria* exclusive of *Palestine*, and 50,312 to *Mesopotamia* taken in its most comprehensive sense.

We now proceed to the Fourth Region; the vast countries which lie eastward of long. 46° and which composed the chief provinces of the Persian Empire. This division of Asia is described by Rennell as an elevated region of western Asia of unequal breadth, limited in the western quarter by the Caspian and Persian seas, but expanding to a much greater breadth beyond the Caspian[c]. He remarks that the highest ground of this tract lies towards the Caspian sea, as is shewn by the waters of Media which generally flow south-

c The direct distance from the south west corner of the Caspian in lat. 38o long. 46° to the head of the Persian gulf is 484 English miles. But from the northern boundary of Khorasan to the southern limit of Makran the direct distance is 1000 English miles. Which confirms the account of Rennell. Dr. Prichard, Physical History of Mankind, Vol. 4 p. 2 also expresses this character of the country: "The "Western border of Iran seems shortened where the land is contracted "between the southern extremity of "the Caspian and the northern end of "the Persian gulf."

ward; that the northern part between the Caspian and mount Imaus contains *Parthia Murgiana Sogdiana*, which collectively overlook towards the north the low countries of *Chorasmia*; that the middle part contains *Aria* and *Bactriana*; that in the south are contained *Persia Carmania Arachosia*, which are bordered towards the Erythræan sea by *Gedrosia* or *Makran*. Dr. Prichard from more recent testimonies describes the whole of Iran and not only the northern part as a plateau of high table land, having a general elevation of between 3000 and 4000 feet, although intersected by valleys (running from north to south) through which the waters flow southward. According to his account "the "northern boundary traced from its eastern extremity "stretches westward along the northern limit of Khorasan "and Kohestan, subsides into hills of moderate elevation on "the borders of Balkh and Herat, rises further to the west-"ward in Hyrcania into the height of Demavend; thence "reaches Georgia in the same direction. The low countries "of Mazanderan and Ghilan on the Caspian sea are placed "beyond and below the northern side of the great upland. "On the west in the meridian of Ecbatana the mountain "tracts of Armenia and Georgia approach its borders. The "plateau loses here the level character of its surface and "rises into lofty heights. The western and southern sides of "the Iranian upland are bounded by a vast series of moun-"tain chains which make a great oblique sweep from the "north west to the south east, rendering all the south "western border of the plateau a series of longitudinal val-"leys and successive elevations, by which the traveller from "the west, after crossing the Tigris, has to ascend over a "series of long terraces which are separated by the courses "of rivers or longitudinal valleys, but over which he mounts "successively to a higher elevation. Further eastward in "Makran the southern border of the Iranian plain presents "its front immediately against the Indian ocean[d]."

[d] The heights of some points are given by Dr. Prichard p. 4 from Mr. Ainsworth: "The elevation of the "great Persian upland east of Kur-"distan is according to Fraser at Zer-"gan 4500, at Ispahan 4000 (Hama-"dan is evidently higher), at Tabriz "according to Brown 4500, and from "several observations by myself at the "lake of Urumiyeh 4300 feet. The "sources of the Zab according to Col. "Monteath are at an elevation of "7500 feet." Dr. Prichard adds p. 6 "The plateau of Iran varies in eleva-

The extent of this fourth region may be thus defined. The river *Oxus* is the north eastern limit of *Iran*; for the country beyond the Oxus was *Touran* and not *Iran*. *Sogdiana* therefore was not Iran, although it belonged to the Persian Empire. We assume a line drawn from the mouth of the *Ochus* or *Tedjen* to the banks of the *Oxus* in lat. 40° as the northern boundary of Iran in that quarter. The length of this line expressing the northern limit is from 272 to 300 miles. The space contained between this line and lat. 37°, and inclosed by the Caspian sea and the river Oxus, is equal to 90,267 square English miles, having Dahestan on the border of the Caspian and Khorasan on the left bank of the Oxus. To this point at lat. 40° the province of Khorasan is bounded on the north-east by the Oxus, from a point at lat. 36° 42′ long. 66° 30′ fifty miles direct distance east of Balkh. We extend Khorasan to that point eastward because not only Herat but Balkh was included in Khorasan, and was one of the four royal cities of that province. The Oxus at that point after a south-westerly course turns to the north-west and proceeds in that direction with little variation for 552 miles to lat. 40° 40′, forming for 490 miles of that course the boundary of Khorasan[e] in that quarter[f]. On the west and south Kho-

" tion. The south eastern corner, Be-
" luchistan [in the province of Mak-
" ran] is a high country, and the table
" land of Kelat [in Khorasan, near
" Meshid] rises according to Pottin-
" ger's estimate to 8000 feet: at Kabul
" the eastern border has still 6000
" feet: towards the interior and the
" inland lake of Zareh and the valley
" of the Hindwend, and the desert
" plains which surround the lake, the
" level gradually subsides, but not to
" a depressed surface. Accurate mea-
" surements are wanting in this eastern
" region of Iran. The elevation of the
" western parts are better known. In
" a line from Abushir through Shiraz
" Isfahan Tehran, and thence to Me-
" shid the medium height between
" Isfahan and Tehran is 3900 feet.
" Mount Demavend exceeds the aver-
" age elevation by 7000 feet. No part
" is depressed 1000 feet below the
" general level."

The peak of Demavend is in lat. 36° long. 51° 20′ on the southern side of Mazanderan or Hyrcania.

[e] There is some variation in the course of the Oxus in Arrowsmith and Kinneir. In Arrowsmith's map the river runs NW from the point E. of Balkh at lat. 36° 42′ long. 66° 30′ to lat. 40° 492 miles, and to lat. 40° 40′ 60 miles more, making 552 miles. But in Kinneir the course from the same point NW is to lat. 40° 442 miles and still NW to lat. 41° 15′ 138 miles, making together 580 miles.

[f] The Oxus or Amoo rises far to the east of Balkh in lat. 37° 35′ long. 71° 22′ and descends the mountains by a winding course westwards and southwards for 360 miles to the point which has been described, 50 miles from Balkh. Then after the NW course above mentioned of 552 miles the river taking a semicircular sweep east and then north reaches in 180 miles a point in lat. 42° 35′ where the old bed of this river was filled up 200 years ago; and since that time it has found its way northwards into the sea of Aral, about 1150 miles from the source of the river. But till that period the ancient course of the Oxus from that point in lat. 42° 35′ was first west-

rasan is bounded by the desert, on the east by Sigistan and India; that is by the country near Kandahar. In Kinneir and Arrowsmith the frontier of Khorasan westward adjoins the province of Mazanderan as far as lat. 35° 17′ long. 52° 10′. At that point the boundary takes a direction to the south-east for more than 500 miles as far as lat. 32° to the west of Sigistan and of the lake Zerrah. From this position a direct line terminating at the Oxus beyond Bactra at the eastern limit of Khorasan and of Iran in that quarter is equal to 526 English miles. This vast circuit encloses a space (the northern parts of Iran between the Caspian and the Oxus being included) equal in extent to 259,000 square English miles. It contained many ancient provinces, *Margiana* in the north, *Aria* in the south, *Bactriana* on the east, and *Parthia* and part of *Hyrcania* on the west, near the Caspian sea.

*Sigistan* and *Gedrosia* are limited on the east by India; for although Eratosthenes and Strabo extend Persia to the Indus, yet they admit that countries west of the Indus belonged to India. *Alexander* found Indians in the mountainous region to the south of *Bactra*, and within *Makran* itself he found an Indian people. Accordingly Rennell remarks that the Indian provinces on the Persian side of the Indus were very extensive, "Kabul, Kandahar, and that wide "stripe of country along the Indus to the sea."

It is material for fixing the eastern limit of *Iran* in the latitude of Sigistan that we should trace the position of *Arachosia*. This province is placed by Rennell between lat. 32° and 34° and in his map between long. 65° and 67°. And this is consistent with the ancient accounts, which describe *Arachosia* to the east of *Drangiana*, to the south of *Bactra*, to the north of *Gedrosia*, and on the western confines of India. We may therefore assume long. 66° 30′ as representing the eastern limit of *Arachosia* and of Sigistan.

*Gedrosia* or Makran is bounded on the side of India by the

wards and then southwards into the Caspian sea, which it entered at lat. 39° 50′, after an entire course of 1400 miles. *Alexander* in his way from Balkh across the Oxus to *Sogdiana* in B. C. 329 found the river (at 430 miles from its source and 970 from its mouth in the Caspian) 6 stadia in breadth. Lieut. Burnes in June A. D. 1832 crossed it in his way also from Balkh to *Sogdiana*, and found it upwards of 800 yards wide and 20 feet deep. Vol. 2 p. 214. The ancient course of the river into the Caspian is recorded by Arrian.

river Arabius, which runs from north to south in long. 66° 30′ and falls into the sea at long. 66° 40′. Therefore a line drawn from lat. 32° southwards to the sea at long. 66° 30′ may be assumed as the eastern boundary of *Arachosia* and Makran. This line will enclose a surface equal to the area of the south-eastern borders of Iran. But as Kandahar, which belongs to India, is seated in lat. 32° 50′ long. 65° 42′ the limitary line must be assumed further to the westward in the region of Kandahar; and we place it at long. 65° 30′ from lat. 32° to 34°. To the north of lat. 34° we carry it eastwards again till it terminates at the Oxus in long. 66° 30′ as before observed.

*Gedrosia* or Makran is bounded on the west by *Carmania*, and *Carmania* again on the west by *Persis* or Fars. Westward of the river Arabius the southern boundary of *Iran* is the Indian sea and the Persian Gulf, till we arrive at the line already described as the western limit of this fourth region of Western Asia. The surface of this fourth region within the boundaries here assigned, which contain the countries eastward of the Caspian and those to the south of lat. 37° enclosed between long. 46° or 46° 30′ and 66° 30′, is equal to 892,529 English square miles. But to obtain the total extent of *Iran* we must add countries west of the Caspian and included already in the Second Region, but belonging to Persia; namely Georgia Daghistan Shirvan Erivan, containing collectively between lat. 37° and lat. 43° 108,816 square miles.

We obtain therefore for *Iran*

| | Sq. E. M. | Sq. E. M. |
|---|---|---|
| West of the Caspian ..... | 108,816 | |
| East of the Caspian ..... | 90,267 | |
| South of lat. 37° ..... | 802,262 | |
| | | 1,001,345. |

The collected amounts of the Four Regions of Western Asia give the following numbers:

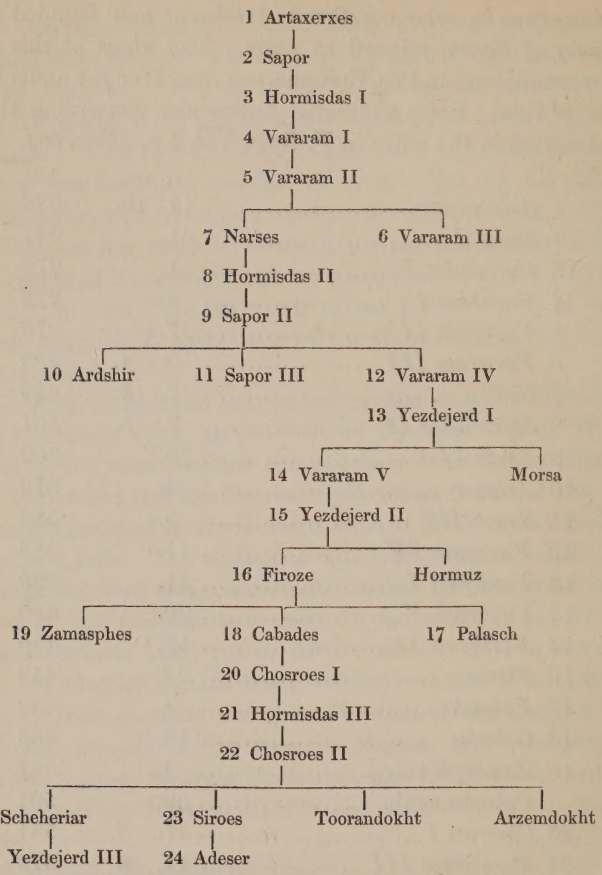
| | Sq. E. M. | Sq. E. M. |
|---|---|---|
| I *Asia Minor* ..... | 182,512 | |
| II Caucasian countries ..... | 229,989 | |
| III *Syria Mesopotamia Palestine* &c. .. | 179,784 | |
| IV Southern and Eastern parts of *Iran* | 892,529 | |
| | | 1,484,814. |

*Artaxerxes*, who overthrew *Artabanus* and founded the dynasty of *Sasan*, reigned 15 years. The kings of this dynasty, mentioned in this Epitome, are here brought under one point of view. Some additional testimonies concerning them are inserted in the notes in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 259—263.

| | | y. | m. | A.D. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *Artaxerxes* | 14. | 10. | 226 |
| 2 | *Sapor I* | 31. | | 241 |
| 3 | *Hormisdas I* | 1. | | 272 |
| 4 | *Vararam I* | 3. | | 273 |
| 5 | *Vararam II* | 17. | | 276 |
| 6 | *Vararam III* | 0. | 4. | 293 |
| 7 | *Narses* | 7. | 5. | 293 |
| 8 | *Hormisdas II* | 7. | 5. | 301 |
| 9 | *Sapor II* | 70. | | 309 |
| 10 | *Artaxer* | 4. | | 379 |
| 11 | *Sapor III* | 5. | | 383 |
| 12 | *Vararam IV* | 11. | | 388 |
| 13 | *Yezdejerd I* | 21. | | 399 |
| 14 | *Vararam V* | 20. | | 420 |
| 15 | *Yezdejerd II* | 17. | | 440 |
| 16 | *Firoze* | 24. | | 458 |
| 17 | *Palasch* | 4. | | 482 |
| 18 | *Cabades* | 12. | | 486 |
| 19 | *Zamasphes* | 4. | | 497 |
| | *Cabades* again | 30. | | 501 |
| 20 | *Chosroes I* | 47. | 6. | 531 |
| 21 | *Hormisdas III* | 11. | 6. | 579 |
| 22 | *Chosroes II* | 37. | 5. | 590 |
| 23 | *Siroes* | 0. | 8. | 628 |

| | | y. | m. | | | A.D. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | *Adeser* | | 5. | | | 628 |
| | (*Scheheriar* | — | — | | | |
| | *Toorandokht* | 1. | 4. | y. | m. | |
| | (*Schenendah* | | 1. | 3. | 3. | 629 |
| | *Arzemdokht* | — | — | | | |
| | (*Cesra* | | 1. | | | |
| 25 | *Yezdejerd III* | 20. | | | | 632 |

24 The interval from the accession of *Siroes* to the accession of *Yezdejerd*




From the rise of Artaxerxes to the death of Yezdejerd the House of Sasan reigned in Iran for 19 generations and 426 years.

*III* is thus filled by Eutychius (see Tables A. D. 632).

| | y. | m. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Siroes* | | 8 | |
| *Azdshir* | | 5 | |
| *Jorhan* | | | 22 |
| *Cesra* | | 3 | |
| *Murla* | 1 | 6 | |
| *Hoshnastadah* | | 2 | |
| *Arzmandokht* | 1 | 4 | |
| *Pharacoradchosra* | | 1 | |
| | 4 | 5 | 22 |

25 According to D'Herbelot p. 449 *Yezdejerd* after his defeat in the 15th year of the *Hejira* A. D. 636 retired into Carmania Sigistan and Khorasan till the 31st year A. D. 652, when he was betrayed and slain. His flight and death are related by Abulpharajius p. 116.

D'Herbelot p. 449 determines the era from the beginning of his reign: "C'est au commencement du règne de "ce prince que l'on doit fixer l'époque "de *l'Ere—Jezdégirdique*, et non pas "au temps de sa défaite à Cadesie ni "à sa mort en Khorasan."

## § 7. GREEK AUTHORS.

The catalogue of Greek authors contains those who are recorded in the Tables, from the death of Augustus to the death of Heraclius. To these are added many names omitted in the Tables, but inserted here among their contemporaries. The series of Greek writers includes authors in various departments, poets, historians, sophists, orators, and in the different schools of philosophy stoics, peripatetics, Platonists, and others. But it seemed convenient and useful to place them all in one chronological series, rather than to class them according to their several subjects.

1 Eudorus Peripateticus. Contemporary with Strabo.
2 Ariston Peripateticus. Also contemporary with Strabo.
3 Alexander Ægæus. The disciple of Sosigenes, who flourished in B. C. 45.
4 Chæremon stoicus: the preceptor of Tiberius. He was also the preceptor of Dionysius of Alexandria, who succeeded him and flourished in the reign of Nero.
5 Apion: A. D. 40. See F. H. III Greek authors N° 246.
6 Apollonides Nicæus: flourished in the time of Tiberius. See F. H. III Greek authors N° 247.
7 Thrasyllus: A. D. 36. See F. H. III Greek authors N° 244.
8 Euthydemus rhetor: A. D. 17. Taught Apollonius Tyaneus about A. D. 12.
9 Amarantus Alexandrinus. After Juba (F. H. III Greek authors N° 231) and before Athenæus.
10 Philo Judæus: A. D. 35. 40.
11 Dioscorides Anazarbeus medicus. Contemporary with Lecanius Bassus, who was consul in A. D. 64, and who died when Pliny wrote the 26th book of his Natural History; that is, between A. D. 72 and 79. Dioscorides composed his work in mature, perhaps in advanced age.
12 Andromachus. The chief Physician of Nero.
13 Erotianus. Contemporary with Andromachus, whom he addresses in his preface.
14 Pamphila: A. D. 58.

15 Moderatus Pythagoreus: flourished in the reign of Nero; for the disciple of Moderatus was the companion of Plutarch.

16 Thallus: flourished after Ol. 102, which he mentioned, and before Theophilus of Antioch A. D. 181, who quotes Thallus.

17 Heraclides grammaticus: A. D. 55.

18 Ammonius. The preceptor of Plutarch: A. D. 66. 67.

19 Agathinus medicus. The preceptor of Herodotus (N° 27).

20 Josephus. Born A. D. 38, at Rome in 64, in the Jewish war in 67; finished his Antiquities in 93. A short account of the times of the Maccabees, and of the family of Josephus is given in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 267 note p.

21 Musonius Rufus stoicus: A.D. 66. 69. 74. F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 268.

22 Apollonius Tyaneus. Nearly 20 years of age in A. D. 17, in the East in 45—48. For Apollonius in the reign of Nero see A.D. 61—68. He visited Egypt in 69, Ethiopia in 70, Cilicia in 71, Ephesus in 95. 96. His death is described in A. D. 97.

23 Damis. The companion of Apollonius: A. D. 45. Damis flourished A. D. 42—97.

24 Dionysius Alexandrinus: a grammarian, son of Glaucus. He flourished from the reign of Nero to the time of Trajan, was the disciple of the philosopher Chæremon, and the preceptor of Parthenius, a grammarian mentioned by Athenæus.

25 Euphrates: A. D. 69. 119. Contemporary with Apollonius of Tyana and with Dio Prusæus.

26 Dio Prusæus: A. D. 69. 90. 96. 99.

27 Herodotus medicus. The disciple of Agathinus. He preceded Crito; and Crito flourished in the reign of Trajan.

28 Marinus medicus. The preceptor of Quintus (N° 39).

29 Rufus Ephesius medicus. Contemporary with Crito in the reign of Trajan.

30 Crito medicus. Contemporary with Rufus Ephesius. Often quoted by Galen.

31 Demetrius cynicus. Already known in 39. At Corinth in 61. Present at the death of Thrasea in 66. In Greece

in 68, at Rome in 71, banished with other philosophers by Vespasian about A. D. 74. In Italy in 93.

32 Plutarchus. A youth in 66. For Plutarch in the reign of Trajan see A. D. 98. 106. His treatise περὶ τοῦ μὴ χρᾶν ἔμμετρα is at A. D. 80, his work *de primo frigido* at 106, his Lives are described at 110. 113. He is mentioned as still living in 120.

33 Nicetes Smyrnæus: A. D. 97. The preceptor of Scopelianus. See A. D. 93.

34 Ælianus tacticus: A. D. 97.

35 Ptolemæus Chennus, a grammarian of Alexandria: flourished in the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian.

36 Zenobius sophista: taught at Rome in the reign of Hadrian.

37 Isæus: A. D. 101. Specimens of his style are given by Philostratus.

38 Ardys: A. D. 101.

39 Quintus medicus: A. D. 147. The disciple of Marinus and the preceptor of Satyrus.

40 Sabinus medicus Hippocrateus: A. D. 147. The preceptor of Stratonicus. Mentioned with Rufus Ephesius (N° 29) by Galen.

41 Adrastus Aphrodisiensis peripateticus. Preceded Galen. The works of Adrastus were read by Plotinus, and by Theon of Smyrna, who flourished A. D. 128—133.

42 Artemon of Cassandrea. After Dionysius Scytobrachion and before Athenæus.

43 Apollodorus Pergamenus: A. D. 114.

44 Dorotheus Ascalonita: flourished before Athenæus and after the grammarians Trypho and Aristonicus, who lived in the reign of Augustus, and whom Dorotheus quotes.

45 Hermogenes Tarsensis historicus. Put to death by Domitian.

46 Scopelianus: A. D. 93. See A. D. 45. 133.

47 Timocrates Heracleota. Contemporary with Demonax (see N° 57) and Scopelianus. Taught Polemo: see A. D. 138. and Lesbonax (N° 148).

48 Agrippa. An observation recorded by Ptolemy was made by Agrippa in Bithynia 29 Nov. 92.

49 Justus Tiberiensis: A. D. 98. His history ended at the 3rd year of Trajan A. D. 100.

50 Valerius Pollio: A. D. 118.

51 Dionysius Milesius: A. D. 101. 119. See A. D. 239.

52 Dorion. Contemporary with Dionysius of Miletus: lived at Sardis in the time of Hadrian.

53 Epictetus: withdrew to Nicopolis. See A. D. 90. Taught there in 103. Favoured by Hadrian: see A. D. 118.

54 Heliodorus philosophus: A. D. 118.

55 Caius Platonicus. His disciples were heard by Galen in 144.

56 Aspasius peripateticus. Contemporary with Caius the Platonist, and with Herminus.

57 Herminus peripateticus: was the preceptor of Alexander Aphrodisiensis, and was contemporary with Demonax, whose death is recorded by Lucian. Herminus the peripatetic flourished cir. A. D. 150.

Demonax, with whom Lucian was long acquainted, conversed with the following persons who are named by Lucian in his *Life of Demonax:* Agathobulus, Demetrius, and Epictetus the philosophers; Timocrates of Heraclea; Favorinus the sophist; Peregrinus, Herodes Atticus (whose wife Regilla died before Demonax), Agathocles, and Herminus the peripatetics; Apollonius a philosopher. Demonax lived to near 100 years of age.

58 Philo Byblius: A. D. 47. 124. He rendered *Sanchoniatho* into Greek. From the work of Philo Porphyry quotes Sanchoniatho; and Athenæus probably derived his knowledge of Sanchoniatho from Philo Byblius.

Lobeck Aglaopham. p. 1265—1272 surveys the whole question of the genuineness of Sanchoniatho, and states the arguments on both sides, shewing by many sufficient reasons that the works ascribed to him are spurious.

In the extract from Sanchoniatho according to Philo mention is made of Hesiod and the cyclic poets, authors of the *Theogonies*, and *Gigantomachiæ* and *Titanomachiæ*. This passage proves, either that Sanchoniatho is altogether spurious, or that Philo added and interpolated, and that what he published was not the genuine work of Sanchoniatho.

59 Lollianus: A. D. 132. See 101.

60 Marcus Byzantius: A. D. 138. See 101.

61 Favorinus: A. D. 106. 118. 133. See 143. A native of Arelate in Gaul, and the rival of Plutarch. Testimonies to Favorinus and his works are given in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 275. 276.

62 Dionysius tenuior. The preceptor of Fronto.

63 Dionysius Halicarnassensis junior: A. D. 126.

64 Cephalion: A. D. 126. His historical work is described in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 276 note z.

65 Hermippus Berytius: A. D. 127.

66 Taurus Berytius: A. D. 146. The preceptor of Herodes Atticus. He is quoted and mentioned by Gellius, who conversed with Taurus. Taurus resided at Athens, and Gellius accompanied him to Delphi and visited him at Athens. Taurus lectured on the Symposiacs of Plato, and read with Gellius the Problems of Aristotle.

67 Musonius Tyrius. The preceptor of Lucius, who was the companion of Herodes Atticus.

68 Polemo sophista: A. D. 133. 135. 143.

69 Philippus Thessalonicensis. Composed the second Anthology after Meleager. Jacobs determines that as Philippus included the poems of Automedon who lived in A. D. 98, he flourished not earlier than A. D. 100.

70 Serapion Alexandrinus rhetor. Flourished in the reign of Hadrian.

71 Nicanor Alexandrinus: A. D. 127.

72 Telephus: A. D. 150.

73 Jason Argivus historicus. Younger than Plutarch.

74 Soranus Ephesius medicus. Flourished at Rome in the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian.

75 Dioscorides junior: A. D. 122. He transcribed from Dioscorides of Anazarba.

76 Artemidorus Capito: A. D. 122. Contemporary with Dioscorides junior. Mentioned with the younger Dioscorides by Galen.

77 Theon Smyrnæus. An astronomer in the reign of Hadrian A. D. 128—133. Ptolemy, who still lived in 161, knew Theon, although rather later in time than Theon.

78 Secundus: A. D. 143. The preceptor of Herodes Atticus.

79 Diogenianus Heracleota. A grammarian; flourished in the reign of Hadrian: a native of Heraclea on the Euxine. Another Diogenianus of Heraclea in Asia, a physician, also flourished in the reign of Hadrian.

80 Numenius rhetor. Flourished in the reign of Hadrian, whom he addressed on the death of Antinous, which happened in A. D. 130.

81 Strato Sardianus. He flourished after the physician Capito (N° 76) whom he names in an epigram, and before Laertius, who mentions Strato. He was near the time of Diogenianus Heracleota.

82 Phlegon Trallianus: A. D. 138. See A.D. 116. Phlegon in his 13th book described Ol. 202 or 203. See F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 279 note n for an account of that passage given by Eusebius, Hieronymus, Africanus, Origen, and Jo. Philoponus, where it is shewn that a darkness and an earthquake described by Phlegon have been improperly referred to the events at the time of the crucifixion which are recorded by the evangelists. To the testimonies concerning Phlegon add Joan. Philoponus de creatione mundi V. 1 Φλέγων ἐν τῇ ρκδ' ὀλυμπιάδι *de Lysimacho Macedone.*

83 Valerius Diodorus: A. D. 137.

84 Apollonius Dyscolus, the grammarian: a native of Alexandria, came in the reign of Marcus to Rome, where he composed his most celebrated works, and was favoured by the emperor. Thirty-one of his grammatical works are given in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 280 note o.

85 Nicostratus: A. D. 164. An orator whose style is described by Hermogenes, who was imitated by Ælian, and is mentioned by Libanius.

86 Herodes Atticus: A. D. 143. 168. 175. Herodes was younger than Polemo; flourished cir. A. D. 120—176, and was consul in 143. His preceptors and his pupils are named at 143.

87 Alexander Cotyæensis: A. D. 161. The preceptor of Marcus Aurelius.

88 Pausanias periegeta: A. D. 125. 161. 173. 176.

89 Aristides Quintilianus musicus. Quotes Cicero, and was translated by Marcianus Capella, who lived in 457. Mei-

bomius places Aristides in the time of Plutarch and before Ptolemy.

90 Œnomaus cynicus: A.D. 120. A native of Gadara. He flourished in the time of Hadrian.

91 Agathobulus: A. D. 120. In the reign of Hadrian.

92 Alexander Platonicus, Caninius Celer, Annius Macer, preceptors of Marcus: recorded at A. D. 133.

93 Claudius Maximus. A preceptor of Marcus Aurelius.

94 Rusticus stoicus: A. D. 133.

95 Sextus (see A. D. 120) was also a preceptor of Marcus: A. D. 133. And was still living in 176.

96 Apollonius stoicus: A. D. 133. Another preceptor of Marcus. Mentioned with others at 148.

97 Theodotus: A.D. 168. Opposed Herodes Atticus in that year.

98 Aristocles: A.D. 144. He taught Athenodorus, Euodianus, Rufus, Heraclides, and was heard at Pergamus by Herodes Atticus.

99 Pancrates poeta: A. D. 130.

100 Mesomedes lyricus: A. D. 145.

Among the preceptors of Galen named at A. D. 147 are the following (N° 101—106).

101 Satyrus medicus, the disciple of Quintus (N° 39).

102 Numesianus, the disciple of Quintus.

103 Pelops.

104 Stratonicus, the disciple of Sabinus (N° 40).

105 Æschrion empiricus.

106 Lycus Macedo, the disciple of Quintus.

107 Antiochus sophista: A. D. 173. For his time see A. D. 216.

108 Alexander sophista: A. D. 160—174. Secretary to the emperor Marcus.

109 Claudius Ptolemæus: A. D. 139. 140. 161.

110 Basilides Scythopolitanus: A. D. 148. The preceptor of Marcus Aurelius.

111 Jamblichus Babylonius: A. D. 166.

112 Peregrinus: A. D. 165. He conversed with Demonax. See N° 57.

113 Atticus Platonicus: A. D. 164. 177.

114 Crescens cynicus: A. D. 153.

115 Amyntianus: A. D. 167. He dedicated to the emperor Marcus.

116 M. Aurelius Antoninus imp. Born A. D. 121, reigned 161—180.

117 Chryseros: A. D. 180.

118 Phrynichus: A. D. 176. He lived in the times of Marcus and Commodus.

119 Basilides sophista: A. D. 176. Contemporary with Phrynichus.

120 Damophilus sophista. Julianus, who was consul in A. D. 175, was the patron of Damophilus.

121 Herodianus grammaticus. The son of Apollonius (N° 84). A. D. 173. He flourished in the reign of Marcus. A catalogue of 32 works of Herodian is given in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 283—285.

122 Varus Pergæus: A. D. 148. He came between Alexander (N° 108) and Hermogenes (N° 125).

123 Arrianus: A. D. 103. 135. 148.

124 Appianus Alexandrinus: A. D. 130. 147.

125 Hermogenes Tarsensis: A. D. 163. 173.

126 Antiochus Laodicenus scepticus. The preceptor of Menodotus. See N° 139.

127 Artemidorus Daldianus. In the *Oneirocritica* he mentions Varus and Philager: see A. D. 158, and appears to be their contemporary.

128 Hephæstio: A. D. 160. Contemporary with Athenæus.

129 Philager: A. D. 159. The preceptor of Phœnix, and the rival of Herodes Atticus.

130 Maximus Tyrius: A. D. 148. He lived at Rome in the time of Commodus.

131 Aristides. Born in 129, died in 189. He was at Athens under Herodes, at Pergamus under Aristocles. He saw the emperor Marcus at Smyrna. He taught Damianus (N° 158). See A. D. 192.

132 Numenius: preceded Clemens Alexandrinus, who quotes him. He is also quoted and read by Origen, Plotinus, Porphyry, and Eusebius. The time of Clemens, who wrote in the reign of Severus, will carry back Numenius to the time of the Antonines.

133 Cronius. The companion of Numenius.

134 Adrianus sophista: A. D. 131. 176. 192. His disciples are mentioned at 192. He died at the age of 80 years in 193.

135 Chrestus: A. D. 179; where his disciples are named. He succeeded Adrianus at Athens.

136 Pollux: A. D. 176. 183. Pollux was favoured by Commodus. He taught Antipater: see A. D. 199.

137 Zeno Atheniensis: taught Antipater. See A. D. 199.

138 Polyænus: A. D. 163.

139 Menodotus Nicomediensis. The preceptor of Herodotus of Tarsus.

Menodotus was of the empirical school of medicine, of which Acron of Agrigentum was the founder; and which descended from Philinus of Cos through Serapion of Alexandria, the two Apollonii, father and son, of Antioch, and others, to Menodotus. He was also of the sceptical school of philosophy, which descended to Menodotus from Pyrrho through Timon and the successors of Timon, who are exhibited below at N° 172.

Galen in a work composed before A. D. 164 mentions Menodotus as then known by his writings. After that date Galen treated of works of Menodotus and Theodas. In another work Galen names as of the empirical school, though not in the order of time, the following: Menodotus, Serapion, Theodas, Glaucias, Apollonius, Callicles, Diodorus, Heraclides, Lycus.

140 Theodas Laodicenus empiricus. Contemporary with Menodotus.

141 Lucianus Samosatenus: A. D. 165. 166. 182. Lucian records of himself that he was 40 when he quitted the bar, and that he lived to an advanced age. He still wrote in the reign of Commodus.

142 Eudemus peripateticus: A. D. 162. In the time of Galen.

143 Alexander Damascenus peripateticus: A. D. 162. In the time of Galen.

144 Julianus medicus. Seen by Galen at Alexandria.

145 Heraclianus medicus. Conversed with Galen at Alexandria.

146 Galenus Pergamenus. His birth is recorded at A. D. 130; his early education at 144. 145; his first study of medicine at 147; his first visit to Rome at 162; his second visit at 164; his age in 167; his residence at Aquileia and at Rome in 169. His works are noticed at 174. 191, his lectures in the reign of Pertinax at 193, and his death is marked at A. D. 200.

Galen besides his numerous medical works composed philological, grammatical, and philosophical treatises, of which the titles are given by Galen himself *de libris propriis*. The titles of these works, to the number of 124, are inserted in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 289. 290.

147 Pausanias Cappadox sophista: A. D. 125. 183. He taught Ælianus (N° 178) and Aspasius (N° 180). See A. D. 222. 231.

148 Lesbonax Mytilenæus: A. D. 164. The disciple of Timocrates (N° 47) and contemporary with Lucian (N° 141).

149 Athenodorus sophista: A. D. 183. Contemporary with Pollux (N° 136). When young he heard Aristocles, when a man, Chrestus. See A. D. 144.

150 Ptolemæus sophista: A. D. 196. He contended with Heraclides (N° 168).

151 Euodianus Smyrnæus. The disciple of Aristocles: see A. D. 144.

152 Rufus Perinthius sophista: A. D. 143. 144. In his boyhood he was taught by Herodes Atticus, in his maturity by Aristocles (N° 98). He died at home at the age of 61 years.

153 Onomarchus: A. D. 179. Contemporary with Adrianus and Chrestus.

154 Apollonius Naucratita: A. D. 196.

155 Apollonius Atheniensis: A. D. 196. Ambassador to Severus at Rome.

156 Proclus Naucratita sophista: A. D. 167. The preceptor of Philostratus. See A. D. 239.

157 Phœnix Thessalus sophista: A. D. 159. He died at Athens at the age of 70.

158 Damianus Ephesius sophista: heard Aristides and Adrianus. See A. D. 192. Known to Philostratus: A. D.

239. Damianus in the reign of Severus was governor of Bithynia.

159 Oppianus Cilix poeta: A. D. 171. He preceded Athenæus.

160 Adrantus. A philologer contemporary with Athenæus.

161 Diotimus. A friend of Athenæus.

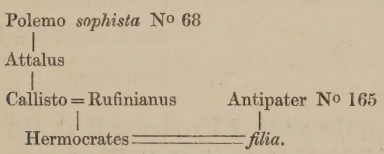
162 Athenæus Naucratita: A. D. 181. 194.

163 Proclus: preceded Alexander of Aphrodisias (N° 173), by whom he is quoted with Athenæus.

164 Herodotus Tarsensis empiricus. The disciple of Menodotus (N° 139) and the preceptor of Sextus empiricus (N° 172).

165 Antipater sophista: A. D. 199. 212. He was secretary to Severus, and taught Caracalla and Geta.

166 Hermocrates: A. D. 199. Hermocrates was descended from the sophist Polemo, and married the daughter of Antipater, as is exhibited in the following pedigree:




167 Antiochus Ægæus cynicus: A. D. 216.

168 Heraclides Lycius sophista: A. D. 195. 196. The rival of the Apollonii, of Ptolemæus (N° 150), and Antipater.

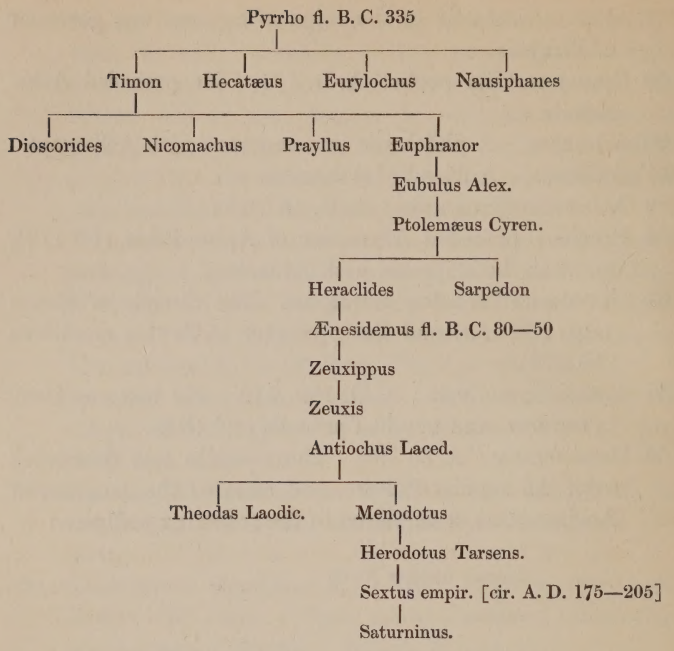
169 Hippodromus sophista: A. D. 195. He presided at the *Pythia* of 195.

170 Varus Laodicenus: A. D. 158.

171 Quirinus sophista. The disciple of Adrianus (N° 134). He was a native of Nicomedia, and died at the age of 70 years.

172 Sextus Empiricus medicus. The disciple of Herodotus of Tarsus (N° 164). Sextus marks his own profession, and refers to his preceptor though without naming him.

The succession in the sceptical school of philosophy from Pyrrho to Saturninus was this:




From the *acme* of Pyrrho at B. C. 335 to the *acme* of Ænesidemus, assumed at B. C. 80, are six successions and 255 years, giving $42\frac{1}{2}$ years to each succession. From Ænesidemus to Sextus are six successions. These at 255 years or $42\frac{1}{2}$ to each, would place Sextus at A. D. 175. This period of 510 years for the whole succession from Pyrrho to Sextus, exclusive of Sextus himself, ($42\frac{1}{2} \times 12 = 510$) is as large an interval as any recorded accounts of similar successions will justify. Menodotus therefore is thrown back by this estimate to about A. D. 100. He might have flourished at A. D. 100—130. Galen, as already observed, mentioned the works of Menodotus and Theodas before the year 164: but he has not named Herodotus of Tarsus. This silence however of Galen is no decisive proof that Herodotus was not then living. Sextus might have flourished and composed his works in the latter years of the life of Galen.

173 Alexander Aphrodisiensis: A. D. 200. The merit of Alexander as the best interpreter of Aristotle is acknowledged by Simplicius and Philoponus. The works of Alexander of Aphrodisias are described in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 293. 294, where the 24 titles are given.

174 Dositheus magister. Wrote in A. D. 207.

175 Oppianus Apamensis poeta: A. D. 211.

176 Philiscus Thessalus: A. D. 212. 219. Pleaded before Caracalla.

177 Disciples of Chrestus N° 135. See A. D. 179.
Isagoras tragicus poeta.
Nicomedes orator.
Aquila orator.
Aristænetus orator.
Callæschrus philosophus.
Sospis philosophus.

178 Ælianus sophista: A. D. 222. He was taught by Pausanias (N° 147); and conversed with Philostratus of Lemnos in 222.

179 Heliodorus: A. D. 213. 217. He still lived when Philostratus wrote.

180 Aspasius Ravennas: A. D. 231. Secretary to the emperor Alexander, and still living when the *Vitæ Sophistarum* were written.

181 Cassianus sophista
182 Aurelius sophista } contemporary with Aspasius: see A. D. 231.

183 Saturninus scepticus. The disciple of Sextus empiricus: see N° 172.

184 Nicagoras sophista: A. D. 213. 245: known to Philostratus, Longinus, and Porphyry.

185 Apsines sophista: A. D. 213. 236. The friend of Philostratus, and the disciple of Heraclides of Lycia N° 168, and of Basilicus, who was therefore contemporary with Heraclides.

186 Philostratus Lemnius. A. D. 213. 214. 239. He was the disciple of Proclus N° 156 and of Antipater N° 165. Commanded by the empress Julia Domna to write the life of Apollonius Tyaneus. He wrote that work at Rome, and afterwards composed the Lives of the Sophists.

187 Philostratus Lemnius. Born A. D. 192: see A. D. 215. Conversed with Ælian: A. D. 222. He was still living when the *Vitæ sophistarum* were written.

188 Philostratus junior. Author of the Εἰκόνες. This was a third Philostratus; younger than the other two.

189 Dion Cassius: A. D. 180—229. Dion mentions his call to write. He was ten years in collecting materials, and twelve years in composing the annals to the end of Severus.

190 Preceptors of Alexander Severus. See A. D. 220.

Nebo
Serapio
Stilio.

191 Nestor poeta. A. D. 224. The father of the poet Pisander (N° 199).

192 Herodianus historicus: A. D. 180. 204. 238.

193 Agathemerus. Lived after the wall of Severus in Britain (A. D. 210) which he mentions, and before Marcianus Heracleota, who quotes him.

194 Ammonius Saccas peripateticus. Taught at Alexandria in A. D. 201; taught Origen there in 206; Plotinus in 232—242. He flourished cir. A. D. 190—244. See A. D. 232.

On Ammonius see Mosheim Eccles. Hist. Vol. 1 p. 137. 138 and the note of the English translator, and Brucker there quoted. But the English translator is confused, and misunderstands the question. There are two questions: 1 Whether Ammonius Saccas ever was a Christian, 2 whether he was the author of the work described in Eusebius H. E. VI. 10, Hieronymus Catal. c. 55. We answer both in the negative. Ammonius never was a Christian. Porphyry represents him as originally such, in order to cast a reproach upon Christianity. It necessarily follows that Ammonius the Christian writer was not Ammonius Saccas.

195 Theodosius: A. D. 270. The companion of Ammonius Saccas.

196 Olympius Alexandrinus. Studied for a while under Ammonius, and afterwards became the rival of Plotinus.

197 Plotinus. Born in 205, heard Ammonius in 232—242, taught at Rome in 244, and died in Campania in 270.
198 Herennius: A. D. 244. The companion of Plotinus.
199 Pisander Larandensis poeta: A. D. 224.
200 Origenes: A. D. 244. The companion of Plotinus, known to Longinus. Of this gentile Origen Proclus speaks *in Timæum Platonis*.
201 Aquilinus: A. D. 244. The companion of Plotinus.

Platonists known to Longinus, and described at A. D. 265.

202 Euclides
203 Democritus
204 Proclinus
205 Theodotus
206 Eubulus: A. D. 264. Contemporary with Plotinus.
207 Diophanes rhetor: A. D. 264. Contemporary with Plotinus and Porphyry.

Stoics known to Longinus: see A. D. 265.

208 Themistocles
209 Phœbion
210 Annius
211 Medius
212 Herminus
213 Lysimachus: see A. D. 246.
214 Athenæus
215 Musonius.

Peripatetics known to Longinus: A. D. 265.

216 Heliodorus Alexandrinus
217 Ammonius
218 Ptolemæus
219 Amelius. The disciple of Plotinus. See A. D. 246. 270.
220 Apollonius grammaticus. The preceptor of Porphyry.
221 Longinus: A. D. 233. 245. 265. 269. 271. His death A. D. 273.
222 Trypho stoicus: A. D. 264. Known to Amelius N° 219.

Disciples of Plotinus recorded at A. D. 270.

223 Paulinus
224 Eustochius

225 Zoticus, Zethus, Serapion, Geminæ, mater et filia, Amphiclea.

226 Asinius Quadratus historicus: A. D. 247.

227 Lupercus Berytius grammaticus: A. D. 266.

228 Nicomachus: A. D. 272. In the time of Aurelian.

229 Arrianus. A Greek historian, quoted by Capitolinus on the events of the year 238, and named together with Dexippus. He may therefore be referred to this period, when Dexippus flourished.

230 Dexippus Herennius: A. D. 261. 267. 269. Dexippus is quoted by Trebellius, Lampridius, and Capitolinus, and is followed by Zosimus.

231 Probus: A. D. 268. The companion of Porphyry.

232 Antonius Rhodius: A. D. 263. The companion of Porphyry.

233 Paulus, 234 Andromachus } Both of Syria. See A. D. 261.

235 Porphyrius. He was born in A. D. 233; saw the celebrated Origen at Cæsarea about the year 249; visited Rome about 262. At Rome in 263. 264. He retired to Sicily in 268, and was addressed by Longinus in 271. His Life of Plotinus was composed in 301. Porphyry therefore was born in the 12th year of Alexander Severus, and lived through nearly the whole reign of Diocletian.

The works of Porphyry may be divided into various classes, I *de Homero.* II *de Platone.* III *de Aristotele.* IV *grammatica vel philologica.* V *reliqua opera.* An account of 61 works of Porphyry is given in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 298—302.

236 Anatolius: A. D. 312. The preceptor of Jamblichus.

237 Ephorus: wrote the history of Gallienus (A. D. 253—268) in 17 books. Composed also *Corinthiaca,* and a history of the *Aleuadæ.*

238 Callicrates Tyrius: A. D. 276.

239 Minucianus sophista: A. D. 255.

240 Agapetus: A. D. 255. Contemporary with Minucianus.

241 Callinicus Suetorius: A. D. 266. Contemporary with Genethlius: A. D. 255.

242 Soterichus Oasites, an epic poet, flourished in the reign of Diocletian A. D. 284—304.

243 Genethlius Palæstinus sophista: A. D. 255.

244 Charax Pergamenus. He composed *Hellenica* or *Chronica* in 40 books.

245 Ulpianus Antiochenus. A. D. 276. 308. The preceptor of Proæresius.

246 Helladius Besantinus: A. D. 308. Quoted by Orion p. 153. 3 p. 135. 6.

247 Julianus sophista: A. D. 308. 340. He taught at Athens cir. A. D. 306—340.

248 Gymnasius Sidonius sophista: flourished in the times of Constantine.

249 Onasimus sophista: A. D. 309.

250 Dionysius periegeta. Within A. D. 280—300. See F. H. III p. 576.

251 Alypius: A. D. 312. Died in old age before Jamblichus.

252 Jamblichus: A. D. 312. See A. D. 367. The preceptor Ædesius. Taught cir. A. D. 309—329.

Fourteen works of Jamblichus are described, and some of his fragments are given, in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 304. 305.

253 Proæresius. Born in 276. He visited Gaul between 341 and 345: see A. D. 342. Before that visit he had already succeeded Julianus (N° 247) at Athens: see A. D. 340. He still taught at Athens in 362, and died at the age of 91 in 367. Proæresius was heard at Athens by Gregory of Nazianzus and Basil of Cæsarea in 355.

254 Anatolius Berytius. Anatolius, who is celebrated by Eunapius for his love of letters, was *vicarius* Asiæ in Nov. A. D. 339, prætorian præfect in May 346 and 1 April 349, præfect of Illyricum in 359. His death in 360 is mentioned by Ammianus.

255 Metrodorus philosophus: A. D. 330.

256 Musonius. At first a sophist, the rival of Proæresius, he afterwards engaged in public affairs. He was proconsul of Achaia and is addressed as *vicarius* by the sophist Himerius at Thessalonica in 362. He was

*vicarius Asiæ,* and slain in battle by the Isaurians in 367.

257 Ædesius. Succeeded Jamblichus about A. D. 329, and died in 355. See A. D. 312. 355.

258 Theodorus
259 Euphrasius } disciples of Jamblichus. See A. D. 312.

260 Dexippus philosophus Platonicus. The disciple of Jamblichus. He wrote upon the Categories of Aristotle a work in three dialogues, in which he explains the Categories to one Seleucus, and answers the objections of Plotinus.

261 Apsines, the son of Onasimus (N° 249): see A. D. 309. Apsines was the rival of Proæresius, A. D. 340.

262 Epagathus: A. D. 340.

263 Hephæstio. Contemporary with Proæresius. See A. D. 340.

264 Epiphanius Syrus: A. D. 340.

265 Diophantus Arabs: A. D. 340. 367. The preceptor of Libanius. See A. D. 314.

266 Tuscianus Syrus: A. D. 340. Contemporary with Proæresius.

267 Sopolis: A. D. 340.

268 Milesius poeta. Admired by Anatolius at Athens in the time of Proæresius, after A. D. 347. Milesius afterwards consoled Proæresius in a domestic calamity.

269 Eusebius Alexandrinus: a friend of Proæresius.

270 Alexander sophista. The brother, according to Suidas, of the sophist Eusebius, and the disciple of Julianus (N° 247). The brother of Alexander was either Eusebius of Caria N° 275, or Eusebius of Alexandria N° 269.

271 Maximus Ephesius: A. D. 355. 363. 364. For his death see A. D. 372. Maximus, the disciple of Ædesius, is quoted by Simplicius upon Aristotle, and alluded to, though not named, by Themistius Or. VII in A. D. 367. The death of Maximus is noticed by Zosimus.

272 Maximus Byzantinus. Contemporary with Maximus of Ephesus.

273 Claudianus. The brother of Maximus of Ephesus: favoured and employed by the emperor Julian.

274 Nymphidianus. Another brother of Maximus of Ephesus. He died after A. D. 373.

275 Eusebius Car.: A. D. 355. The disciple of Ædesius.

276 Zeno medicus: A. D. 355. Contemporary with Julianus the sophist.

277 Magnus medicus: A. D. 355. The disciple of Zeno N° 276.

278 Oribasius medicus: A. D. 355. 356. 362. The friend of the emperor Julian. Oribasius after an exile among the Goths was still living in A. D. 395.

279 Ionicus Sardianus medicus. The disciple of Zeno N° 276.

280 Acacius rhetor: of Cæsarea in Palestine. He flourished in the time of Libanius, and of the orator Tuscianus (N° 266).

281 Nicocles Laco. The preceptor of the emperor Julian. He was already eminent in A. D. 342, and was still living in 388.

282 Hecebolius. A preceptor of the emperor Julian.

283 Libanius. Born A. D. 314. At the *Olympia* of Antioch in 328, he is 14 years of age; 18 at the games of 332; 22 at the year 336; and 50 at the games of 364. Libanius was at Nicomedia in 346; at Constantinople in 352; at Antioch in 353 where he finally settled. He was 57 when Valens visited Antioch in 371. Libanius mentions his 76th year Ep. 866 *Prisco* (N° 290). That 76th year was completed in the close of A. D. 390. He addresses Ep. 940 *Tatiano consuli.* Tatianus succeeded Cynegius as præfect in 388, and was consul in 391; and that epistle brings down the life of Libanius to the 77th year.

Some orations of Libanius are recorded at the years 349. 358. 362. 363. 365. 387. 388. An oration in praise of Cynegius after his death, not now extant, is mentioned by Libanius Ep. 1351. Cynegius died in March 388.

284 Himerius: A. D. 362. 368. Of Prusias in Bithynia. Flourished in the reigns of Constantine II and of Julian.

285 Parnasius. Contemporary with Himerius.

286 Eustathius: A. D. 312. The disciple of Jamblichus. Ambassador to Sapor in 358.

287 Callistus poeta. Attended Julian in his expedition into Persia in 363.

288 Chrysanthius: A. D. 355. 367. The preceptor of Eunapius. Chrysanthius died in his 80th year.

289 Hellespontius of Galatia. At an advanced age conversed with Chrysanthius at Sardis, and died at Apamea the year before Chrysanthius.

290 Priscus. Born in 306, died at the age of 90 in 395. Priscus is in Greece in 355, and in the expedition into Persia in 363. Libanius, as already observed, addressed Ep. 866 to this sophist in 390.

291 Epigonus } disciples of Ædesius. See A. D. 355.
292 Veronicianus } Veronicianus was still living in 395.

293 Sopater Apamensis: A. D. 326. Slain between the years 330 and 337. See A. D. 330.

294 Theon Sidonius sophista. Son of Gymnasius (N° 248). Both the father and the son flourished in the reign of Constantine; and we may place Gymnasius at 310 and Theon at 335.

295 Eustochius Cappadox: A. D. 350.

296 Praxagoras Atheniensis historicus. Flourished cir. A. D. 329—341. See F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 311 note g.

297 Themistius. He was still young in 347, and still composed orations in 385. Favoured by Constantius II in 355, and 361. Appointed by Theodosius præfect of Constantinople in 384. Libanius addresses many epistles to Themistius.

298 Julianus imp. Born A. D. 331, slain A. D. 363. An account of his literary works is given in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 107—109.

299 Andronicus poeta. Mentioned by Ammianus at A. D. 359.

300 Pappus. Flourished A. D. 380.

301 Theon mathematicus: A. D. 380.

302 Heliodorus Emisenus, Æthiopicorum Scriptor: described by Socrates as afterwards bishop of Tricca in Thessaly. The time of Socrates will carry back Heliodorus to about the year 380. His romance might be composed before that period.

303 Theodorus Asinæus. Heard by Proclus: from which

we may infer that Theodorus was still living as late as A. D. 429, when Proclus was 19 years of age. He is quoted by Nemesius, and with Porphyry, Jamblichus, and others, upon Plato by Proclus. The testimony of Proclus that Theodorus lived to his time refutes those who make him the disciple of Porphyry. See F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 314 notes l. m.

304 Eunapius Sardianus: was born in 347 and came to Athens in his 16th year in 362. He returned to Chrysanthius (N° 288) in 367. His life of Maximus was written after A. D. 395. His history ended at A. D. 404, but some passages were composed after 414.

305 Helladius } preceptors of the historian Socrates: A.D.
306 Ammonius } 389.

307 Nemesius. In his treatise *de natura hominis* he quotes Apollinarius of Laodicea who flourished A. D. 362—380. Eunomius, who flourished A. D. 372—392; and Theodorus Asinæus, who still taught about A. D. 429. See N° 303. The work of Nemesius might be composed in the latter time of Theodorus: within A. D. 409—429, and before Nestorius had published his opinions, who is not noticed by Nemesius.

308 Troilus sophista: flourished in 408. See A. D. 401. 408.

309 Isidorus: A. D. 415. The husband of Hypatia.

310 Hypatia. Murdered at Alexandria in A. D. 415.

311 Palladas poeta: wrote after Hypatia had become eminent, and while she was yet living. Therefore about A. D. 410.

312 Eusebius poeta, author of the Γαϊνία. See A. D. 401.

313 Nonnus Panopolites is mentioned by Agathias. To him are ascribed the paraphrase of St. John, and the *Dionysiaca*. He is placed by Cave and Harles upon conjecture at A. D. 410. That he could not be much later is evident from the time of Agathias.

314 Ammonius poeta. Flourished in 438.

315 Heracleon sophista: the preceptor of Lachares. See A. D. 429.

316 Plutarchus Nestorii. Taught at Athens, and died there in old age in 431. Succeeded by Syrianus. See A. D. 429. 431. He is mentioned by Proclus ad Parmenidem.

317 Olympiodorus historicus: A. D. 407. 425. His history comprehended A. D. 407—425. Olympiodorus was ambassador to the Huns (about A. D. 412): p. 455 Ed. Bonn. He mentions his visit to Athens p. 460: describes himself and his danger at sea p. 465.

318 Olympiodorus peripateticus: A. D. 426. The preceptor of Proclus.

319 Leonas: A. D. 426. The preceptor of Proclus.

320 Orion: A. D. 426. The preceptor of Proclus.

Four grammarians named Orion or Orus may be traced. 1 Orion of Alexandria, who probably lived in the reign of Hadrian. 2 Orion of Thebes in Egypt, who dedicated to the empress Eudocia, within A. D. 421—444. 3 Orus of Alexandria, who wrote after the time of Herodian and Phrynichus. 4 Orion or Orus of Miletus. The Theban Orion was probably the preceptor of Proclus, whom he taught in A. D. 426—428, within the time of the empress Eudocia.

321 Heron mathematicus: A. D. 426. The preceptor of Proclus.

322 Syrianus: A. D. 429. 431. 536. The preceptor of Proclus. He succeeded Plutarchus in A. D. 431, and survived but a short time.

The works of Syrianus are described in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 317. 318 distributed into three classes. *I Comment. in Platonem. II Comment. in Aristotelem. III Commentarii in Aphthonium et Hermogenem. IV Hymnus in Achillem. V In Ptolemæi μεγάλην σύνταξιν.*

323 Ammonianus grammaticus. A kinsman of Syrianus the philosopher.

324 Domninus Syrus. The disciple of Syrianus.

325 Zosimus. End of his history in A. D. 410. An account of his time is given at A. D. 432. The errors of Zosimus in his account of the emperor Julian examined in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 103, and in his numbers of the reign of Theodosius at p. 129.

326 Lachares sophista: A. D. 429.

327 Superianus: A. D. 429.

328 { Eustephius / Asterius } disciples of Lachares: A. D. 429.

329 Nicolaus. The disciple of Lachares, known to Proclus, A. D. 429.

330 Dioscorides grammaticus. Brother of Lachares the sophist A. D. 429.

331 Hierocles. The disciple of Plutarchus Nestorii: A. D. 431. Hierocles mentions Ammonius Saccas, Alexander of Aphrodisias, and his own teacher Plutarchus. Hierocles is named by Damascius. The disciple of Hierocles conversed with Damascius. Many fragments of Hierocles are preserved by Stobæus.

332 Joannes Stobæus. John of Stobi in Macedonia lived after Hierocles, whom he quotes: and in the opinion of Heeren not long after him. Perhaps where Heeren places him, within A. D. 450—500.

333 Hyperechius grammaticus: A. D. 453.

334 Proclus Lycius. Born in 410. His preceptors at Alexandria are described at A. D. 426. He was at Athens in 429, where he found Plutarch, Syrianus, Lachares, and Nicolaus. He was still at Athens in A. D. 437. His death is fixed by Marinus to April 475.

In F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 320—322 an account is given of 38 works of Proclus, distributed into the following classes. *I In Platonem. II Mathematica et Astronomica. III Philologica. IV Reliqua opera.*

335 Ulpianus Gazæus. Contemporary with Proclus.

336 Sallustius. He died in the time of Proclus, and was the friend of count Marcellinus, who was slain in A. D. 468.

337 Jacobus medicus: A. D. 462.

338 Priscus Thrax historicus: A. D. 448. Priscus was at Rome a short time before A. D. 451; and in Egypt in 452. He related the death of Aspar: See A. D. 471.

339 Malchus sophista. His history begins at A. D. 473, and is continued to 491.

340 Candidus Isaurus historicus. He begins at A. D. 457. His first book ends with 475: his third book included the death of Zeno in 491.

341 Nestorianus chronographus: A. D. 474.

342 Ammonius Hermeæ. The disciple of Proclus. Hermeas the father of Ammonius was the disciple of Syrianus, according to the testimony of Damascius; who also

mentions Gregorius the brother, and Ædesia the wife of Hermeas. Ammonius taught Damascius; see A. D. 525. He was also heard at Alexandria by Simplicius. He taught Asclepius of Tralles (N° 380), and Joannes Philoponus: see A. D. 617.

343 Timotheus Gazæus grammaticus: A. D. 494.

344 Zosimus Gazæus rhetor. Put to death by the emperor Zeno: Cedren. p. 354 D.

Zosimus Ascalonita grammaticus, who lived in the reign of Anastasius, was the author of a life of Demosthenes, and of the commentaries which bear the name of Ulpian.

345 Eustathius Syrus historicus: A. D. 479. 491. He brought his history to A. D. 503.

346 Pamprepius: A. D. 484. Slain in 488.

347 Marinus Neapolites Palæstinæ. Succeeded Proclus in 485. See A. D. 525.

348 Theosebius: the disciple of Hierocles (N° 331) conversed with Damascius.

349 Hegias. Marinus relates that Proclus towards the end of his life (within A. D. 480—484) had great hopes of Hegias, then a young man; and Damascius affirms that, after the death of Marinus, his successor Isidorus, meditating to quit Athens, exhorted Hegias to sustain philosophy, which was then on the decline.

350 Zenodotus. A successor of Proclus: see A. D. 525.

351 Asclepiodotus philosophus. An eminent disciple of Proclus. He was a physician; the disciple of Jacobus N° 337.

352 Asclepiades Ægyptius. The friend Heraiscus. Mentioned with Heraiscus by Damascius apud Photium Cod. 242 p. 1048. apud Suidam p. 1662 c περὶ ἀρχῶν. p. 385.

353 Heraiscus. The disciple of Proclus: described by Damascius apud Suidam p. 1682 c, and in his own extant treatise περὶ ἀρχῶν c. 125 p. 385.

354 Æneas Gazæus. Flourished soon after A. D. 484, since he saw some who had suffered in Africa under the Vandalic persecution of that year.

355 Isidorus Alexandrinus. The successor of Marinus, and the preceptor of Damascius. See A. D. 500.

356 Theo rhetor: A. D. 525. He taught Damascius.

357 Agapius Atheniensis Procli discipulus: A. D. 511. Agapius was admired both at Constantinople and at Alexandria. Contemporary with him Damascius mentions as eminent Severianus and the two brothers Januarius and Nomus, of whom Nomus was of the same age as Damascius himself.

358 Christodorus poeta: A. D. 511.

359 { Anthemius Trallianus, Metrodorus, Olympius } A. D. 532.

360 Dioscorus medicus: A. D. 532.

361 Alexander Trallianus medicus A. D. 532. Brother of Anthemius, Metrodorus, Olympias, and Dioscorus.

362 Isidorus Milesius mechanicus: A. D. 532.

363 Zeno rhetor: A. D. 532.

364 Joannes Laurentius Lydus. Born A. D. 491. Came to Constantinople in 511. Was 62 years of age in 553.

365 Joannes rhetor historicus. Closed his history at A. D. 526.

366 Hesychius Milesius: A. D. 540.

367 Procopius Gazæus. The preceptor of Choricius (N° 369). He flourished in the reign of Anastasius, to whom he addressed a panegyric still extant. His commentaries on various parts of Scripture are mentioned by Photius, who also gives an account of his other works. In his panegyric he mentions the wall built by Anastasius for the defence of Thrace from sea to sea, that is, from the Euxine to the Propontis, in 507. That panegyric was therefore composed after the 17th year of Anastasius. See for the Anastasian wall the Tables A. D. 507. In F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 325 s, that wall is inaccurately called the wall "across the Chersonese."

368 Petrus Thessalonicensis. An envoy to the Goths in Italy in 534, and 539; ambassador to Chosroes in 550. He negotiates a peace with Persia in 562. He was still living in 564.

369 Choricius Gazæus. Flourished in the reign of Justinian. The disciple of Procopius of Gaza (N° 367). Villoison

has published several declamations of Choricius, of which there are 19 letters given in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 326.

370 Procopius Cæsariensis historicus. In Armenia in 526; in Africa in 533; in Sicily in 536; in Italy in 537, 538, 540. His *Anecdota* are mentioned at 559. His history of the Gothic war ends at 553.

371 { Januarius } Brothers, contemporary with Damascius.
{ Nomus } See N° 357.

372 Damascius. Described at A. D. 525. Withdrew to Persia A. D. 531. See 533. The preceptor of Simplicius: A. D. 536. The preceptors of Damascius himself were Ammonius Hermeæ, Isidorus Alexandrinus (N° 355), Theo (N° 356), Marinus Zenodotus.

373 Simplicius. The disciple of Ammonius Hermeæ. See N° 342, and of Damascius: see A. D. 525. He withdrew to Persia in 531, and returned in 533. In F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 327—329 eight works of Simplicius are described, some passages from the genuine text of his commentary in Aristot. de cœlo are given, and an abstract is inserted of his argument against Joannes Philoponus on the question of the eternity of the world. Philoponus denied the eternity of matter, and Simplicius attempts to answer him. Simplicius in his commentary de cœlo replies to a work of Philoponus who was then young, although already the author of voluminous works. We must therefore place this commentary of Simplicius *de cœlo* at the earliest at A. D. 555, when Philoponus was about 30 years of age. The commentary *in VIII libros Aristotelis de phys. auscult.* must be accounted among the last of the works of Simplicius. It was written after the death of Damascius, and after the work *de cœlo*, which is quoted. And as we have seen that the work *de cœlo* was not earlier than 555, this commentary on *phys. auscult.* may be placed within A. D. 555—560, more than 25 years after the return from Persia.

374 Eulamius: A. D. 525. 531.

375 Priscianus Lydus: A. D. 531. Philoponus wrote against him.

376 Hermeias Phœnix: A. D. 531.

377 Diogenes Phœnix: A. D. 531.

378 Isidorus Gazæus: A. D. 531.

379 Hermolaus grammaticus; A. D. 536.

380 Asclepius Trallianus. A disciple of Ammonius Hermeæ, whom he mentions as his preceptor.

381 Joannes grammaticus Philoponus. Joannes, a native of Alexandria, was a disciple of Ammonius Hermeæ (N° 342) who had heard Proclus before A. D. 485. For memorials of Philoponus and of his time see A. D. 611. 617. 640. He was born about A. D. 525, wrote some works before the commentary of Simplicius upon Aristotle *de cœlo*. His treatise against Joannes bishop of Constantinople was composed about the year 568, he addressed Sergius after 610, and still wrote in May 617, when he was probably 92 years of age.

The titles of 30 works of Philoponus are collected in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 331—333, distributed into their classes. *I. Philosophica. II. Arithmetica vel astronomica. III. Theologica. IV. Grammatica.* Of these the earliest is probably his extant work *adversus Proclum de æternitate mundi*, quoted by Philoponus himself in the work against Aristotle to which Simplicius replies in the comm. *de cœlo* and in the comm. *in Phys. Auscult. lib. VIII.* An early work is also the treatise against Aristotle on the same subject. *Libri sex in Aristotelem aliosque de æternitate mundi.* Simplicius replies to the first five books of this work in his treatise *de cœlo lib. I.* and to the 6th book in his comm. *in Phys. Auscult. lib. VIII.*, and Simplicius testifies that Philoponus was still young when this work was written. In the first 5 books of that work Philoponus combated the opinions of *Aristot. Meteorolog.* and *Aristot. de cœlo*, and in *lib. VI.* his dogmas concerning motion as set forth in *Phys. Auscult. lib. VIII.* The extant commentary upon the first four books of Aristot. Phys. Auscult. was probably the latest of the works of Philoponus, for it was written in A. D. 617. His work *de creatione mundi libris VII*, and the treatise entitled διαιτήτης, both composed at the request of Sergius, were written after A. D. 610.

382 Nonnosus historicus. He described his embassy to the Saracens and other eastern nations, in the reign of Justinian. His grandfather had been an ambassador to Arethas the Saracen in the reign of Anastasius; his father Abrames had been an envoy to Alamundarus in the reign of Justin, and again to Caisus the Saracen, a descendant of Arethas, in the reign of Justinian.

As the second mission of Abrames was in the reign of Justinian, after A. D. 527, the mission of Nonnosus himself was probably not early in that reign, and may be placed within about A. D. 540—550.

383 Isidorus mechanicus: A. D. 557.

384 Paulus Silentiarius celebrated the dedication of St. Sophia in hexameter verse. The former edifice had been overthrown by an earthquake in December 557, and the church which Paulus celebrated was built soon after A. D. 558.

385 Macedonius, 41 of whose epigrams are extant in the Anthologia, flourished in the reign of Justinian in the time of Paulus.

386 Agathias scholasticus Myrinæus. Contemporary with Paulus and Macedonius in the reign of Justinian. His history begins at A. D. 553, his fifth book included the year 559. Agathias wrote after the death of Justin II A. D. 578.

387 Joannes Epiphaniensis: A. D. 553. 578. He wrote after Agathias. His history contained 40 years A. D. 553—592.

388 Menander rhetor: A. D. 562. 576. He wrote his history in the reign of Mauricius.

389 Joannes Malalas. Quoted at A. D. 507. 528. He wrote after the death of Justinian. See A. D. 563.

390 Theophanes Byzantinus historicus: A. D. 567. 568. 571.

391 Theophylactus Simocatta. At Constantinople in 610. He wrote his history in the reign of Heraclius, after the death of Chosroes 28 Feb. 628. Theophylact was from Egypt. Petrus, who commanded at Alexandria in 602, was a relation of Theophylact.

392 Stephanus mathematicus: made a calculation with reference to the Saracens: "They issued forth Sept. 3

" of the 10th indiction in the 12th year of Heraclius." This refers to the Hejira, but with an error in the year. Sept. of the 10th indiction will give Sept. 3 A. D. 621, in the 11th year of Heraclius. But the 12th of Heraclius requires September of the *eleventh* indiction and of A. D. 622. And September A. D. 622 was also the true date of the Flight of Mohammed, to which the notice of Stephanus refers.

393 Georgius Pisides poeta: A. D. 622. 626. 628. Pisides also wrote against Philoponus (N° 381), than whom he was much younger; for Philoponus was about 85 when Heraclius began to reign, and Pisides still wrote in the 19th year of Heraclius.

394 Chronicon Paschale. The compiler lived in the reign of Heraclius, and ended his chronicle at the 20th year of that reign A. D. 630. See A. D. 628. The reasons for supposing only one compiler have been given in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 209. The notation of the Chronicle is explained at A. D. 562. 616; and in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 210—212.

395 Georgius Syncellus: is described at A. D. 284. He wrote in A. D. 808, and marks his own time, 766 years after the Ascension, and *anno mundi* 6300 *indictione prima*.

Syncellus gives

| y. | m. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| 33 | 0 | 40 |
| 766 | 10 | 20 |
| 800 | 0 | 0 |

Syncellus, as we collect from p. 312 A. p. 315 D, computed the Incarnation not from the Nativity at Dec. 25 in the 43rd year of Augustus, but from the Conception at March 25 preceding. From that epoch he deduced the $33^{y}\ 0^{m}\ 40^{d}$ which terminate at the Ascension, May 3 of the 19th of Tiberius. He reckoned all his years from March 25, and, like the Paschal Chronicle, anticipated the beginnings of the years of Tiberius, and reckoned the 19th year not from Aug. 19 the true beginning, but from the 25th of March preceding. His epoch therefore for the Ascension is

May 3. From this point the $33^{y}\ 0^{m}\ 40^{d}$ carry back the Annunciation to March 25 B. C. 1, and the Nativity to Dec. 25 of the same year; seven days only before the Vulgar Era began. Syncellus however has erred in the amount of the following period; for $766^{y}\ 10^{m}\ 20^{d}$ computed from May 3 A. D. 32 will terminate at March 24 A. D. 799, when the *seventh* indiction was current. Nine years then are to be added to bring his period to the *first* indiction in March 808. But indications that he had lost some years are supplied by Syncellus himself. We have seen at A. D. 284 that he lost 6 years between the death of Augustus and the death of Probus. And these are to be restored. The other 3 years he omitted between the death of Probus and the year 808. We conclude then from the place of the first indiction, and from the six years which we know to have been omitted, that the year 808, when the first indiction was current, was the epoch at which Syncellus wrote.

396 Theophanes is described at A. D. 284. 491. 565. He brought down his chronography to A. D. 812.

The few following names in alphabetical order contain some authors whose time is not fully known, and some who were omitted in the proper place in the Chronological Series.

397 Ariston Pellæus historicus. After A. D. 135 and before 325, when Eusebius quotes him.

398 Cornutus Leptites Libyæ, philosophus stoicus. Flourished in the reign of Nero, by whom he was banished. The works of Cornutus were studied by Origen.

399 Diodotus Astrologus. Contemporary with Alexander Ægæus (N° 3) by whom he is mentioned in the commentary upon Aristot. Meteorolog. as "οὐδενὸς δεύτερος "τῶν καθ' ἡμᾶς."

400 Diogenes Laertius. After Saturninus (N° 183) whom he mentions, and before Sopater apud Photium cod. 161, who quoted from Laertius, and whom we have in Suidas as Sopater of Apamea, or Alexandria; a sophist whom, with Fabricius, we may place in the 6th century.

401 Eubulus. Before Porphyry, by whom he is quoted.

402 Hippobotus. Before Clemens Alexandrinus, and therefore before A. D. 194. Quoted also by Porphyry, Jamblichus, and Laertius.

403 Horapollo Panopolites grammaticus. He taught at Alexandria, and then at Constantinople, in the reign of Theodosius. Probably Theodosius II.

404 Marcianus Heracleota. Flourished after Artemidorus (N° 127) whom he quotes, and before Stephanus Byzantinus, by whom he is quoted.

405 Maximus Ægiensis. Between Apollonius Tyaneus A. D. 99 and Philostratus A. D. 235, who quotes Maximus in the affairs of Apollonius.

406 Menander Sophista: wrote commentaries *in Hermogenis artem.*

407 Mæragenes wrote memorials of Apollonius Tyaneus in four books, which are quoted by Philostratus and by Origen.

408 Onosander: a Platonic philosopher, author of *Tactica* still extant, addressed to Q. Veranius. The treatise was composed in a time of peace, and when the empire had attained its full measure of extent and power.

409 Ptolemæus Ascalonita grammaticus. Taught at Rome. He preceded Apollonius Dyscolus (N° 84) who quotes him.

## § 8. ECCLESIASTICAL AUTHORS.

Having described the Secular Greek Authors, I proceed in like manner to exhibit in order of time the Ecclesiastical Authors, both Greek and Roman, *who belong to this work.* In the account which was given of the early heretics in the larger work it was not proposed to enter upon a minute enquiry into all their dogmas, but only to assign them a place in the Chronological Series, and to collect some testimonies to these authors themselves and their opinions from writers either contemporary or near their time. The substance of what is thus collected shall be given in this epitome.

The early heretics are distributed by Theodoret into two

classes: "My first book shall describe those who have feigned "another Creator, and, denying one principle of all things, "have supposed other principles which have no existence, "and who affirmed that the Lord was man in appearance "only. The first inventor of these dogmas was Simon Magus "the Samaritan; the last was that deceiver Manes the Per- "sian. My second book will shew those who held an opposite "opinion, who acknowledged one principle of the universe, "but called the Lord a mere man. Ebion (No 5) began this "heresy, which received different forms down to Marcellus "(No 115) and Photinus (No 147)." He elsewhere observes "Simon and Menander, Marcion and Valentinus, Basilides, "Bardesanes, Cerdon (No 16) and Manes, absolutely denied "the human nature of Christ. While Artemon, Theodotus, "Sabellius (No 91), Paul of Samosata (No 92), Marcellus, "and Photinus, lapsed into an error directly opposite to this, "for they proclaim Christ a mere man, and deny his Divinity, "which existed before the worlds." Theodoret enumerates his own authorities: "I have collected the fables of the early "heretics from the ancient doctors of the church, namely "from Justin Martyr (No 30), Irenæus (No 51), Clemens "Alexandrinus (No 54), Origen (No 71), Eusebius Pamphili "(No 117), and Eusebius of Phœnicia (No 128); from Ada- "mantius, Rhodon (No 53), Titus (No 141), Diodorus (No "162), and from Georgius of Laodicea, who, though an Arian, "was trained in philosophical learning."

Tertullian is an early writer upon this subject. A general sketch is presented in the following testimonies, given in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 396: Justin Martyr dial. cum Tryphone c. 35, Hegesippus apud Euseb. H. E. IV. 22, Athanasius contra Arianos tom. 1 p. 308 D, Gregory of Nazianzus Or. 25 p. 460 A. The two classes of heretics, those who take away the human nature of Christ and accept only his divinity, and those who on the contrary circumscribe his divinity and only acknowledge him as the most holy and just of men, are noticed by Origen Comm. in Joannem tom. X Vol. 1 p. 285.

All these were heretics in one sense, as presenting false views of the Christian doctrine. But the founders of Gnosticism in its various forms may be more justly considered as philosophers, or rather sophists, who adapted the Law and

the Gospel to Heathen Systems. They had the wild inventions of the Egyptians, the Indians, the Chaldæans; they had the Two Principles of the Persians; they had the mythology of Greece; they had the Philosophy of Pythagoras and Plato and other Grecian masters. Out of these elements, combined with the Hebrew Scriptures and with Christianity, they produced their systems.

1 Clemens Romanus. Although he was later in time than Simon magus, yet we place him first, that the succession in the Roman church may be touched upon before an account is given of the early heretics. Hieronymus: *Clemens——quartus post Petrum Romanus episcopus* [the fourth including Peter himself]; *siquidem II Linus, III Anacletus, tamen plerique Latinorum secundum post Petrum apostolum putent fuisse Clementem. Scripsit ex persona Romanæ ecclesiæ ad ecclesiam Corinthiorum valde utilem epistolam quæ et in nonnullis locis etiam publice legitur; quæ mihi videtur characteri epistolæ quæ sub Pauli nomine ad Hebræos fertur convenire.* Hieronymus adds from Eusebius *Obiit tertio Trajani anno* [A. D. 100].

2 Simon magus. Contemporary with St. Peter A. D. 35—65. See A. D. 134. According to Theodoret the sect of Simon spread into many branches, which soon disappeared.

3 Nicolaus Antiochenus. According to Tertullian and Hieronymus he was one of the seven deacons mentioned in the Acts, and author of a heresy which Tertullian and Hieronymus describe.

4 Cerinthus, who came after Carpocrates (No 13) founded a pretended Revelation of his own upon the Apocalypse of St. John, and taught that the reign of Christ upon earth during the millennium would be a period of sensual pleasure.

5 Ebion. Tertullian calls him the successor of Cerinthus. Hieronymus affirms that Ebion determined that the Mosaic law was still to be observed by Jewish converts. Eusebius does not speak of Ebion, but of the Ebionites; and relates that this sect taught that Christ was a mere man, the son of Joseph and Mary; and that the Mosaic Law was still to be observed.

6 Menander Samarites. The disciple of Simon Magus. See F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 123.

7 Ignatius bishop of Antioch: A.D. 90—115. See A.D. 115.

8 Polycarpus bishop of Smyrna. He flourished A.D. 100—166. See A.D. 150. 166. 197. Hieronymus: *Polycarpus Joannis apostoli discipulus, et ab eo Smyrnæ episcopus ordinatus, totius Asiæ princeps fuit.—Smyrnæ sedente proconsule et universo populo—igni traditus est. Scripsit ad Philippenses valde utilem epistolam, quæ usque hodie in Asiæ conventu legitur.*

9 Papias: may be placed at A.D. 100, for he was the disciple of St. John, who still lived at that year. Hieronymus after Eusebius: *Papias Johannis auditor Hierapolitanus episcopus in Asia quinque tantum scripsit volumina, quæ prænotavit Explanatio Sermonum Domini, in quibus quum se in præfatione asserat non varias opiniones sequi, sed apostolos auctores habere, ait "Considerabam quid Andreas, quid Petrus dixissent, quid Philippus, quid Thomas, quid Jacobus, quid Johannes, quid Matthæus, vel alius quilibet discipulorum Domini; quid etiam Aristion et senior Johannes discipuli Domini loquebantur. Non enim tantum mihi libri ad loquendum prosunt quantum viva vox, usque hodie in suis auctoribus personans." Ex quo apparet in ipso catalogo nominum alium esse Johannem qui inter apostolos ponitur, et alium seniorem Johannem quem post Aristionem enumerat. Hoc autem diximus propter opinionem quam a plerisque retulimus traditam, duas posteriores epistolas Johannis non apostoli esse sed presbyteri. Hic dicitur mille annorum Judaicam edidisse* δευτέρωσιν, *quem secuti sunt Irenæus et Apollinarius et cæteri qui post resurrectionem aiunt in carne cum sanctis Dominum regnaturum.*

Irenæus asserts, and Eusebius in Chronico admits, that Papias was the disciple of St. John the evangelist. Eusebius H. E. III. 39 denies this, and infers that Papias conversed only with Aristion and the presbyter John. But, as these were also disciples of the Lord—*οἱ τοῦ Κυρίου μαθηταί*—and therefore contemporary with the apostles and witnesses of the Ministry, Papias, who heard them, must have flourished at A. D. 100, or near that date.

10 Quadratus: A. D. 125. a disciple of the apostles.

11 Aristides: A. D. 125. Quadratus and Aristides addressed Apologies to Hadrian.

12 Saturninus Antiochenus: the disciple of Menander (N° 6), taught in the time of Basilides, cir. A. D. 110—134. See A. D. 134.

13 Carpocrates. Contemporary with Saturninus and Basilides. On Carpocrates and his son Epiphanes see the testimonies in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 403.

14 Basilides: A. D. 134. He had conversed with Glaucias a disciple of St. Peter, and came between Menander and Valentinus. He taught his dogmas in Egypt.

15 Valentinus: A. D. 140—144. Valentinus conversed with a disciple of St. Paul. See 144.

16 Cerdon: A. D. 140. The preceptor of Marcion. Irenæus: "One Cerdon taking his principles from Simon magus "came to Rome in the time of Hyginus, and taught that "the God of the Law and the Prophets was not the "Father of Jesus Christ. Marcion of Pontus succeeded "him and spread his dogmas more widely."

17 Marcion of Pontus: A. D. 140. 150. 151. 194.

Marcion accepted St. Luke's Gospel, but is charged with corrupting it. In the epistles of Paul he is charged with omissions. He rejected also altogether some epistles of St. Paul. His mutilations of the text of Scripture are examined in detail by Epiphanius. Marcion held that the Old Testament and the New were by different authors. He held that Christ was a *phantasma*. He discouraged marriage, and recommended abstinence. Hieronymus admits that he was not charged with impurity. The tale of Epiphanius p. 302 C is refuted by the express declaration of Hieronymus, and the silence of other authors.

18 Isidorus Basilidis filius. He made some additions to the dogmas of his father. Basilides and Isidorus were opposed by Agrippa (N° 28), Irenæus, Clemens Alexandrinus, and Origen.

19 Epiphanes Carpocratis filius. Theodoret relates that Carpocrates of Alexandria (N° 13) and his son Epiphanes taught their dogmas in the reign of Hadrian.

20 Prodicus. The disciple of Carpocrates.

21 Secundus. The disciple of Valentinus.

22 Ptolemæus. Also a disciple of Valentinus. Tertullian: "Ptolemæus and Secundus agree in all other points "with Valentinus: in this alone they differ, that, while "Valentinus imagined only 30 Æons, they have added "others, namely, first four, and then four others." Theodoret: "Secundus the successor of Valentinus "divided the *ogdoad* into two parts, one he called the "right, the other the left, and added Light and Dark-"ness. From hence innumerable other heresiarchs "have issued, Cassianus, Theodotus, Heracleon, Ptole-"mæus, Marcus (N° 25), who invented various other "dogmas."

23 Heracleon: the disciple of Valentinus, and the most noted of his school. His interpretations of St. John's Gospel are often quoted and censured by Origen.

24 Alexander: a disciple of Valentinus. Described by Tertullian.

25 Marcus: a Valentinian. See N° 22.

26 { Lucanus. A disciple of Marcion.
Apelles. A disciple of Marcion, known to Rhodon (N° 53). See A. D. 196.

27 Montanus Phryx: A. D. 173. 212. Author of the sect called Montanists from him; Cataphrygian from Phrygia the country; and Pepyzian from Pepyza the town in Phrygia.

Tertullian in a treatise written after he became a Montanist affirms that "The new prophets are rejected, "not because Montanes, Priscilla, and Maximilla preach "another God, or disparage Christ, or overturn any "rule of faith, but because they teach fasting and ab-"stinence from marriage." In another work he relates that "the then bishop of Rome recognised the prophe-"cies of Montanus, Prisca, and Maximilla, and from "that recognition secured the peace of the churches of "Asia and Phrygia; but that Praxeas by false accounts "of the prophets and their churches compelled him to "recal his letters of peace." That bishop of Rome was probably Eleutherus. Hieronymus thus compares the

dogmas of the church with those of the Montanists: "*We* place the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, "each in his own person, though we join them in sub- "stance; *they,* embracing the dogma of Sabellius, con- "tract the Trinity within the limits of one Person. *We* "do not indeed desire but allow second marriages, in "obedience to St. Paul, who commands that the younger "widows should marry; *they* hold a second marriage so "sinful that they account it adultery. *We* after the "tradition of the apostles observe one Lent in the "year; *they* have three fasts of 40 days each. With *us* "the bishops occupy the place of the apostles; with "*them* the bishop is in the third rank; for they place "first the patriarchs from Pepuza in Phrygia, in the "second rank those whom they call *Cenones;* thus the "third rank alone is left for the bishop. *They* exclude "the offender from the church for almost every trans- "gression; *we* daily read *I have no pleasure that the* "*wicked should die; I had rather that he should return* "*from his ways and live.* They are convicted of open "blasphemy when they say that God first willed to save "the world in the Old Testament by Moses and the "prophets, but, not being able to fulfil this, that he "assumed a body from the Virgin, and under the form "of Christ the Son died for us; and that, because he "could not save the world by these two dispensations, "at the last he descended through the Holy Spirit upon "Montanus, Prisca, and Maximilla."

28 Agrippa Castor: A.D. 135.

29 Hermas: A.D. 136. Author of the *Pastor.* The brother of Pius bishop of Rome. Origen supposed the author of the *Pastor* to be Hermas the companion of St. Paul, and quotes that work as a book of authority.

30 Justinus Martyr: A. D. 151. His first apology was published in 151: after which his Dialogue with Trypho.

31 Hegesippus: flourished A. D. 152—173. See A. D. 152. 173 F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 409 e.

32 Athenagoras: A. D. 168.

33 Melito bishop of Sardis: A. D. 172. The titles of 21 works are given in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 409 f.

34 Theophilus Antiochenus: A. D. 171. 181. He was appointed bishop of Antioch in 171, and presided 12 or 13 years.

35 Apollinarius Hierapolitanus: A. D. 172. 174.

36 Dionysius Corinthius: A. D. 173.

37 Pinytus: A. D. 173. 183. Bishop of Cnossus.

38 Tatianus: A. D. 173. A Syrian, the founder of the *encratitæ*. Tatian was the disciple of Justin Martyr. Hieronymus: "Tatian after he left Justin founded a "new heresy called the *encratitæ*; which afterwards "Severus carried yet further, from whom the heretics "are called the Severians."—"Tatian rejected some "epistles of St. Paul, as that to Titus. The apostle "condemns those who forbid marriage and ordered "abstinence from meats. He designates Marcion and "Tatian and others who enjoin perpetual abstinence, "and forbid marriage." Tatian is charged by Tertullian, Eusebius, and Theodoret, with adopting some of the errors of Valentinus.

39 Philippus: A. D. 183.

40 Musanus or Musianus: A. D. 183. He wrote against the Severians.

41 Modestus: A. D. 183. Wrote against heresies.

42 Julius Cassianus. Quoted by Clemens Alexandrinus as one of the *Doketæ*. From the time of Clement, we may assign Cassianus to A. D. 174—190.

43 Bardesanes: A. D. 173. For Bardesanes see the testimonies in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 410. 411 note i.

44 Praxeas: against whom Tertullian wrote. According to Tertullian, Praxeas held *Patrem compassum esse cum Filio.—Ipsum descendisse in virgine; ipsum ex ea natum; ipsum passum.—Iste primus ex Asia hoc genus perversitatis intulit homo.* Praxeas was at Rome, and not yet accounted a heretic in the time of Eleutherus. See N° 27.

45 Theodotus Byzantius coriarius. He held that Christ was a mere man. Theodotus was excommunicated by Victor of Rome. Another Theodotus and Asclepiades were his disciples.

46 Victor Romanus: A.D. 189. Succeeded Eleutherus about

A. D. 185. His conduct in the dispute concerning Easter is recorded at A. D. 197.

47 Theodotus trapezites. See N° 45.

48 Artemon. Theodoret: "Artemon or Artemas agreed "with us concerning God, and held that he was the "Creator of all things, but he affirmed that Jesus Christ "was a mere man born of a virgin, although superior to "the prophets." According to Eusebius Artemas was the precursor of Paul of Samosata.

49 Florinus, whom Irenæus while a boy saw in western Asia associated with Polycarp, follows the errors of Valentinus. From the letter of Irenæus *ad Florinum*, preserved by Eusebius, it seems that Florinus added new opinions of his own to the dogmas of Valentinus.

50 Hermogenes: against whom Tertullian wrote. Mentioned as still living by Tertullian præscr. hær. c. 30. Theodoret: "Hermogenes taught that God made all things "out of uncreated matter, and that the body of the Lord "was lodged in the Sun, and that the devil and his "angels would be poured back into matter. Theophilus "of Antioch and Origen wrote against Hermogenes; "Irenæus, Clemens, and Origen against Valentinus."

51 Irenæus. Succeeds Pothinus bishop of Lyons A. D. 177. Named at 183 and at 197.

52 Pantænus: A. D. 180. 190. 194. The preceptor of Clemens Alexandrinus.

53 Rhodon: A. D. 196. Wrote against heresies.

54 Clemens Alexandrinus: A. D. 180. 194. Still living in 203. Named at 205 by Eusebius.

55 Miltiades: A. D. 184.

56 Apollonius: A. D. 212. Wrote against the Montanists.

57 Serapion. Appointed bishop of Antioch A. D. 190. Is succeeded by Asclepiades in 203.

58 Theophilus Cæsareæ
59 Bacchylus Corinthius } A. D. 190. 196.
60 Polycrates Ephesius

Theophilus, Bacchylus, and Polycrates all took part in the controversy concerning Easter in A. D. 197.

61 Demetrius Alexandrinus. His episcopate was at A. D. 190—233. For his conduct to Origen see A. D. 228.

62 Heraclitus: A. D. 195.

63 Maximus περὶ ὕλης. See A. D. 195.

64 Candidus
65 Apion
66 Sextus
67 Arabianus
} A. D. 195.

68 Judas: A. D. 202.

69 Tertullianus. Flourished cir. A. D. 190—214. A Montanist before A. D. 207. He lived to extreme old age: see A. D. 208. He alludes to his early paganism. He joins Montanus: *Et nos quidem postea agnitio Paracleti atque defensio disjunxit a psychicis.* He attests his own time: *Grande documentum nostræ etiam ætati proposuit: M. Aurelio apud Sirmium reipublicæ exempto.* He names Cassius, Niger, Albinus; and observes in another place, *Nonne vanissimas Papias leges—Severus constantissimus principum exclusit?* He marks Africa as his country.

Tertullian testifies to the equal authority of all the apostolical churches for establishing by tradition what the apostles taught upon the fundamental doctrines.

70 Hippolytus: A. D. 222. 227. As he conversed with Irenæus, and still wrote in the sixth year of Alexander, he may be placed at A. D. 190—227. If he was a martyr (which is not however mentioned by Eusebius) his life was extended beyond the reign of Alexander to the time of Maximin A. D. 235.

The name of his bishoprick was unknown to Eusebius, Hieronymus, and Theodoret. Later writers assign him a diocese.

The genuine titles of the works of Hippolytus may be gathered from Eusebius and Photius, from Hieronymus c. 81, and from Theodoret. See the list in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 414. 415[a].

71 Origenes. Born A. D. 185; in his 17th year at the death of his father Leonidas in A. D. 202. He studied under Ammonius at Alexandria in 206. In his early youth he

[a] In the list of the works of Hippolytus given in Vol. 2 of F. Rom. the nineteenth is entitled "Contra omnes hæreses." The manuscript, lately edited by M. Emmanuel Miller and printed at the University Press Oxford, which is considered by M. Miller to be the lost Treatise of Origen, is probably as the Chevalier Bunsen maintains, this work of Hippolytus. Editor.

wrote commentaries upon philosophy. Origen visited Antioch in 226, was ordained a presbyter in 228. He was at Cæsarea in 231. He died in his 69th year in 253.

His works at Alexandria between A. D. 226 and 235 are the following:

*Comm. in Joannem tom. I—V.*
*In Genesin tom. I—VIII.*
*In Psalmos* 1—25.
*De resurrectione libri duo.*
*In Lamentationem.*
*De principiis.*
*Stromateis libris X.*

In A. D. 235 *de martyrio.* After that date *Comm. in Joannem tom. XXII.* Within A. D. 239—249 *Comm. in Esaiam, Comm. in Ezekiel.*

After A. D. 235

*Homiliæ ex ore exceptæ.*
*Contra Celsum libri VIII.*
*Comm. in Matthæum tomi XXV.*
*In prophetas XII minores tomi XXV.*
*Epistolæ variæ.*

Among the other works of Origen, of which the time is uncertain, may be named the following:

*Hexapla et Tetrapla.* The *Hexapla* before the *Tetrapla.* One contained six Greek versions, the other contained four.

*Comm. in I Corinth.* Before *Hom.* 17 *in Lucam.*

*Homiliæ in Lucam, Comm. in Lucam.* Before *Comm. in Joann. tom. XXXII.* 2.

*Comm. in Rom. tomi XV.* Before *Cels. V.* 47. and before *Comm. in Matth. XVII.* 32.

*Epistola ad Africanum de Susanna.*
*Epistola ad Gregorium Thaumaturgum.*
*Comm. in Galatas tomi V.*

Hieronymus, who praised Origen in A. D. 392, afterwards condemned him as heretical. Origen's heretical opinions are set forth by Epiphanius, and are collected by Hieronymus into eight points.

1 That the persons of the Trinity are not equal.

2 He held the preexistence of souls, which were placed in human bodies as a punishment for former transgressions.

3 That future punishments would not be eternal, and that the devils would be forgiven at last.

4 He interpreted Genesis IV. 21 to mean "He gave "them bodies."

5 That there will be no resurrection of the body and no difference of sexes in the future world.

6 He treats the description of Paradise in Genesis II. 8—14 as an allegory.

7 He allegorises Genesis I. 6. 7.

8 That the image of God in which man was made (Genes. I. 26. 27) was lost after the fall.

The charges against him were afterwards enlarged into fifteen propositions apud Anonymum Photii cod. 117, in which however all the articles named by Hieronymus are not included.

But although Origen was rudely assailed by Theophilus of Alexandria, by Epiphanius and Hieronymus, yet he was more favourably judged by others of equal name: by Athanasius himself, by Titus of Bostra, by the two Gregories, of Nazianzus, and of Nyssa, by Dionysius of Alexandria, by Alexander of Hierapolis. Augustine thus speaks: "The Origenists," says Epiphanius, "reject the "resurrection of the dead; they introduce Christ and "the Holy Spirit as created beings: they allegorise "Paradise and Heaven and all other things. Thus Epi- "phanius of Origen. His defenders however assert "that he taught that the Father the Son and the Holy "Spirit were of one and the same substance; and that "he did not deny the Resurrection of the dead, although "those who are more conversant in his works attempt "to convict him upon this charge. But there are other "dogmas of Origen which the church does not receive, "in which she neither charges him falsely nor can be "misled by his advocates: especially his scheme con- "cerning the purification and liberation of rational cre- "ated beings, and their return to the same evils in the "revolution of time; of which absurd impiety I have

" treated in my work *de civitate Dei* against the philoso-
" phers by whom Origen was misled."

In behalf of Origen we may contend that his meaning was sometimes exaggerated or perverted by his adversaries; that much was added by his followers which was not his own; that his zeal in combating an error sometimes carried him (as it has carried others) into the opposite extreme; that his opinions are sometimes corrected and explained by other passages in his works; that his speculations were not all intended to be published; that he sometimes proposed opinions as problems for consideration, as conjectures, and not certainties; that he was humble and unpresuming and by no means confident in himself; finally, that his errors of judgment were very much outweighed by his merits.

72 Ammonius. Hieron. Catal. c. 53. A distinct person from Ammonius Saccas the preceptor of Origen. See above, Greek Authors N° 194.

73 Ambrosius. The disciple and friend of Origen. See A. D. 235. 246. He died before A. D. 253.

74 Noetus. Of Smyrna or of Ephesus. Theodoret: " Noetus
" revived a heresy of which one Epigonus had been the
" inventor, and which Cleomenes adopted. They say
" that there is one God and Father the Creator of all
" things, that he is invisible when he will, and visible
" when it is his pleasure. The same Being is invisible
" and visible, begotten and unbegotten: unbegotten
" from the beginning, but begotten when it was his will
" to be born of a virgin: impassible and immortal, and
" again passible and mortal: for being impassible, he
" chose to suffer on the cross. This Being they call
" both the Son and the Father, adapting the appellation
" to the circumstances." Noetus according to Epiphanius published his opinions about 130 years before A. D. 375.

75 Heraclas Alexandrinus. Bishop of Alexandria, in A. D. 233. Succeeded by Dionysius in 249.

76 Tryphon Origenis discipulus: A. D. 254. 261.

77 Minucius Felix. Hieronymus: " A distinguished lawyer
" at Rome, author of a dialogue entitled Octavius: an-

" other book, *de fato vel contra mathematicos* bears his " name, but seems to me to be written in a different " style. Lactantius makes mention of Minucius." He flourished therefore before A. D. 306, when Lactantius lived, and after Origen, since he is placed by Hieronymus below Trypho the disciple of Origen. Minucius himself speaks of an intended treatise *de fato*.

78 Caius: A. D. 210. He received only 13 epistles of St. Paul, and rejected the epistle to the Hebrews.

79 Beryllus. Bishop of Bostra, flourished A. D. 210—227.

80 Alexander Hierosolymitanus. Succeeded Narcissus A. D. 214, and perished in the Decian persecution in 250.

81 Julius Africanus. For his chronology and works see A. D. 221. Mentioned again at 222.

82 Geminus ecclesiæ Antiochenæ presbyter: A. D. 227. He flourished in the reign of Alexander, and in the episcopacy of Zebinus at Antioch, and about the time of the appointment of Heraclas at Alexandria; within A. D. 222—235.

83 Theoctistus Cæsareæ Palæstinæ episcopus. Received Origen in 231; is mentioned at 252; and is succeeded by Domnus in 261.

84 Gregorius Thaumaturgus. The disciple of Origen: A. D. 232. Addressed by Origen in a letter still extant. Appointed bishop of Cæsarea in Pontus about the year 261. He was present at the council upon Paul of Samosata in 264. As he is not named by Eusebius in the last council upon Paul in 269, he probably died before the accession of Aurelian within A. D. 265—268.

85 Cornelius Romanus. Elected in A. D. 251, and died in exile 14 Sept. 252.

86 Cyprianus. Appointed bishop of Carthage in 248. His letters to Cornelius of Rome are at A.D. 252. His treatise *de mortalitate* at A. D. 253. His exile is in A. D. 257; his death 14 Sept. 258.

87 Pontius diaconus Cypriani: A. D. 259.

88 Firmilianus, bishop of Cæsarea in Cappadocia, favoured Origen in 231. He is mentioned in 252. 261. He was present at the council against Paul in 264, and died on

his way to the third synod in 269. He was therefore bishop about 39 years, A. D. 231—269 inclusive.

89 Dionysius Alexandrinus succeeds Heraclas in the catechetical school in 233, and in the episcopate in 249. He died in 265.

The letters and tracts of Dionysius were distributed over a space of 17 years current, the term of his episcopate. They are given in F. Rom. Vol. 2. p. 419—421 for the most part in the order in which they lie in Eusebius; by whom they are partly quoted in the order of time, and partly classed according to their subjects. Hieronymus enumerates the works of Dionysius, but not in the same order.

90 Novatianus: A.D. 251. 252. Hieronymus: "Novatianus "a presbyter of the Roman church having attempted to "obtain the episcopate of Rome in preference to Cor- "nelius, establishes the dogma of the Novatians or "*Puritans,* which refuses to receive back again penitent "apostates. He was influenced by the counsels of No- "vatus the presbyter of Cyprian." The Novatians are described by Asclepiades apud Socratem, a Novatian bishop in the time of Atticus of Constantinople A. D. 406—425. The account which is given by Cornelius apud Eusebium is the account of an adversary.

91 Sabellius may be placed at A. D. 256—270. He was the disciple of Noetus, and was recent in the time of Epiphanius. And Noetus, who preceded Sabellius, flourished in A.D. 245. Sabellius was contemporary with Dionysius of Alexandria and Dionysius of Rome, both of whom wrote against him. Sabellius was an African. His opinions were already known in 257. They are thus set forth by Theodoret: "He held that there was "one hypostasis of the Father the Son and Holy "Spirit, and one person bearing three names. He calls "the same person sometimes the Father sometimes the "Son sometimes the Holy Spirit. He holds that the "same person legislated in the Old Testament as the "Father, and assumed man in the New Testament as "the Son, and inspired the apostles as the Holy Spirit. "Dionysius of Alexandria wrote against him."

92 Paulus Samosatenus. Bishop of Antioch in 262. See A. D. 260. The first council upon Paul was held in 264. He was deposed in 270. Paul was condemned by 70 bishops.

93 Malchion: A. D. 269.

94 Eusebius Laodicenus episcopus: A. D. 273. 279.

95 Anatolius Laodicenus episcopus: A. D. 279.

96 Theotecnus Cæsareæ Palæstinæ episcopus: A. D. 261—264. Succeeded by Agapius: A. D. 284.

97 Manes. Probably born towards the close of A. D. 239. Escapes into Mesopotamia in 261. Was put to death within A. D. 273—275. See A. D. 272. 278. He might be 21 years of age in 261, and from 33 to 35 at his death.

As Manichæism was widely diffused and continued long, and as Manes is treated by some modern writers with more favour than he deserves, I propose to insert a brief outline of his system. The reader is referred for the testimonies to F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 424—431. The scheme of Manes was this.

The Good God reigned from all eternity in a region of light, surrounded by luminous intelligent beings, emanations from himself, substances without definite forms. This world of light contained five elements; light or lucid earth, water, air, fire, ether. But there also existed from all eternity another independent world, the realm of Darkness and Matter and Evil. The Being who ruled in this region was a giant in human shape. From him had been produced a race of demons of either sex, who from their conjunction after the manner of human generation had peopled that world of darkness. This region also had its five elements; darkness or earth instead of light, wind instead of air, an evil and destructive fire, smoke instead of ether. The two Beings who reigned in these two worlds were independent of each other. Each was supreme within his own limits[a]. The God of Light was conscious of the existence of the world of darkness, but the realm of light was unknown to the Evil One.

[a] The Manichee in Augustine denies that they acknowledged two Gods. But although they withheld the name they gave the substance. Their Evil Principle like his adversary was eternal, self-existent, independent, supreme within his own domain.

At length, after countless ages, the demons (princes or ἄρχοντες) of the world of darkness chanced to discover the region of light. They entered that domain, captured some of those bright substances the emanations of the God of light, and bore their prize away. Those particles of light, destined hereafter to be the souls of men, are carried to the king of the dark region. The God of Light essayed to recover those emanations of himself from their captivity. He first formed a Power, the *Mother of Life*. From her issued a Being of similar form to the king of darkness himself. This Being, named the *First Man* because he bore the form which was afterwards given to *Adam*, proceeded on his mission to recover the captured substances. He failed in his attempt[b]. The God of Light prepared an agent more potent than the first, and produced the *Living Spirit*, who was to invade the realm of darkness and to rescue those imprisoned particles of light by force. What followed shall be told by Manes himself apud Augustinum de natura boni, c. 46: *Iniquis igitur commentis ad eos qui aderant ait* (*princeps tenebrarum*) "*Quid vobis videtur maximum hoc lumen quod oritur? Intuemini quemadmodum polum movet* [sc. *Spiritus Vivens*], *concutit plurimas potestates. Quapropter mihi vos æquum est id quod in vestris viribus habetis luminis prærogare; sic quippe illius magni* [sc. *Primi Hominis*] *qui gloriosus apparuit imaginem fingam, per quam regnare poterimus, tenebrarum aliquando conversatione liberati.*" *Hæc audientes ac diu secum deliberantes justissimum putaverunt id quod postulabantur præbere. Nec enim fidebant se idem lumen jugiter retenturos. Unde melius rati sunt principi suo id offerre, nequaquam desperantes eodem se pacto regnaturos. Quo igitur modo lumen illud quod habebant præbuerint considerandum est. Nam hoc etiam omnibus divinis scripturis arcanisque cœlestibus adspersum est; sapientibus vero quomodo sit datum scire minime est difficile, nam coram aperteque cognoscitur ab eo qui vere ac fideliter intueri voluerit. Quoniam eorum qui convenerant frequentia promiscua erat, feminarum scilicet ac masculorum, impulit eos ut inter se coirent; in*

[b] The *First Man* in his contest with the Powers of Darkness produced the *Passible Jesus* (not the *Christ*, who is, in the scheme of Manes, the *Impassible Jesus*). The soul or luminous part of the offspring of the *First Man* was seized and imprisoned in the elements of matter with the other particles of light.

*quo coitu alii seminarunt, aliæ gravidæ effectæ sunt. Erant autem partus iis qui genuerant similes, vires plurimas parentum, uti primi, obtinentes. Hæc sumens eorum princeps uti præcipuum donum gavisus est*[c]. *Et, sicuti etiam nunc fieri videmus; corporum formatricem naturam mali inde vires sumentem figurare, ita etiam antedictus princeps sodalium prolem accipiens habentem parentum sensus, prudentiam, lucem simul secum in generatione procreatam, comedit, ac plerisque viribus sumptis ex istiusmodi esca, in qua non modo inerat fortitudo sed multo magis astutiæ et pravi sensus ex fera genitorum gente, propriam ad se conjugem evocavit, ex ea qua ipse erat stirpe manantem, et facto cum ea coitu seminavit ut ceteri abundantiam malorum quæ devoraverat, nonnihil etiam ipse adjiciens ex sua cogitatione ac virtute ut esset sensus ejus omnium eorum quæ profuderat formator atque descriptor; cujus compar excipiebat hæc ut semen consuevit culta optime terra percipere. In eadem enim construebantur et contexebantur omnium imagines cœlestium ac terrenarum virtutum, ut pleni videlicet orbis id quod formabatur similitudinem obtineret.* Briefly but accurately expressed by Augustine hær. 46. *Adam et Evam ex parentibus principibus fumi asserunt natos, cum pater eorum nomine Saclas sociorum suorum fetus omnium devorasset, et quidquid inde commixtum divinæ substantiæ ceperat cum uxore concumbens in carne prolis tanquam tenacissimo vinculo colligasset.*

By this process Adam contained those luminous particles which had been captured by the demons, and which were to be disseminated among all his posterity. The God of Light thus frustrated commanded the *Living Spirit* to create the earth for the habitation of Adam and his race; from whence the imprisoned souls might gradually be transferred to their original seats. The earth was formed of mixed materials, partly good and partly evil. It had five elements, after the pattern of the five elements in the world of light. Adam being the offspring of the Evil Principle, Moses and the prophets are rejected by Manes as adversaries of the God of Light. They are the interpreters of the fathers of Adam.

To withdraw the luminous substances, the souls of men,

[c] According to Manes however in another fable the demons retained a part of the luminous substance, which Manes induces them to part with by another expedient.

from their evil tabernacle of matter, Christ was sent; who was a man in appearance only, and not really born or crucified. Through Christ those luminous particles, those imprisoned souls, after various transmigrations, and after purification in the fires of the Sun and in the waters of the Moon, are to be restored to the region of the God of Light. When all is accomplished, the two empires of Light and Darkness will return to their primeval state, each ruled by its own independent Chief; except that some of the particles of light, the souls of men, who had not been purified, are for ever excluded from the world of Light. The Frontiers of the Realm of Light are to be secured by a strong guard against future invasion[d].

The God of the Manichees is not omnipotent, for he cannot subdue the realm of darkness; nor omniscient, for he did not foresee the issue of the contest, when he sent forth the *First Man* with insufficient powers; nor omnipresent, for he reigns in limited space. Manes assigned to his God the North, the East, and the West, and the South to the Power of Darkness. That land of darkness was of immense extent; although the world of light was larger than the world of darkness. But, as it is impossible for the Deity to be present in any place in which he is not supreme, he is necessarily absent from that part of space which is occupied by the Evil Principle of Manes.

Manes calls himself the apostle of Jesus Christ, or the Paraclete promised in the Gospel of St. John. He appointed twelve masters and seventy-two bishops, under whom were presbyters and deacons. His disciples were divided into the elect, and the auditors or catechumens. The account of gross and impure rites imputed to the Manichees may be rejected as calumnies invented by their enemies. They were by all testimonies of austere lives, given to fasting and abstinence. They discouraged marriage that they might hasten the return of souls to the realm of Light.

[d] The guard which is to defend the frontiers is to be composed of those souls, (part of the luminous substance,) who are to dwell neither in the world of light nor in the world of darkness.

Whether the souls which are not purified are only excluded from the realm of light, or whether they are plunged into the realm of darkness, in either case the Evil Principle has the advantage in the contest; for he either disables those bright substances from regaining their original nature or retains possession of a part of his conquest.

Lardner is unwilling to pronounce Manes an impostor. But he cannot be acquitted of the charge of imposture. The fundamental dogma of the Two Principles he received from others, and probably believed; and in asserting this he might be no impostor. But the details of his system contained absurd fables which were inventions of his own. He knew them to be fables, and yet he laboured to persuade others to accept them as truth.

98 Archelaus: A. D. 278.

99 Victorinus Petavionensis. Hieron. Catal. c. 74 *Victorinus Petavionensis episcopus* [Petau in Pannonia] *non æque Latine ut Græce noverat. Unde opera ejus grandia sensibus viliora videntur compositione verborum.——ad extremum martyrio coronatus est.* His martyrdom in the persecution of A. D. 303—311 will place Victorinus in the reign of Diocletian A. D. 284—303. This is confirmed by his position in the list of Hieronymus, who has this order

69 Dionysius Alex. A. D. 249—265
70 Novatianus A. D. 251
71 Malchion A. D. 269
72 Archelaus A. D. 278
73 Anatolius A. D. 279
74 Victorinus
75 Pamphilus A. D. 284—309
76 Pierius A. D. 283
77 Lucianus
78 Phileas
79 Arnobius A. D. 284—296
80 Lactantius A. D. 290—317
81 Eusebius Cæsareæ A. D. 308—340.

100 Pierius: A. D. 283.

101 Achillas: A. D. 283.

102 Theognostus: A. D. 285.

103 Miletius Ponti episcopus: A. D. 283.

104 Pamphilus: A. D. 284. Imprisoned A. D. 307. *Libri pro Origene* A. D. 308.

105 Lucianus Antiochenus presbyter. He perished at Nicomedia in the renewed persecution under Maximin, soon

after the death of Galerius, towards the close of A. D. 311.

106 Phileas. Hieronymus: *De urbe Ægypti quæ vocatur Thmuis, nobili genere et non parvis opibus, suscepto episcopatu elegantissimum librum de martyrum laude composuit.* He also suffered martyrdom under Maximin in Egypt, when Lucian suffered at Nicomedia.

107 Arnobius. Taught at Sicca in A. D. 284. See A. D. 296. Arnobius was not wholly approved of by Hieronymus.

108 Lactantius: A.D. 290. The preceptor of Crispus: A.D. 317. Damasus speaks of Lactantius, but not with approbation.

109 Antonius monachus. Born A. D. 252. Completed his 104th year: see A. D. 357.

110 Methodius: A. D. 300. Suffered martyrdom in 312.

111 Rheticius Æduorum episcopus: A. D. 313.

112 Cæcilianus Carthaginis episcopus. Opposed by the Donatists: A. D. 313. Mensurius bishop of Carthage, who had been summoned to Rome by Maxentius, died before his return to Carthage; and, with the permission of Maxentius, Cæcilianus was appointed successor to Mensurius. This might happen at the end of A.D. 311, a year before the death of Maxentius.

113 Donatus Numida, Casarum Nigrarum episcopus. His party accused Cæcilianus in A. D. 313.

Donatus Carthaginis episcopus. Banished from Carthage in A. D. 355. Distinguished by Augustine from Donatus de *Casis Nigris*.

114 Arius. His doctrine was condemned in A. D. 321. He was expelled from the Church by Alexander bishop of Alexandria. Athanasius, then a deacon, advised Alexander to expel him. Eusebius of Nicomedia supported Arius, who was restored by the Arian council of Jerusalem at the close of A. D. 335, and died in 336. For the testimonies to Arius and his doctrine and his book *Thalia* see F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 434. 435.

115 Marcellus Ancyræ episcopus. At the council of Nice: A. D. 325. Deposed by an Arian synod of Constantinople in 336. Restored by the council of Sardica in

347. Marcellus was expelled again after the death of Constans in 350. See A. D. 351. He died in about the year 373, two years, more or less, before Epiphanius published the work upon Heresies. His life was therefore prolonged to extreme old age.

Marcellus wrote many volumes upon various subjects, but especially against the Arians. In a work against Asterius (see A. D. 335) he condemned the Arians, Asterius, Eusebius of Nicomedia, Paulinus (who was first bishop of Tyre and then of Antioch), Narcissus of Neronias, Eusebius of Cæsarea. Eusebius composed the two books against Marcellus, about the year 336, at the time of the deposition of Marcellus. These were followed by the three books *de ecclesiastica theologia adversus Marcellum*. Eusebius was appointed by the Arian Synod of CP. in 336 to refute Marcellus, and that work was composed in compliance with the wishes of the council.

The dogmas of Marcellus were a modified Sabellianism in the description of Theodoret, whose account is this: "He denied the Trinity of Hypostases, and held "that a certain extension of the divinity of the Father "passed into Christ, and this he called God the *Logos*; "and that, after the consummation of all things, when "the divine economy shall have been perfected and "finished, the *Logos* would again be drawn back and "collected into the Deity from whom he had been "extended. The Holy Spirit he calls an additional ex-"tension of that extension and says that this was given "to the apostles. In a word he held that the Trinity "was extended and again contracted according to the "different dispensations of God." Marcellus himself however affirmed that his opinions were supported by Julius of Rome and Athanasius. Montfaucon (to whom Schulze the editor of Theodoret refers) has carefully and critically examined this question[e], and makes it appear that the opinions of Marcellus were exaggerated

[e] In diatriba de causa Marcelli Ancyrani apud collectionem novam Patrum Græcorum tom. 2 p. LI-LXVII, where he quotes Basilius and Theodoret, and the hostile passages of Eusebius, and compares the fragments of Marcellus himself.

by his adversaries, and that they were not far distant from the catholic doctrine.

116 Eusebius Nicomediæ episcopus: A. D. 337. He died in 342. Eusebius after the Council of Nice was banished by Constantine; but upon delivering a recantation of his opinions was recalled and restored to his bishopric.

117 Eusebius Cæsareæ episcopus. For his time see A. D. 296. 297. He taught at Cæsarea in A. D. 306, he died in 340. That Eusebius was at first an Arian is marked by Athanasius, by Hieronymus, and Theodoret. His works mentioned in this volume are the following:

A. D.
308 *pro Origene*
325 *Chronicon*
post 325 *Historia Ecclesiastica*
In which are quoted
*pro Origene libri VI*
*vita Pamphili*
*comm. in prophetas*
*comm. in Danielem*
*de martyribus.*
336 *oratio tricennalibus habita*
(336) *In Marcellum libri II*
*De eccles. theol. in Marcellum libri III*
337 *vita Constantini.*

118 Eustathius presbyter CP.: A. D. 336.

119 Jacobus Nisibenus: A. D. 338. 350.

120 Eustathius Antiochenus episcopus: A. D. 324. According to Hieronymus Eustathius was calumniated by his adversaries.

121 Juvencus presbyter: A. D. 329, of a noble family in Spain.

122 Maximinus Treverorum episcopus: A. D. 343.

123 Athanasius. Succeeds Alexander at Alexandria A. D. 326, is sent into exile in 336, returns in 338. Withdraws to Rome A. D. 341. After three years at Rome he is at Milan, in Gaul, and at Sardica: see A. D. 347. He returned to Alexandria in 349. He retired to the desert in 356, where his apology to Constantius was composed. Athanasius returned to Alexandria in 362,

but was again expelled by Julian. Restored by Jovian in 363. His letters to Joannes and Palladius in A. D. 372. His death 2 May 373.

124 Julius Firmicus Maternus: A. D. 343.

125 Basilius Ancyranus episcopus. Appointed in the place of Marcellus in A. D. 336, deposed in 347, but bishop again in 351. The synod which was held at Constantinople in 360 deposed him upon charges which are related by Socrates, and are more fully described by Sozomen. In A. D. 363 Basilius applied in vain to Jovian to be restored.

126 Audæus: A. D. 341.

127 Theodorus Heracleota: A. D. 341.

128 Eusebius Emesenus episcopus: A. D. 347. 348.

129 Triphyllius: A. D. 346.

130 Asterius Cappadox sophista. Charged by Athanasius with sacrificing in the time of persecution. He agreed in the opinions of Arius. For an account of his time and works, see A. D. 335.

131 Acacius Cæsareæ episcopus. Succeeded Eusebius in A. D. 340. See A. D. 348. 355. Composed the Acts of the Synod at Constantinople in A. D. 360. He was succeeded by Euzoius: see A. D. 367.

132 Serapion Thmuius episcopus A. D. 348. Supported Athanasius in 355.

133 Dionysius Mediolanensis episcopus. Was banished for supporting Athanasius in 355.

134 Hilarius diaconus: A. D. 355.

135 Aëtius. The preceptor of Eunomius: A. D. 353. Recalled from exile by Julian in 362. Aëtius died at Constantinople, where, according to Philostorgius, his eyes were closed by his disciple Eunomius.

136 Aërius presbyter. According to Epiphanius (whom Augustine repeats) Aërius held the Arian doctrine, and also maintained the following opinions; that prayers ought not to be offered for the dead; that fasts ought not to be solemnly appointed, but that each should fast at his own discretion; that there was no difference between a presbyter and a bishop. Aërius was still living in A. D. 376, when Epiphanius wrote.

137 Lucifer Caralitanus episcopus. Banished in A. D. 355, recalled from exile in 362. Lucifer died in A. D. 370. From him arose a rigid sect, the Luciferiani.

138 Eusebius Vercellensis episcopus. Banished in 355, returned in 362. His death is recorded at A. D. 370.

139 C. Marius Victorinus: A. D. 354. In his old age he became a Christian.

140 Fortunatianus: A. D. 357.

141 Titus Bostrenus episcopus: A. D. 348. 363. Banished by Julian in 362.

142 Hilarius episcopus Pictaviensis: A. D. 356. 360. Restored in 362 after the death of Constantius. Hilarius died in 367.

Hilarius translated many works of Origen into Latin. But that he was not qualified to translate from the Greek appears from Hieronymus Marcellæ tom. 3. p. 216.

143 Damasus Romanus succeeded Liberius in 366. Died in 384.

144 Apollinarius Laodicenus episcopus. See A. D. 366 and the passages there quoted. Philostorgius: "Apollina-
"rius of Laodicea, Basilius of Cæsarea, Gregorius of
"Nazianzus, flourished in those times. These three
"men were then the champions of the Homousian doc-
"trine, and far surpassed all those who before or since
"down to my time advocated that sect. Athanasius
"was a child in comparison with them: for these men
"had made immense progress in secular learning, and
"had great skill in the Scriptures, especially Apollina-
"rius, who understood the Hebrew language. Each
"of them excelled in his own peculiar style of writing.
"Apollinarius was the best commentator, Basilius sur-
"passed in splendour of diction. The eloquence of
"Gregory, compared with that of the other two, had a
"larger foundation; more copious than Apollinarius,
"he had greater firmness of style than Basil."

Epiphanius writes thus in 376: "Apollinarius of
"Laodicea—an old man, grave and venerable, a man
"always dear to myself and to the late bishop Athana-
"sius and to all the orthodox."

Towards the end of his life Apollinarius adopted the dogma that the Man Christ Jesus had not a human soul, but that the *Logos* was in Christ what the rational soul is in man. Other extravagant opinions connected with this were imputed to him, but there is not sufficient proof that they were held by Apollinarius himself.

He was a millenarian, and believed that Christ will reign upon earth with the saints for a thousand years. He defended this opinion against Dionysius of Alexandria.

145 Gregorius Bæticus. Described at A.D. 361. Still living in 392.

146 Pacianus Barcelonensis. Survived to the reign of Theodosius: see A. D. 379.

147 Photinus. His heresy in A. D. 342. Condemned by a synod at Sirmium in 351. He died in 376. Theodoret: "Photinus asserted one operation of the Father, "the Son, and the Holy Spirit; publishing under other "names the dogmas of Sabellius.

148 Phœbadius: preserved his constancy at the synod of Ariminum in 359. Still living when Hieronymus wrote the Catalogue[f]. Sulpicius Severus adds that Phœbadius made some concessions at last.

149 Didymus Alexandrinus. Described at A. D. 350. At

[f] Hieronymus gives the last names in his Catalogue in this order.

100 *Hilarius* A.D. 356—367
101 *Victorinus* A.D. 354
102 *Titus Bostrenus* A.D. 348—363
103 *Damasus* A.D. 366—384
104 *Apollinarius* A.D. 362—380
105 *Gregorius Bæticus* A. D. 361.—"*Superest.*"
106 *Pacianus* A.D. 380. *Obiit.*
107 *Photinus* A.D. 342—376
108 *Phœbadius* A.D. 358.—"*Vivit.*"
109 *Didymus* A.D. 350.—"*Vivit.*"
110 *Optatus* A.D. 371—(391)
111 *Aquilius Severus* A.D. 371
112 *Cyrillus Hierosol.* A.D. 348—388
113 *Euzoius* A.D. 367—381
114 *Epiphanius* A.D. 367.—"*Superest.*"
115 *Ephræm* A.D. 350—373
116 *Basilius Cæsar.* A.D. 355—379
117 *Gregorius Naz.* A.D. 355—390
118 *Lucius Arianus* A.D. 373
119 *Diodorus Tarsens.* A.D. 378—381
120 *Eunomius* A.D. 360.—"*Vivit.*"
121 *Priscillianus* A.D. 379—385
122 *Latronianus* A.D. 385
123 *Tiberianus* A.D. 385
124 *Ambrosius Med.* A. D. 375.—"*Superest.*"
125 *Evagrius Antioch* A. D. 389.—(*Vivit.*)
126 *Ambrosius Alexandr.*—"*Superest.*"
127 *Maximus philos.* A.D. 379—381
128 *Gregorius Nyssen.* A. D. 370.—(*Vivit.*)
129 *Joannes Chrysost. anno* 392
130 *Gelasius Cæsar. anno* 392
131 *Theotimus Scythop. anno* 392
132 *Dexter—anno* 392
133 *Amphilochius* A.D. 375.—(*Vivit.*)
134 *Sophronius—anno* 392
135 *Hieronymus ipse anno* 392.

Alexandria in 363. Didymus in 372. He is 63 in 392, and died at the age of 85 years.

The notice of Hieronymus, who fixes the 83rd year completed of Didymus to A. D. 392, determines his death at 85 to A.D. 394, when Palladius had been six years in his monastic life. Sigebertus in Chronico p. 4 a places the death of Didymus before the war with Eugenius and before the death of Theodosius, but assigns all these events to wrong years: *A.D.* 396 *Didymus absque oculis anno ætatis* 85 *Alexandriæ obiit. A.D.* 397 *Theodosius Eugenium et Arbogastem in bello perimit et ipse non multo post obiit.* He has the right order; but the true dates of these events are *Didymus obiit* A.D. 394, *Eugenius opprimitur* Sept. 6 A.D. 394, *Theodosius obiit* Jan. 17 A.D. 395.

150 Optatus Afer. Described at A.D. 371.

151 Macedonius CP. Appointed by the Arians in A. D. 342 after the exile of Paul. Macedonius was deposed in 360.

152 Rogatus. An African bishop who seceded from the other Donatists. He flourished in the reign of Julian A.D. 361—362, and in the youth of Augustine. His successor was living in A.D. 408.

153 Aquilius Severus: A.D. 371.

154 Cyrillus Hierosolymitanus episcopus. First appointed in 348. He was restored a third time in the close of 380: see 381. He died in 388.

155 Agelius, a Novatian bishop of CP. A.D. 345—384. See A.D. 383.

Acesius, a Novatian bishop, was present at the council of Nice in 325, and was bishop of CP. before the death of Constantine, within A. D. 330—336. Agelius seems to have been his immediate successor. The successors of Agelius were Marcianus A.D. 384, Sisinnius A.D. 395, Chrysanthus A.D. 407, Paulus A.D. 419, Marcianus II Aug. 21 A.D. 438.

The Novatians were persecuted by Cyril at Alexandria in 412, and at Rome by Celestinus in 425.

156 Ephrem Syrus. Described at A.D. 350. His death in 373. For his disciples see F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 443 o.

157 Euzoius Cæsareæ Palæstinæ episcopus. The successor of Acacius, A. D. 367. Deposed in December 380: see A. D. 381.

158 Basilius Cæsareæ episcopus. Studied at Athens in 355. He is described at A. D. 370. He succeeded Eusebius. Basil died Jan. 1 A. D. 380. His successor Helladius is present at CP. in 381.

159 Gregorius Nazianzenus Episcopus. Born in A. D. 326. Educated at Athens in 355. His two orations against Julian A. D. 363. *Epitaphius in Cæsarium fratrem* A. D. 368.: *in Gorgoniam sororem* A. D. 369: *in patrem suum* A. D. 374. Gregorius is at CP. in 379. He is appointed to the Church at CP. by Theodosius Nov. 26 A. D. 380. For his orations see 381. He retires from CP. in July 381. His death and age are given A. D. 390.

160 Sabinus Macedonianus. Bishop of Heraclea in Thrace; made a collection of various synods which is quoted by Socrates. He wrote between A. D. 373 and 439. Sabinus was half an Arian.

161 Lucius Arianus: A. D. 373.

162 Diodorus Tarsensis episcopus: A. D. 378. Present at CP. in 381.

163 Epiphanius. Appointed bishop of Constantia in Cyprus in 367. Wrote his work concerning heresies in 376, and his work *de ponderibus et mensuris* in 392. Epiphanius assisted at Constantinople in the measures of Theophilus against Chrysostom in 402, and died on his return to Cyprus in 403, after an episcopate of 36 years, A. D. 367—402 both inclusive.

164 Philastrius Brixiæ episcopus. Known to Augustine, who saw him at Milan with Ambrosius about A. D. 385. Philastrius wrote a work upon heresies still extant; but, in the opinion of Augustine, was far inferior in learning to Epiphanius. Philastrius was succeeded in the episcopate of Brixia by Gaudentius (N° 179) in the time of Ambrosius.

165 Optimus Pisida: A. D. 375.

166 Eunomius Cyzicenus. Described at A. D. 372. Appointed bishop of Cyzicus in 360. Constantius a little

before his death summoned Eunomius to Antioch and deposed him. We collect however from Theodoret that Eunomius resided at CP. "Eunomius remained, "supported by Eudoxius, although despoiled of his "episcopal rank." Eunomius in 366 met Procopius at Cyzicus, and was banished by Valens for taking part with the usurper. In the reign of Theodosius he is again at CP., and is again sent into exile. Eunomius died soon after A.D. 392, in which year Hieronymus records that he still lived, and that he dwelt in Cappadocia.

According to Theodoret Eunomius neglected his master; but Philostorgius attests that he was present at the death of Aëtius. Their heresy is described by Sozomen: "Aëtius the Syrian was the first inventor of "the dogma, that the Son was unlike the Father; and "he held with Arius that the Son was created out of "nothing. Those who held this doctrine were at first "called Aëtians. But when Aëtius was banished (in "the reign of Constantius) his heresy was concealed for "a time, till Eunomius having obtained the episcopate "of Cyzicus, reproduced the dogmas of Aëtius." Augustine: "Aëtians from Aëtius, Eunomians from Eu- "nomius his disciple. Eunomius, who had more skill "in logic, defends this proposition, that the Son is in all "things unlike the Father, and the Holy Spirit unlike "the Son."

167 Priscillianus. Mentioned at A. D. 379. 380. 385. He was put to death by Maximus. His persecutors were condemned. See A. D. 389.

168 Latronianus
169 Tiberianus } Described at A. D. 385.

170 Idacius Hispanus. See A. D. 380. In conjunction with Ursacius he procured the death of Priscillian in 385, and for this was banished in 389.

171 Martinus Turonensis. See A. D. 381. Converses with Maximus in 386. Dies in his 81st year in 397.

172 Ambrosius Mediolanensis episcopus. Appointed Dec. 7 A. D. 374. His conduct on the massacre at Thessalonica A. D. 390. Ambrosius died at Easter A. D. 397.

His works described in this volume are

A.D.

384 *Valentiniano contra Symmachum.*

388 *Theodosio.*

392 *de morte Valentiniani.*

393 *Eugenio imp.*

395 *de morte Theodosii.*

173 Maximus episcopus CP. Described at A. D. 379. He is rejected by Theodosius A. D. 380, and deposed in 381.

174 Evagrius Antiochenus episcopus A. D. 389—392. See A. D. 389.

175 Ambrosius Alexandrinus episcopus. See A. D. 391. Hieronymus does not record that he began to be eminent in 392, but that he still lived. Wherefore we may place Ambrosius with those who began to be eminent about 20 years before, at 371 or 372.

176 Gregorius Nyssenus. See A. D. 375. His *epitaphius in Meletium* in 381. Is present at the council of CP. in 394. Bishop of Nyssa in Cappadocia. Gregory was in exile in A. D. 376. He refers to his own exile *de vita Macrinæ sororis*, written in October 380, when he had been for almost 8 years persecuted by the Arian party; which carries back the beginning of his troubles to A.D. 373. We collect from Greg. Naz. Ep. 197 that Gregory bishop of Nyssa had a wife, called Theosebia.

177 Theotimus episcopus Tomitanus. Mentioned by Hieronymus at A. D. 392, by Socrates and Sozomen at 394. 402. See A. D. 394.

178 Dexter: A. D. 393.

179 Gaudentius Brixiæ episcopus. The successor of Philastrius (N° 164), whom he succeeded in the time of Ambrosius of Milan. Philastrius still lived in 385; Ambrosius died in 397. Gaudentius was appointed within that period.

180 Amphilochius Iconiensis episcopus. Mentioned in A. D. 375. Present at the Council in 381. Amphilochius presided at the synod of Side about A. D. 383. He was also present at the council of CP. in 394.

181 Sophronius: A. D. 393.

182 Macarius Ægyptius monachus. Born A. D. 298 died A. D. 387 : of these ninety years he passed 60 in the desert.

Macarius Alexandrinus monachus. The companion of the former, although somewhat younger. Rufinus was taught at Alexandria by both. *Macarius apud Rufinum* in Hieron. tom. 4 p. 136 c is neither of them; but another Macarius, for whom Rufinus translated the Apology of Pamphilus into Latin.

183 Evagrius monachus. The disciple of Macarius of Egypt. The preceptor of Palladius (N° 207). See A. D. 420. Evagrius was of the nation of the *Iberes*, near the Euxine sea, and was trained under Gregory of Nazianzus at Constantinople in A. D. 381. His works were translated into Latin by Rufinus.

184 Prudentius poeta. Born A. D. 348. See A. D. 404.

185 Commodianus. Cave places him at A. D. 270 before the time of Constantine. But Hieronymus in Catalogo, who wrote in 392, makes no mention of Commodianus; Gennadius, who wrote in 493, places him after Evagrius, who lived in 388, and after Prudentius, who lived in 400: and Honorius has the same order. Lastly, Gennadius observes that Commodianus followed Lactantius; and Lactantius himself lived in the reign of Constantine. These considerations may outweigh an inference drawn from certain obscure expressions in the work of Commodianus.

186 Faustinus: A. D. 382.

187 Helvidius. Against whom Hieronymus wrote in A. D. 382. His treatise is entitled *Hieronymi adversus Helvidium de perpetua virginitate beatæ Mariæ* tom. 2 p. 451—473.

Helvidius had four arguments. His first argument was founded on Matt. I. 18 *Cum esset desponsata* and *priusquam convenirent*. Hieronymus contends in reply *Non sequitur eum cum Maria post partum convenisse, cujus conveniendi desiderium uteri conceptione sublatum est.* And he endeavours to explain by sophistries founded upon Deuteronomy the phrase *accepit uxorem suam* in Matt. I. 24. He argues however with some force that, as Joseph is called the father of Jesus in the Evan-

gelists *ex opinione vulgi*, so other expressions may be used in a popular sense. The 2nd argument of Helvidius is from Matt. I. 25 *Et non cognovit eam donec peperit filium. Apparet igitur cognitam esse post partum.* Hieronymus p. 456 again sophistically attempts to explain *cognoscebat* and *donec* and *usque*. To the inference of Helvidius p. 459 *Post partum ergo cognovit cujus cognitionem ad partum usque distulerat*, the reply of Hieronymus is gross and revolting, and is no answer to Helvidius. The 3rd argument is that the term *primogenitus* in Luke II. 7 implies other sons. This argument Hieronymus has failed to answer. The 4th argument is p. 462 that the brethren of Jesus are mentioned; as in Matt. XII. 47 XIII. 55. 56 Mark VI. 3 John II. 12 VII. 5. 10 Acts I. 14 Galat. I. 19 1 Cor. IX. 5. Helvidius supposed p. 463 that *Mary the mother of James and Joses* in Mark XV. 40 Matt. XXVII. 56 Luke XXIV. 10 was the virgin Mary. Hieronymus answers, that if Mary had other sons, she would not have been recommended to the care of John in John XIX. 26. Which is no sufficient reply; because the brothers of Jesus did not believe on him, John VII. 5; and therefore would not be mentioned on that occasion. He argues well p. 463 that Mary the mother of James and Joses could not be the virgin Mary, because the latter is always called by the evangelists the mother of Jesus. Hieronymus next contends that the term brother is often used in Scripture in other senses, and that Mary the wife of Cleopas the sister of the virgin Mary (John XIX. 25) was the mother of James and Joses; and that these were the first cousins of Jesus, though called his brothers. Helvidius finally argued that there was no merit in virginity, which was needlessly therefore ascribed to the mother of Jesus. He asked, were virgins more holy than Abraham, or Isaac, or Jacob, who were all married? Hieronymus replies in his usual manner; not denying the lawfulness of marriage but asserting the superior merit of celibacy. He affirms that under the Old Testament marriage was allowed from necessity, but that since St. Paul had recommended celibacy, virginity was become preferable and of higher dignity than marriage; that the world was now too full. *Jam plenus est orbis, terra nos non capit;* that the daily cares of common life with a family of children interfere with the service of God.

It was incumbent upon Hieronymus to shew against Helvidius that the evangelists do not affirm that the marriage of Mary and Joseph was consummated after the birth of Jesus. But the three first arguments of Helvidius remain unshaken. The fourth proposition founded on the mention of brethren is not refuted. If the term brother is sometimes used of other relations and in another sense, it will not follow of necessity that the term is so used by the evangelists when speaking of the brethren of Jesus. But it was not enough to shew that the evangelists do not affirm what Helvidius maintained. Hieronymus was bound to prove that the Scriptures positively attest the *perpetual virginity*. This he has not done. All the texts cited favour the proposition of Helvidius. Helvidius with reason asks p. 459, if Mary remained perpetually a virgin, why do the Scriptures use language contrary to the real meaning? *Numquid non potuit Scriptura dicere "Et accepit uxorem suam et non fuit ausus amplius contingere eam." Sicut de Tamar dixit et Juda. Aut defuerunt Matthæo verba quibus id quod intelligi volebat posset effari?* It may be added that Mary after the birth of Jesus is nowhere in the Scriptures called a virgin. Hieronymus p. 470 lays down the rule *Ut hæc quæ scripta sunt non negamus, ita ea quæ non sunt scripta renuimus.* He affirms *natum Deum esse de virgine credimus quia legimus: Mariam nupsisse post partum non credimus quia non legimus.* But the last proposition must stand thus; and his own canon is against him: *Natum Deum* esse de virgine credimus *quia legimus: Mariam post partum virginem permansisse non credimus quia non legimus.*

Helvidius is addressed with coarse abuse in every part of this treatise. But it is not said that he denied any fundamental doctrine. He did not deny the Incarnation: Hieron. p. 469 *Vere Joseph pater fuit? Quamvis sis hebes, dicere non audebis.* Some in Hieronymus had explained the brethren of Jesus by supposing *plures habuisse uxores Josephum, et de his esse fratres Domini.* But he rejects this: *Audaci temeritate confingunt.* Hieronymus asserts that Ignatius, Polycarp, Irenæus, Justin Martyr, *multosque alios apostolicos viros*, had maintained the perpetual virginity against Hebion, Theodotus of Byzantium, and Valentinus. Helvidius quotes in favour of his own opinion Tertullian and Victorinus. Upon the

reply of Hieronymus on this point see Beausobre tom. 1 p. 360. 361.

188 Jovinianus. Against whom Hieronymus wrote in A. D. 393 the work entitled *adversus Jovinianum libri duo.* tom. 2 p. 474—610. Died before A. D. 406.

Jovinian held four propositions. 1 No merit in virginity. 2 No lapse after baptism. 3 No merit in fasting. 4 That in the Resurrection all would be equal. Hieronymus in *lib. I* answers the first proposition. His reasoning p. 501 is fanciful. He endeavours p. 502 to give a reason for circumcision. The five kings of Canaan p. 505 typify the five senses. He argues p. 506 upon Joshua having no children. He affirms p. 511. 512 that only Peter was married. It is assumed that John was beloved above all the other apostles because he was unmarried: *ideo plus amatur.* But in the first place most of the other apostles were also unmarried; and secondly, Peter, who was married, was next to John in the highest degree of favour. Hieronymus renders John XXI. 22 ἐὰν αὐτὸν θέλω μένειν, *si eum sic volo esse*, and understands a reference to his virginity. He critically examines Isaiah VII. 14, and rightly determines the meaning p. 521. But his inference p. 523 from Ezekiel c. XXIV is not warranted. Hieronymus reasserts his proposition, which he has not yet proved. He draws an unwarrantable argument p. 526 from 1 Tim. III. 2 μιᾶς γυναικὸς ἄνδρα. Two arguments of Jovinian are stated but not answered in p. 527. Hieronymus p. 528 confounds the use with the abuse, and represents the apostle's praise of chastity as a praise of abstinence. He applies 2 Pet. III. 3 to Jovinian, and proceeds to a coarse invective against him. Of all the texts quoted by Hieronymus p. 538 only Apocal. c. VII has any reference to his purpose. Hieronymus states the argument of Jovinian from the marriage in Cana, John II. and proceeds to shew that the heathen valued virginity. He enumerates Atalanta, Harpalice, the vestal virgins, Minerva, and others; gives a fabulous narrative of the thirty tyrants of Athens; another equally fabulous at p. 543; mentions the voluntary sacrifice of the Indian widows; gives examples of those who only married once; asserts in conclusion that the Athenian hierophant abstained from marriage.

He examines *lib. II* p. 553 the second proposition of Jovinian, that there was no lapse after baptism. He contends that God considers good works, and shews that works are necessary from the epistle of St. James. He collects against Jovinian examples from the Old Testament. Hieronymus p. 535 quotes Josephus on St. James without suspicion.

Jovinian's third proposition *de cibis* is treated at p. 561 and his argument fairly stated p. 562. Hieronymus argues that different meats are in use among different nations: which is no answer to Jovinian. He asserts that abstinence is necessary as a discipline, that the five senses are the passages through which the mind is corrupted. Here again Hieronymus confounds the use with the abuse. He produces arguments for abstinence drawn from the Old Testament. The fasting of Daniel is extolled upon wrong grounds. Arguments are adduced from the New Testament. He notices an argument of Jovinian founded upon Matt. XI. 19 *φαγὸς καὶ οἰνοπότης*, and another founded upon Peter's eating in Acts c. X. He again gives examples from the Old Testament in favour of fasting.

Hieronymus proceeds p. 583 to consider the fourth and last proposition. Jovinian maintained that the sheep and the goats in Matt. c. XXV represent the good and the wicked. (Hieronymus however ad Marcellum tom. 3 p. 266 corrects an opinion expressed in this treatise upon the sheep and the goats.) It was argued that the good would be all equal in their lot and the wicked equal in their punishment; that "many mansions" in John c. XIV meant "many churches;" that there was an unity in the church and an equality of merit, an equality of rewards and punishments. Hieronymus p. 586 answers him, but mingles with his argument a personal abuse of Jovinian himself. Jovinian contended that in the wilderness the same measure of manna was given to all, both to the good and to the evil. To which Hieronymus p. 593 justly replies that the same is given in the Lord's Supper to all communicants; *Christi corpus æqualiter accipimus;* but that the spiritual efficacy is in proportion to the different degrees of merit in the receivers: *pro accipientium meritis diversum fit quod unum est.* He shews p. 600 that there are gradations in guilt: *Sunt peccata levia, sunt gravia. Aliud est decem millia talenta debere, aliud quadrantem.* He notices p. 601 the various

destiny of Esau and Jacob. He thinks p. 602 flying from persecution less meritorious than martyrdom: Si *fugero, non eadem erit corona morientis.* He shews p. 603. 604 from various texts that different degrees are appointed in heaven. He admits p. 603 that it is a difficult thing to believe Revelation: *In crucifixum credens Dominum difficultate fidei magnitudinem meruit præmiorum,* and contends again p. 605 that different degrees of merit will obtain different rewards.

Hieronymus p. 606 returns to the question of virginity. In his peroration he recapitulates *Diximus de nuptis, viduis, virginibus—transivimus ad secundam partitionem—tertio venimus ad jejunia—quarta, id est, extrema divisio oves et hœdos—in duos ordines distribuerat.* From p. 607 to the end he pours forth an abusive address to Jovinian. It appears from p. 607 that Jovinian had many followers: *multi acquiescunt sententiæ tuæ.*

Hieronymus in another treatise, *Apologia ad Pammachium condiscipulum quondam et sodalem* tom. 2 p. 611—633 answers the objection that some thought him too vehement in asserting the merits of virginity. Pammachius and Victorinus had procured the condemnation of Jovinian at Rome. It is asserted p. 612 "There is no medium between Jovinian's opinion "and mine. If I am reproved for preferring virginity to the "married state, let Jovinian be commended, who makes them "equal." He owns p. 621 that he sometimes says more than he means, and that in calm doctrine he is more cautious than in polemical writings: *Aliud est quærere, aliud definire: in altero pugnandum, in altero docendum est,* &c. and he asserts p. 622 that this is the practice of other ecclesiastical writers. *Interdum coguntur loqui non quod sentiunt, sed quod necesse est.* He repeats p. 623 his sophistical exposition of 1 Cor. c. VII *Bonum est mulierem non tangere;* and p. 626 interprets 1 Cor. VII. 5 *nolite fraudare invicem* &c. in a sense which is contrary to the meaning of the Apostle.

189 Rufinus Aquileiensis presbyter. Translated into Latin many works of the Greek fathers, and the works of Josephus. Rufinus proceeded to the East in A. D. 371, and was absent from his native city, by his own account, almost 30 years. After he left Aquileia in 371, he passed 6 years at Alexandria, and afterwards many

years with Melania. He was not at Alexandria after Theophilus was bishop: that is, not after July 385. At the time of the destruction of the Serapeum at Alexandria in 390, he was in Palestine.

The elder Melania at 22 years of age lost her husband, abandoned her family at Rome, and proceeded to the East in the beginning of the reign of Valens. She remained 27 years at Jerusalem, 37 years in all in the East, and returned to Italy at the age of 60 in A. D. 402.

Rufinus returned from the East in A. D. 397, and in 398 was at Rome where he passed at least a year before he returned to Aquileia. At Rome at the request of Macarius, he translated into Latin the treatise of Origen *de principiis*, when he had, as he himself affirms, for 30 years discontinued the use of the Latin tongue. The two first books he translated in Lent A. D. 398. In 399 he returned to Aquileia after his long absence, and had been two years at Aquileia, when he wrote his Apology to Anastasius of Rome in A. D. 401. Rufinus translated the Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius when Alaric ravaged Italy. Perhaps in A. D. 408. At the close of 410 he was in Sicily when Alaric just before his own death occupied Rhegium. That Rufinus died in Sicily soon after we learn from Hieronymus, who alludes to the event in his preface to the *Comm. in Ezekielem* written in 413.

190 Asterius Amasenus episcopus. His discourse pronounced Jan. 1 A. D. 400 is noticed in the Tables.

191 Dorotheus Arianus. The Arian bishop of Antioch, succeeded Euzoius in 376. Afterwards transferred to Constantinople, where he died in 407. His predecessor Euzoius had been appointed by Constantius II in the place of Melitius bishop of Antioch; and Constantius a little before his death was baptized by Euzoius.

192 Joannes Chrysostomus. Taught by Libanius: see A. D. 369. He was then 3 years with Meletius, 6 in retirement, 5 years a deacon, 12 a presbyter: see A. D. 375. He succeeded Nectarius at CP. in 398. His exile: A. D. 403. His second exile 20 June 404. At Cucu-

sus: A. D. 405. At Arabissus: A. D. 406. His death 14 Sept. 407. His remains are brought to CP. in 438. His treatise *de sacerdotio* was composed within A. D. 381—386. Some of his discourses are recorded in this volume at A. D. 387. 399. 403. Some of his epistles at A. D. 405. Palladius was auctor *Dialogi de vita Chrysostomi*, A. D. 408.

193 Gelasius succeeded Euzoius at Cæsarea in 381. He was still living in 394.

194 Tichonius. Contemporary with Rufinus (N° 189): see A. D. 391.

195 Sulpicius Severus: A. D. 400.

196 Severianus. The rival of Chrysostom: A. D. 399. Some works of Severianus are preserved among the works of Chrysostom.

197 Olympius Hispanus episcopus. Flourished in the time of Rufinus, of Joannes of Jerusalem, and Theophilus of Alexandria[g].

198 Isaac. Contemporary with Olympius.

199 Theophilus. Succeeded Timotheus at Alexandria in July 385: destroyed the temple of Serapis in 390. See A.D. 389. He is present at CP. in 394. Addressed by Joannes of Jerusalem in 397. His conduct in promoting the exile of Chrysostom is marked at A. D. 403. He died 15 Oct. 412. For the three Paschal epistles of Theophilus see A. D. 401. 402. 404. His writings against Origen are mentioned by Hieronymus, who speaks of the violent measures of Theophilus against the Origenists. Theophilus had obtained an imperial

[g] Gennadius has this order

No.
10 *Macarius Ægyptius monachus* A.D. 340—387
11 *Evagrius monachus*
13 *Prudentius* A.D. 374—404
16 *Faustinus* A.D. 382
17 *Rufinus* A.D. 371—410
18 *Tichonius* A.D. 391
19 *Sulpicius Severus* A.D. 400.
21 *Severianus* A.D. 399
23 *Olympius*
26 *Isaac*
30 *Joannes Hierosolymit.* A.D. 388—416
32 *Helvidius* A.D. 382
33 *Theophilus Alexandrin.* A.D. 385—412
35 *Vigilantius* ante A.D. 402
36 *Simplicianus Mediolanensis episcopus* A.D. 397 Tables p. 539
38 *Augustinus* A.D. 386—430.

Of *Olympius* Augustine (cir. A. D. 421) in Julianum Pelag. I. 8 *Olympius Hispanus episcopus, vir magnæ in ecclesia et in Christo gloriæ, in quodam sermone ecclesiastico "Si fides" inquit "unquam in terris incorrupta mansis-"set"* &c.

rescript against them. The violence of Theophilus against the Origenists is related by Socrates, and the stratagem by which he obtained the support of Epiphanius. He describes the duplicity of Theophilus in 388 when the war with Maximus was yet pending, when he employed Isidorus as his agent. For this service Theophilus proposed Isidorus as the successor of Nectarius at CP. in 398 instead of Chrysostom. But Chrysostom prevailed. Theophilus afterwards quarrelled with his friend Isidorus. The avarice of Theophilus is marked by Socrates.

200 Joannes Hierosolymitanus: A. D. 397. His predecessor Cyrillus died in 388. Joannes lived till 416; for he was one of the fourteen bishops who absolved Pelagius in the synod of Diospolis in December A. D. 415. An abstract is given in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 456 of what Hieronymus writes against Joannes, whom he treats throughout with too much asperity. Chrysostom from Cucusus in A. D. 405 addresses a friendly letter to Joannes.

201 Appianus
202 Panodorus } A. D. 412.

203 Vigilantius: A. D. 406.

Hieronymi *Ripario adversus Vigilantium* in A. D. 404. A coarse invective against Vigilantius for teaching that the relics of martyrs were not to be honoured. He wonders p. 641 that the bishop of the presbyter Vigilantius should spare him. Through the whole letter Hieronymus is not only angry but furious. He desires in conclusion that the book of Vigilantius might be sent to him. In the treatise against Vigilantius p. 644—657 A. D. 406 he argues in this manner p. 646 "This short discourse dictated by me is drawn "from me by Riparius and Desiderius the presbyters, who "write that the parishes in their neighbourhood are con- "taminated, and have sent me his book by Sisinnius. They "tell me that some are found who favour him and acquiesce "in his blasphemies." He had won some bishops p. 645. Hieronymus quotes p. 647 some passages of Vigilantius shewing the folly of venerating relics of martyrs, and arguing p. 648 that while we live we ought mutually to pray for one

another, but that after death prayers are unavailing. The reply of Hieronymus to this reasoning is abusive in language and weak in argument. At p. 648 he assumes without proof that because God *can* give to martyrs the power of being present every where, he *has* given them this power. The lighting of candles at the shrines of saints, which Vigilantius had condemned, is defended. Eunomius (N° 166) is mentioned p. 650. 651 as the author of this heresy. Vigilantius p. 651 disapproved of vigils as full of mischief. To which Hieronymus p. 652 gives no sufficient answer. Vigilantius argues against the miracles pretended to have been wrought at the tombs of saints. Hieronymus replies with rude invective.

The resources of distant provinces were remitted to Jerusalem for the subsistence of the monks. This Vigilantius condemned p. 654, and held that each province ought to maintain its own poor by charitable contributions. He censured monachism p. 655, and enquired, if all secluded themselves in solitude, who could attend the churches? These reasonable objections are met by Hieronymus with furious declamation p. 653—655. He concludes by remarking p. 656 that this invective was dictated in haste: *hæc unius noctis lucubratione dictavi, festinante admodum fratre Sisinnio.*

204 Hieronymus. Born A. D. 331. His age is examined at A. D. 363. Hieronymus left Rome in August 385, and was in Egypt and then at Bethlehem in 386. Still living in 416. He died in his 90th year 30 Sept. 420.

Memorials of himself collected from his own works, of his early studies, his baptism at Rome, his preceptors, his retreat to the wilderness, his return to Rome in the time of Damasus, are given in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 457. The works of Hieronymus consist of commentaries, translations, letters, and treatises. The titles of 161 works of Hieronymus are collected and described in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 457—463, where the letters to Marcella, which formed one book, are brought together under one point of view. The other works are placed for the most part in the order of time. Among his works recorded in this volume are the following: *Chronicon* A. D. 378. *Adv. Helvidium* A. D. 382. *Ca-*

*talogus* A. D. 392. *In Jovinianum* A. D. 393. *In Joannem Hierosolymit.* A. D. 397. *In Rufinum* A. D. 402. *Epitaphium Paulæ* A. D. 404. *Adv. Vigilantium* A. D. 406. *Ageruchiæ* A. D. 409. *Epitaphium Marcellæ* A. D. 412. *In Pelagianos libri tres* A. D. 415; completed in 416.

205 Augustinus. Born 13 Nov. 354. From the age of 19 to 28 he was a Manichee: see A. D. 373. At 29 years of age he proceeds to Rome: see A. D. 383. At Milan in 385. Augustine in 387. Coepiscopus to Valerius in 395. He is appointed bishop of Hippo in 395: has a coadjutor in 426. He died 28 Aug. 430.

Augustine in the first book of his Retractations enumerates 27 works composed before his episcopate, within A. D. 386—395. In the second book of his Retractations he describes 68 works (including the Retractations) written during his episcopate, within A. D. 395—430. In all 95 works, to which is added a 96th, *Contra Juliani secundam responsionem*, left unfinished at his death. See these works recorded in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 464—465.

206 Anonymus de morte Pauli A. D. 396.

207 Palladius Helenopolis episcopus. Begins his monastic life A. D. 388. Appointed bishop A. D. 400. *Historia Lausiaca* A. D. 420. Transferred to Aspona A. D. 421.

208 Atticus. Succeeds Arsacius at CP. in Feb. A. D. 406. Died Oct. 10 A. D. 425.

209 Orosius. A young man in A. D. 415. His apology *contra Pelagium* A. D. 415. Orosius is described at A. D. 416. His history ends at the year 417.

210 Pelagius: A. D. 409. Published his doctrine in 413. In Palestine in 416. Pelagius and Cœlestius are condemned A. D. 418.

211 Cœlestius. A disciple of Pelagius in A. D. 409. 413. Still taught in 429. On his dogmas see N° 220.

212 Julianus Capuæ episcopus. A disciple of Pelagius A. D. 413. 418. 430. Julianus still lived in A. D. 439.

213 Patricius. Born at Kirk Patrick in Scotland. He visited Gaul when Martinus was bishop of Tours, who died in 398; and was the disciple of Germanus who was bishop

of Antisiodora in Gaul from 7 July 418 to 31 July 448. Patricius was contemporary with Palladius, who was sent into Scotland in 431. After the death of Palladius, he proceeded to Ireland. The progress then of Patricius as a missionary to Ireland was soon after A. D. 431.

Sigebert affirms that Patricius lived 122 years. His biographer Probus assigns him 132 years. But these accounts may be suspected. The more moderate term of 83 years (Pagi tom. 2 p. 442) is more probable. And these 83 years, if that was the true period, may be placed at about A. D. 371—454.

214 Maximus Taurinæ civitatis Galliarum episcopus. He still lived 17 Nov. 465, when he was present at a synod at Rome.

215 Avitus presbyter. Hispanus genere. The presbyter Lucian described in the Greek language his discovery of the relics of St. Stephen in the reigns of Honorius and Theodosius. Avitus translated this into Latin, for the edification of the western churches.

216 Paulinus Nolæ Campaniæ episcopus.

Paulinus, who was a little older than Augustine, was more than 40 years of age in 394. He was ordained a presbyter at Christmas, Dec. 25 A. D. 393. He was appointed bishop of Nola after 402, when his predecessor Paulus was still living; and before 405; for Pelagius attests that he was already bishop 12 years before A. D. 417. His death is fixed to 22 June 431.

Therasia the wife of Paulinus is described by Ambrosius in 393, by Hieronymus in 395, and is addressed in letters of Augustine in 396. 406. She was still living in 408. The time of her death is not known.

217 Evagrius. A. D. 423.

218 Chrysanthus Novatianus episcopus: A. D. 407, died in 419. See N° 155.

219 Theodorus Mopsuestiæ episcopus. Appointed bishop in A. D. 394, died in 429. The friend of Chrysostom, and the disciple of Diodorus of Tarsus.

Gennadius c. 12: "Theodorus—a man cautious in know-
" ledge, and eloquent, wrote against the Apollinarists and

" Eunomians on the Incarnation 15 books, containing 15,000 " lines, in which he shews from clear reasoning and the testi- " monies of Scripture that Christ had the fulness of the God- " head and the fulness of the human nature. He also teaches " that man consists of only two substances, soul and body, " and that the sense and spirit were not another substance, " but qualities inherent in the soul by which it has life, sense, " and breath, and reason. In the 14th book he especially " explains the Uncreated and only incorporeal nature of the " Holy Trinity, and discourses of the rational powers of " created beings according to the sense and authority of the " Holy Scriptures. In the 15th book he confirms and forti- " fies the whole body of his work, citing also the traditions of " the fathers." Auctor de XII Scriptoribus apud Fabricium p. 69: " Theodorus bishop of Mopsuestia is said to have " shone with so clear and copious a doctrine that (if I may so " speak) he composed a thousand volumes in the Greek lan- " guage against all heresies. Him the bishops of the sect of " Acephali by command of Justinian condemned after his " death with Ibas and Theodoret; although it is manifest by " the testimonies of eminent men that he was a most distin- " guished doctor of the church." Joannes I Antiochenus episcopus ad Proclum CP.[h] apud Facundum II. 2: " Not " only we who are now living continually sustain calumnies " from those who wish to disturb the church, but Theodorus, " who has well departed this life, and who shone as a light in " doctrine for 45 years, and defeated every heresy, enduring " while he lived no detraction from the orthodox, after his " departure from this world, and after many contests and *ten* " *thousand* books[i] written against heresies, and after he had " been approved by bishops and emperors and nations, runs " the risk of being treated as a heretic." Idem Joannes ad Theodosium II imp. apud Facundum l. c.: " When I name " Theodorus, I name a man who closed a distinguished course " in his episcopate, and for almost 50 years combated all " heresies. In his expositions, which were made in all the

[h] Within A. D. 434—442.

[i] Fabricius B. G. tom. 10 p. 352 thinks decem *millia libros* either a hyperbole for *plurima* or that the number *decem millia versuum* was intended. But 10,000 lines were too few. Joannes probably wrote μυρία βιβλία to express *innumerable* volumes, which Facundus improperly rendered by *decem millia*, as if it had been μύρια βιβλία.

" churches of the east and were much approved at Constan-
" tinople, no one judged him a heretic. On the contrary he
" was always admired by all the bishops; and your grand-
" father the great Theodosius, who was his hearer, both ad-
" mired his doctrine, and was pleased with his conversation."
Theodorus himself in the beginning of his work on Apollinarius and his heresy apud Facundum XI: " Thirty years ago
" I composed a work on the Incarnation containing 15,000
" lines, in which I examined through the whole work the
" errors of Arius and Eunomius, and the presumption of
" Apollinarius; so that nothing, so far as I know, was omitted
" that might confirm orthodoxy and refute impiety." He proceeds to complain that his adversaries, the followers of Apollinarius, had interpolated and misrepresented his works. Theodoret H. E. v. 39: " Theodorus of Mopsuestia, the in-
" structor of the whole church, the conqueror of all heresies—
" has been the disciple of Diodorus of Tarsus and the com-
" panion of Chrysostom. He presided 36 years, being arrayed
" against the heretics Arius, and Eunomius, and Apollinarius;
" and supplying the best instruction to his flock. His brother
" Polychronius was bishop of Apamea, distinguished for the
" elegance of his discourses and his exemplary life."

Of the innumerable works of Theodorus but few fragments remain in the Greek language. One entire treatise is extant in MS. in 223 pages, and Photius has given an account of four other works. But the writings of Theodorus were much read and highly valued in the East, and his works, or most of them, were translated into the Syriac, some into the Armenian and Persian languages[k]. Ebed-Jesu apud Assemannum, quoted by Lardner and by Fabricius[l], has described them, and given a catalogue. He observes " Theodorus the
" commentator composed 41 tomes;" but in his detail he records more than that number.[m]

[k] Liberatus c. 10: *Nestorii sectatores—cœperunt Diodori Tarsensis et Theodori Mopsuestenæ civitatis episcopi et aliorum episcoporum qui contra Eunomium et Apollinarium libros composuerant—circumferre volumina, et, simplicissimos quosque decipere cupientes, aiebant non sapuisse nova Nestorium sed antiquorum patrum prosecutum fuisse doctrinam; et in tantum studii gesserunt ut ipsa eorum volumina malitiose in Sycorum linguam et Armeniorum atque Persarum transferrent.*

[l] As I have not access to the work of Assemannus, I quote from Lardner Vol. 4 p. 503 and from Fabricius.

[m] Works of Theodorus of Mopsuestia:

1 *De Incarnatione libris XV.* De-

Evagrius H. E. I. 2 asserts that Theodorus taught Nestorius: "Anastasius a presbyter, and a warm admirer of Nes- "torius and his doctrines, accompanied him on his journey to "take possession of his episcopate; when Nestorius meeting "Theodorus at Mopsuestia and hearing his doctrine was di- "verted from the path of orthodoxy, as Theodulus relates in "a certain epistle. This Anastasius at Constantinople ven- "tured to say in public: 'let no one call Mary the mother of "'God, Mary was a human being. It was impossible that "'God should be born from a human being.'" This charge against Theodorus of Mopsuestia, repeated from Theodulus

scribed by Gennadius and by Theodorus himself.

2 *Pro Basilio contra Eunomium libris XXV (al. XXVIII)* Phot. Cod. 4. 177. Supposed by some (who have been followed in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 463) the same work as that which Gennadius describes. But others more justly distinguish it from that work. Ebed-Jesu has *tomus unus de Incarnatione: duo adversus Eunomium: unum pro Basilio.*

3 *Mysticum.* Of which *lib. XIII* is quoted by Facundus III. 2.

4 *De Apollinario et ejus hæresi.* Facundus X. 1. Written 30 years after No 1.

5 *De magia libris III.* Phot. Cod. 81 Ebed-Jesu.

6 *De adjumento et adsumto unum librum.* Ebed-Jesu.

7 *De baptizando liber.* Conf. Fabric. tom. 10 p. 360.

8 *Liturgia.* Idem p. 361.

9 *Symbolum fidei.* Idem p. 360.

10 *De miraculis Christi.* Idem p. 361.

11 *De fide* lib. I. Ebed-Jesu.

12 *De sacerdotio tomus.* Ebed-J.

13 *De Spiritu Sancto tomi duo.* Ebed-J.

14 *Ad monachos tomus unus.* Ebed-J.

15 *De obscura locutione tomus unus.* Ebed-J.

16 *De perfectione regiminis tomus unus.* Ebed-J.

17 *De sacramentis libri.* Ebed-J.

18 *Adversus allegoricos quinque tomi.* Ebed-J.

19 *Liber Margaritarum, in quo epistolæ ejus collectæ sunt.* Ebed-J.

20 *Sermo de legislatione.* Ebed-J.

21 *Adversus eos qui natura non voluntate peccare homines affirmant: libris V.* Phot. Cod. 177. Against Hieronymus and Augustine.

Commentaries

22 *In Hexaemeron commentarius libris VII.* Phot. Cod. 38. Philoponus wrote against this work. *Commentarius in Genesin tribus tomis.* Ebed-J.

23 *In Psalmos. In Davidem quinque libri ad Cerdonem et fratrem ejus.* Ebed-J.

24 *In XII prophetas tomi duo.* Ebed-J. Extant in the original in MS. See Fabricius p. 357.

25 *In Canticum Canticorum.* See Fabric. p. 357.

26 *In Samuelem* (sc *Reg. I. II*) *tomus unus.* Ebed-J.

27 *In Jobum duo tomi.* Ebed-J.

28 *In Ecclesiasten tomus unus.* Ebed-J.

29 *In Isaiam tomus unus.* Ebed-J.

30 *In Ezekielem tomus unus.* Ebed-J.

31 *In Jeremiam tomus unus.* Ebed-J.

32 *In Danielem tomus unus.* Ebed-J.

33 *In Matthæum tomus unus.* Ebed-J. *Lib. IV* is quoted apud Acta Concil. tom. 6 p. 58.

34 In Marcum: see Fabricius p. 358.

35 *In Lucam tomus unus.* Ebed J.

36 *In Joannem tomus unus.* Ebed J. *Libr. VI In Joannem* is quoted apud Acta Concil. tom. 6 p. 47.

37 *In Acta Apost. tomus unus.* Ebed-J.

38 *In Pauli epistolas XIV. Quinque autem tomis finem imposuit commentariis suis in totum apostolum.* Ebed-J.

Some passages from various works of Theodorus, selected and quoted by his enemies, are exhibited in a Latin version apud Acta Concil. tom. 6 p. 42. 43 48—66.

who flourished in the reign of Zeno, 50 years after the death of Theodorus, might be regarded as a calumny of his adversaries, but that it seems confirmed by Photius, who discerns in some works of Theodorus the Nestorian principle. See F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 468 f. That Theodorus adopted the Pelagian doctrine appears from his own work *adversus eos qui natura non voluntate peccare homines affirmant*, in five books, of which Photius has left an abstract: "Theodorus writes this work "against those of the west who have fallen into this error. "He says that the author of this heresy is one who came "from them, and is now dwelling in the country of the East; "and that he composed discourses in defence of his newly "discovered heresy to be sent to his countrymen. Thus he "has drawn many in these countries by his writings to his "way of thinking, so that whole churches are filled with his "unreasonable doctrine. He calls the leader of this sect "*Aram;* but I cannot clearly tell whether this is the name "of the man, or only an appellation superadded to the name. "Theodorus says that Aram feigns a fifth Gospel, which he "pretends that he has discovered in the library of Eusebius "of Palestine; rejects the old Septuagint version, and that "of Symmachus Aquila and the rest; and presumes to com- "pose a new version of his own, although he had neither been "exercised from a boy in the Hebrew language, as they were, "nor had been taught the scope and meaning of Scripture, "but had delivered himself up to the instruction of some He- "brews of mean condition, and with such helps thought him- "self qualified to draw up an edition of his own."

Norisius Hist. Pelag. I. 9 tom. 1 p. 87—90 shews that the writer called *Aram*, of whom Photius knew nothing, is no other than Hieronymus himself. And this interpretation has been adopted by Ittigius de hæresiarchis p. 466—478. To Hieronymus belong the incidents in Theodorus—the new version of the LXX, and the search in the libraries of Eusebius in Palestine. The five books of Theodorus of Mopsuestia, being composed after the dialogues of Hieronymus against the Pelagians, were written after A. D. 416, therefore after the 23rd year of his episcopate.

Fragments from this work are extant in a Latin version, chiefly from the third book, which are published by Nori-

sius Hist. Pelag. I. 9 tom. 1 p. 93—98. In these passages, which have been quoted and translated by an adversary of Theodorus, he asserts the Pelagian doctrine that Adam was created mortal.

220 Marius Mercator. Flourished A. D. 429. Quoted on the Pelagians at A. D. 413. 416. 418.

Marius affirms that the Pelagian doctrines taught by Cœlestius were these:

1 "That Adam was created mortal, and would have "died whether he had sinned or not."

2 "That the sin of Adam injured himself alone and "not his posterity."

3 "That children at their birth are in the same state "in which Adam was before his fall."

4 "That neither does the whole race of man die "through the death or sin of Adam, nor the whole "race of man rise again through the Resurrection of "Christ."

5 "That the Law as well as the Gospel admits men "to heaven."

6 "That men were without sin before the Advent of "Christ."

221 Nestorius. Appointed bishop of Constantinople in A.D. 428. He was deposed and banished in A.D. 431, but still living when Socrates wrote, in 439. He died before the council of Chalcedon A. D. 451. For the opinions of Nestorius see Tables A. D. 428. p. 174.

222 Hesychius presbyter Hierosolymitanus. According to Theophanes he flourished in A.D. 414 and died in A.D. 433. Described by Photius Cod. 275, who has another Hesychius, a presbyter of CP., at Cod. 51.

223 Nilus. A native of Constantinople. Contemporary with Isidorus of Pelusium and Theodoretus of Cyrus. He flourished in the reign of Theodosius II. For testimonies to Nilus and his works see F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 469.

224 Theodorus or Theodotus Ancyranus episcopus. His discourse against Nestorius at the council of Ephesus A.D. 431 is given in Actis Concil. tom. 3 p. 1545.

225 Cyrillus succeeds Theophilus at Alexandria 18 Oct. 412. he opposed the Nestorians in A. D. 428, and influenced the council of Ephesus against Nestorius in 431. Cyril died in A. D. 444.

His character is given by Isidorus of Pelusium: "Many of those who were assembled at Ephesus (in "A. D. 431) ridicule you as gratifying your private en- "mities, and not seeking to promote the orthodox faith." "He is the nephew," they say "of Theophilus, whose "maxims he imitates; for, as Theophilus madly perse- "cuted the divine Chrysostom, so this man desires to "vaunt and to display himself, although the questions "in debate are very different."

226 Philippus Sidetes: A. D. 426. 428. 431.

227 Leporius. First a monk, then a presbyter: begun to adopt the opinions of Pelagius; but, being admonished by the Gallic bishops, and in Africa by Augustine, he renounced these opinions. His time is determined by the times of Pelagius and Augustine, between the years 413 and 430.

228 Philostorgius. His history ends at A. D. 425. His grandfather Anysius was a presbyter who dwelt in a village of the second Cappadocia, and whose daughter Eulampias was the mother of Philostorgius. Her husband Carterius adopted the opinions of Eunomius, whom Philostorgius, then in his 20th year, saw at Constantinople. Eunomius was at Constantinople in the reign of Theodosius before his exile, within A.D. 380 and 388. Within this period he was seen by Philostorgius, who was accordingly 20 years of age between the years 380 and 388.

229 Synesius. A native of Cyrene, descended from the ancient kings of Sparta: is ambassador to Constantinople in A. D. 398—400, and delivers a discourse *de regno* in A. D. 399. He is appointed bishop of Ptolemais, in the Libyan Pentapolis, in the close of 409, about two years after the death of Chrysostom. His brother Euoptius, to whom many of his letters are addressed, was his successor in this episcopate, and was present at the council of Ephesus in A. D. 431.

230 Isidorus Pelusiota. The disciple of Chrysostom. Isidorus condemned Cyril for his conduct at the council of Ephesus. See N° 225.

231 Victorinus rhetor Massiliensis. Better acquainted with secular learning than with Scripture. Died within A. D. 425—450.

232 Cassianus: A. D. 401. He still lived in 433. Cassianus took a middle course between Pelagius and Augustine. His followers were Faustus, Vincentius Lirinensis, and Gennadius Massiliensis. His opponents were Augustine and Prosper.

233 Socrates. Instructed by Helladius and Ammonius: see A. D. 389. Socrates is described at A. D. 395. His history terminates at 439. Socrates knew the Arian bishop Timotheus cir. A. D. 410, and the Novatian bishop Paulus in 419. He passes a moderate judgment upon Nestorius, whose errors he ascribes to ignorance. Socrates receives from a presbyter of Alexandria named Eudæmon a transaction of the time of Nectarius within A. D. 382—390. He treats v. 22 fully and clearly of various customs which prevailed in the different churches in his time, and gives vii. 36 a remarkable list of bishops who had been translated to other sees.

234 Sozomenus: flourished in the reign of Theodosius II, to whom he dedicates in 439. His preface was written after A. D. 443. His history begins at 324 and terminates at 415. See A. D. 439.

235 Philippus presbyter: the disciple of Hieronymus, died in 456.

236 Petronius Bononiensis episcopus: A. D. 432.

237 Eucherius: A. D. 432. Died in 451: see A. D. 456.

238 Vincentius Lirinensis presbyter. His work *adversus hæreticos* in A. D. 434.

239 Syagrius. Placed by Gennadius between Vincentius (N° 238) and Salvianus (N° 246).

240 Dracontius. Composed a *hexaemeron* in hexameter verse, still extant. The poem entitled *Dracontii satisfactio ad Guntharium regem Wandalorum, dum esset in vinculis*, is addressed, according to Arevalus, to the brother of Genseric. See for this king the Tables A. D. 428.

Under him Arevalus computes that Dracontius lived in Bætica about A. D. 425, and while in prison wrote the extant poems.

241 Hilarius Arelatensis episcopus. Described by Gennadius quoted in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 473. He presided at a council in November 439, and died in 449.

242 Theodoretus Cyri episcopus. His history ends in A. D. 429. It was written within A. D. 443—450: see A. D. 444. Theodoret was deposed by the *plundering* council of Ephesus in 449, at which Dioscorus of Alexandria presided. At that time he had held his episcopate 26 years: which determines his appointment to 423. Theodoret was restored by the council of Chalcedon in 451. See the laws of Marcian in 453, in F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 647. He was condemned in the 5th council A. D. 553 by the command of Justinian.

Theodoret was the disciple of Chrysostom, and was approved by Theodotus and Joannes, bishops of Antioch. He mentions his works in Ep. 145 *monachis CP.* and in an epistle to Leo of Rome in A. D. 449, where he speaks of his old age. The diocese of Theodoret contained 800 parishes.

243 Eutherius Tyanorum episcopus. Eutherius was present at the council of Ephesus A. D. 431.

244 Leo Romanus. Appointed bishop A. D. 440. Leo detects the Manichees A. D. 443; is ambassador to Attila in 452; and intercedes with Genseric in 455. Leo died in 461.

245 Proterius Alexandrinus episcopus. Successor to Dioscorus in 451: slain in 457. See A. D. 452. Proterius ad Leonem *de Pascha* A. D. 454.

246 Salvianus. A. D. 440.

247 Eutyches. A. D. 448.

248 Victor Africanus, Cartennæ Mauritaniæ civitatis episcopus. Flourished in the reign of Genseric, within A. D. 440—476.

249 Cerealis Afer episcopus. Contemporary with the Arian bishop Maximinus, who is mentioned at A. D. 440 in the reign of Genseric; from whence we collect the time of Cerealis.

250 Possideus Africanæ provinciæ episcopus. The friend and biographer of Augustine: A. D. 430.

251 Arnobius junior. In the Roman synod held by Gelasius cir. A. D. 494 Arnobius is named among apocryphal authors: "The works are apocryphal—of Faustus the "Manichee, of Commodian, of Arnobius, of Tichonius, "of Cassianus the Gallic presbyter, of Faustus of Re-"gium in Cisalpine Gaul." Arnobius therefore flourished before Gelasius of Rome. That he lived after Leo is shewn by Cave from his commentary on the Psalms, in which Leo is quoted. Therefore between A. D. 461 and 494. Augustine wrote against Faustus the Manichee. The other writers thus proscribed by Gelasius are in this catalogue at N° 185. 194. 232. 264.

252 Musæus: A. D. 458.

253 Basilius Seleuciæ Isauriæ episcopus. The name of Basilius is in the council of Constantinople *against* Eutyches in A. D. 448, and in the plundering council of Ephesus *in favour* of Eutyches in 449, and also in the council of Chalcedon in 451; and annexed to the epistle *episcoporum Isauriæ ad Leonem imp.* in A. D. 457 or 458, the 1st or 2nd year of Leo.

254 Claudianus Viennensis ecclesiæ presbyter. He was the brother of Mamertus bishop of Vienne, and the friend of Sidonius Apollinaris. Sidonius writes the epitaph of Claudianus.

255 Cæcilius Sedulius presbyter. The author of three books in hexameter verse still extant. Sedulius flourished within A. D. 425—450. His works were collected by Asterius. He was consul in A. D. 494.

256 Prosper Aquitanus. Addressed Augustine on the Pelagians A. D. 428. For his chronicle see the Tables A. D. 378. 445. Prosper still lived in 463.

257 Victorius Aquitanus: A. D. 457.

258 Gennadius CP. episcopus. Appointed successor to Anatolius in A. D. 458, died in 471.

259 Isaac Antiochenus presbyter: A. D. 459.

260 Sabas magnæ Lauræ abbas. Born January A. D. 439, died in December A. D. 532 in his 94th year.

261 Samuel Edessenus presbyter: A. D. 467.

262 Vincentius presbyter: natione Gallus. Still living in A. D. 493.

263 Idatius Lemicanus episcopus. Memorials of himself are at A. D. 407. 427. His captivity A. D. 460. Conclusion of his Chronicle A. D. 468. It began at the 1st year of Theodosius, and included the 12th of Leo A. D. 379—468: see A. D. 427.

264 Faustus Regii Galliæ Cisalpinæ episcopus. See N° 251. He still lived in 493, when Gennadius wrote.

265 Gelasius Cyzicenus. A. D. 475. See F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 683. 685.

266 C. Sollius Apollinaris Sidonius. In early youth in A. D. 449. Married the daughter of Avitus: A. D. 456. He is at Arelate in 461, at Rome in 467. *Panegyricus Avito* A. D. 456. *Panegyricus Majoriano* A. D. 458. *Panegyricus Anthemio* A. D. 468. Sidonius after A. D. 468 became a bishop, and held his episcopate at least 12 years. He began to be eminent in the reign of Marcian and died in the reign of Zeno.

267 Euthalius: A. D. 458.

268 Theodulus: presbyter in Cœle-Syria: A. D. 478.

269 Victor Vitensis episcopus: A. D. 488.

270 Joannes Antiochenæ parochiæ ex grammatico presbyter. Still living in A.D. 493.

271 Eugenius episcopus Carthaginiensis: A. D. 483. 484. 493. He died in 505.

272 Gelasius Romanus. He was appointed bishop 2 March 492 and died 19 Nov. 496.

273 Julianus Pomerius: natione Maurus, in Gallia presbyter ordinatur. Still living in A. D. 493.

274 Gennadius: A. D. 493.

275 Basilius Cilix: A. D. 500. 520. His work is described from Photius A. D. 500. 520.

276 Cæsarius Arelatensis episcopus. Already bishop in A.D. 506. Present at a council at Arelate in 524, and at the synod of Arausio in 529.

277 Ennodius Ticinensis episcopus: A. D. 510.

278 Alcimus Avitus Viennensis episcopus: A. D. 496. 501. Still living 15 Sept. 517.

279 Fulgentius Afer Ruspensis episcopus: A. D. 497. He

died Jan. 5 in the 25th year of his episcopate and the 65th of his age, and, as Basnage calculates, in A. D. 533: which will place his episcopate at A. D. 508—532.

280 Theodorus Anagnostes wrote an ecclesiastical history from the time of Constantine to the reign of Justinian. Theodorus flourished in the reign of Justinian. Fragments down to the reign of Anastasius are published by Valesius.

281 Fulgentius Ferrandus Carthaginis ecclesiæ diaconus. Already dead in A. D. 547, when Facundus wrote. He was the disciple of Fulgentius Ruspensis.

282 Aprigius: A. D. 531.

283 Cyrillus Scythopolitanus. The author of the Life of Sabas (No 260). That work was written about A. D. 555.

284 Justinianus Hispanus
285 Justus Hispanus } A. D. 534.

286 Cosmas Indicopleustes: A. D. 548.

287 Aurelianus Arelatensis episcopus: A. D. 546.

288 Julianus Halicarnassensis episcopus. Banished with Severus in A. D. 539. Victor Tununensis: "(In A. D. "539) Severus the head of the Antiochian heresy, called "from him Severian, and Julianus bishop of Halicar-"nassus, both opponents of the council of Chalcedon, are "banished from Alexandria by command of Justinian. "They affirmed against that council that Christ had "one nature composed out of two. This nature Seve-"rus called corrupt, but Julianus incorrupt. Alexan-"dria, Egypt, and Libya, were divided between them. "The Theodosians followed Severus, and the *Gaianitæ* "Julianus. But two other sects issued from the Theo-"dosian, one was the *Agnoitæ* who held that Christ in "his divine nature was ignorant of the final Day and "Hour; the other was the *Tritheitæ*, who held that the "three persons of the Trinity were three Gods." For the Theodosians and *Gaianitæ* see the Tables A. D. 567.

289 Benedictus Casinensis. The founder of many monasteries, flourished from the reign of Anastasius to the reign of

Justinian. The year of the death of Benedictus is not clear. The monastery of Casinum was destroyed by the Lombards in the reign of Agilulfus, who began to reign in May A. D. 591.

290 Theodorus Cæsareæ Cappadociæ episcopus. Theodorus, who had been already several years a bishop in 551, favoured the Origenists; and perceiving that they had been condemned by an edict of Justinian (which is still extant apud Acta Concil. tom. 6 p. 312—353, and which, although the precise date is not known, was issued about A. D. 543) planned an attack upon the works of Theodorus of Mopsuestia, because in many treatises he had written against Origen and was on that account odious to the Origenists, and because he had been approved by the council of Chalcedon. Theodorus of Cæsarea was anathematized by Vigilius in August 551. See 552. But the influence of Theodorus prevailed with Justinian, and in the 5th council the works of the bishop of Mopsuestia were condemned.

291 Zacharias rhetor. His Ecclesiastical History treated of the times of Marcian, Leo, and Zeno. According to Evagrius he favoured the Nestorians, and was not always accurate. The ecclesiastical history of Zacharias is said to be still extant.

292 Primasius Adrumetinus episcopus. Summoned to CP. in 551, he joined with Vigilius in the condemnation of Theodorus of Cæsarea in August A. D. 551. But he afterwards changed his opinion. Victor Tunun. (A. D. 552): "Reparatus the archbishop, for defending of the "three chapters is deprived, and banished to Eucayda. "Firmus corrupted by the gifts of Justinian assented "to their condemnation. Primasius had been banished "to a monastery; but, that he might obtain the "appointment of president of the council of Byzacium, "he yielded to the will of Justinian, condemned what "he had before approved, and persecuted those who "adhered to the opinions which he himself had for-"merly maintained. But he did not escape punish-"ment, the members of his own synod condemned him, "what he had acquired by fraud was taken from him,

" and he perished by a miserable death." He died therefore before A. D. 566, when Victor wrote.

293 Liberatus. At Rome in A. D. 534. His *breviarium* see A. D. 555.

294 Agapetus diaconus: A. D. 527.

295 Facundus Afer Hermianensis episcopus: A. D. 545.

296 Rusticus diaconus Romanus. Rusticus was the kinsman of Vigilius, and accompanied him to CP. in 547, but afterwards condemned and opposed him; for which Vigilius deprived Rusticus, who for steadily resisting the condemnation of the three chapters was banished by Justinian in 553 to the Thebaid. Rusticus is the author of a work still extant, *dialogus adversus acephalos:* in which he mentions his conference at Constantinople, and Alexandria, and in Antinoe of the Thebaid, and the adjacent places.

297 Junilius Africanus episcopus. Contemporary with Primasius (N° 292) in the reign of Justinian.

298 Martinus Hispanus Bracarensis episcopus: A. D. 561. 572.

299 Victor Tununensis episcopus. His chronicle begins at A.D. 445 and ends at 566. Victor was imprisoned in 555, and 556, and was brought before Justinian in 564.

300 Agnellus Ravennæ episcopus. He lived in the time of Narses, who governed Italy A. D. 554—567. And his epitaph records "that he presided $13^{y}$ $1^{m}$ $8^{d}$, and that "he was buried Aug. 1 of the second indiction." These numbers will place the birth of Agnellus at A. D. 486, his episcopate at about 24 June 556, and his burial at 1 Aug. 569.

301 Joannes scholasticus. Appointed to succeed Eutychius at CP. in 565. On his death 31 Aug. 577 Eutychius was restored. Philoponus wrote against Joannes about the year 568: see 617.

302 Venantius Fortunatus Pictaviensis episcopus: A.D. 570.

303 Conon
304 Eugenius
305 Theodosius
306 Themistius
} Wrote against Philoponus. See F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 332 note.

307 Gregorius Turonensis episcopus. Succeeded Euphronius

about the close of 573, and probably died 17 Nov. 595. See A. D. 574.

308 Eustratius CP. presbyter. Lived in the time of the patriarch Eutychius, upon whom he composed a funeral discourse in A. D. 582, still extant in a Latin version. Eutychius died 6 April 582.

309 Joannes Gerundensis ecclesiæ episcopus: Biclariensis monasterii fundator: A. D. 569. His chronicle begins at the accession of Justin II A. D. 566, and ends at 590.

310 Eulogius Alexandriæ episcopus: A. D. 578. 580. 607.

311 Columbanus. In A. D. 565 passed from Ireland into Scotland, where he taught the Gospel to the Picts, and received from the king of the Picts the little island of Iona. Here he founded a monastery, which was long celebrated. Columbanus, according to Bede, died at the age of 77 years, about 32 years after he had entered Scotland, and was buried in Iona. These dates will fix the birth of Columbanus at A. D. 520 and his death at A. D. 597.

312 Licinianus. Carthaginis Spartariæ episcopus. He flourished in the reign of Mauricius, within A. D. 583—601, and died at Constantinople of poison as some report.

313 Severus Malacitanæ sedis antistes. The colleague and companion of Licinianus: died in the reign of Mauricius.

314 Leander Hispalensis ecclesiæ provinciæ Bæticæ episcopus. He flourished and died in the reign of Recaredus A. D. 586—601. He presided at the council of Toledo 8 May 589. His successor was his brother Isidorus, whose episcopate of 40 years terminating 4 April 636 will place the death of Leander at 596 or 597.

315 Columbanus Luxoviensis. A native of Ireland. In his 20th year he visited Britain, and from thence proceeded to Gaul in the reign of Sigebert; therefore before A. D. 575, when Sigebert died. Some time after the death of Sigebert he founded Luxovium, and at the accession of Theodebert and Theoderic in 596 was already celebrated. He was expelled by Theoderic 20 years after the foundation of Luxovium, and took refuge with Clothaire—and afterwards visited Theodebert; after

whose death he entered Italy and received from the king of the Lombards the valley in which he founded Bobium, where he died Nov. 23 a year after the foundation.

Theodebert was slain in A. D. 612, and the transactions which followed, inclusive of a year passed at Bobium, may bring the death of Columbanus to 23 Nov. 614.

316 Gregorius Romanus. Descended from a senatorian family, and from Felix III who was elected bishop of Rome in A. D. 483. Paulus Diaconus in vita Greg. *Felix istius apostolicæ sedis antistes atavus fuit.* Joannes Diaconus in vita c. I. 1 *Quartus Felix* [A. D. 526—530] *sedis apostolicæ pontifex—ejus atavus fuerit.* But Binius ad Gregorii vitam apud Acta Concil. tom. 6 p. 734 observes *natus atavo Felici papa ejus nominis tertio, non quarto, ut vult Joannes Diaconus.* And as there were six generations, both inclusive, from Felix to Gregory, the period of 107 years A. D. 483—590 is more probable than the shorter interval 74 years A. D. 526—590.

Gregory was appointed to the episcopate Sept. 3 A. D. 590: see A. D. 578. He died March 12 A. D. 604.

Some passages from the epistles of Gregory are quoted at A. D. 603 and in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 486 note a, where in an epistle *Joanni CP.* 1 Jan. 595 he condemns in bishops the assumption of an universal authority. And in another epistle also *Joanni CP.* he characterises the first five Councils and their objects. The praise which Gregory bestows upon the first four General Councils would have been more valuable, if he had not bestowed equal praise upon the fifth; of which he says *quintum quoque concilium pariter veneror.*

317 Evagrius: A. D. 540. 542. 553. 570. His history was completed towards the close of 593: see A. D. 542. 578. 593.

318 Maximus Cæsaraugustanæ civitatis episcopus. Still living when Isidorus wrote. We collect from the Acts of Councils that Maximus was not yet bishop 1 Nov. 599; though he was already bishop 23 Oct. 610; and still living 13 Jan. 615.

319 Leontius scholasticus Byzantius et monachus. His treatise *de sectis* was written according to the probable conjecture of Fabricius after the death of Philoponus, of whom he speaks; and therefore after A. D. 617. Leontius also wrote against the διαιτητὴς of Philoponus, which was composed after A. D. 610. See Philoponus Gr. N° 381.

Leontius wrote *de sectis* while he was *scholasticus,* but he is called *monachus* by Nicephorus, who describes his other work, H. E. XVIII. 47. 48. If this is to be understood literally, that Leontius was already a monk when he composed that other work, the treatise *de sectis* was first written, and the work in Nicephorus against the διαιτητὴς of Philoponus was later.

320 Isidorus Hispalensis episcopus: A. D. 612. 636. His chronicle of the Gothic kings from A. D. 369 to 625: see A. D. 625.

321 Maximus monachus. Of a noble family at Constantinople, he received a liberal education, and was at first in the service of the emperor Heraclius. But when the monothelete question began to be mentioned (about A. D. 622) he withdrew from the court and became a monk. He was a distinguished opponent of the monotheletes. His zeal and influence and the treatment which he endured are recorded by Theophanes. The death of Maximus is fixed by his fellow sufferer Anastasius to 13 Aug. 662. Testimonies to Maximus are collected in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 487. 488.

322 Ildefonsus episcopus Toletanus. His predecessor Eugenius II, who is described by Ildefonsus himself, died in the 9th year of the reign of Reccesuinthus, and in the 12th year of his episcopate. The 12 years current of Eugenius II are at A. D. 646—657. Ildefonsus fled from his parents and became a monk. He was afterwards chosen bishop of Toledo. He presided $9^{y}$ $2^{m}$ and died Jan. 23 A. D. 667, on the first day of the 19th year of Reccaredus. The $9^{y}$ $2^{m}$ of his episcopate carry back his appointment to November A. D. 657[n].

[n] Julianus the biographer of Ildefonsus was also himself afterwards bishop

Thus far of authors who lived within a period of about 630 years, from the times of the Apostles to A. D. 667. The five remaining names added in alphabetical order are of writers quoted in the Fasti Romani, but either of uncertain age, or belonging to later times.

323 Alexander Lycopolitanus. Mentioned by Photius among the writers against the Manichees: "Cyril of Jeru- "salem has shewn their impiety, and Epiphanius, and "Titus of Bostra, and Serapion of Thmuis, and Alex- "ander archbishop of Lycopolis." From the title of his works it appears that Alexander was once a gentile; and Tillemont, Beausobre, and Mosheim, quoted by Lardner, rejecting the account of Photius, think that the work was written by a heathen. Some passages from Alexander are given in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 489. 490.

324 Andreas Cæsareæ Cappadocum episcopus. Oudin has this account: "Andreas—A. D. 840. De quo eximie "Cavus ad annum 500 'Videtur—floruisse anno 500. "'Scripsit ad Macarium quendam commentarios in "'Apocalypsin quos Latine vertit Theodorus Peltanus "'soc. Jesu. Extant Græco-Latine ad finem comment. "'Chrysostomi in evangelium Joannis in editione Mo- "'relliana tom. VIII.' Ita Cavus—ex Bellarmino, quem "etiam non nominatum expressit."

325 Andreas Cretensis. Fabricius: "Andreas, a native of "Damascus, lived some time as a monk at Jerusalem, "before he went to Constantinople; hence called An- "dreas of Jerusalem, afterwards archbishop of Crete." Placed by Cave at A. D. 635—680, by Fabricius at A. D. 680: and Fabricius relates that he was sent by Theodorus patriarch of Jerusalem to the sixth council held at CP. in A. D. 680 to act against the Monotheletes; that he was appointed a deacon at Constantinople, and then Archbishop of Crete. Oudin upon conjecture places Andreas at A. D. 840—850. But his arguments,

of Toledo, and his episcopate of 10y 1m 7d terminated 6 March 690. These numbers carry back his appointment to 29 Jan. 680. The succession of bishops was this:

Eugenius II A. D. 646
Ildefonsus Nov. A. D. 657
Quiricus Feb. A. D. 667
Julianus *quartus ab Eugenio* Jan. 29 A. D. 680.

given by Harles ad Fabricium, are far from satisfactory. A Catalogue of forty extant homilies of Andreas is given by Fabricius; twenty of which are contained in the edition of Combefis.

326 Arethas Cæsareæ Cappadociæ episcopus. Oudin: "Cer- " tam ejus ætatem docuit me B. de Montfaucon Palæo- " graphia Græca, ubi profert codicem: "Codex annum " et calligraphi nomen in fine profert. ἐγράφη κ.τ.λ. ἔτει " κόσμου ,ϛυκβ′. scil. A. D. 914." In his commentary on the Apocalypse he quotes his predecessor Andreas of Cæsarea. The commentary of Arethas is published with Œcumenius in ed. Veron. 1532 and in ed. Cramer Oxon. 1840.

327 Beda. He brings down his History to A. D. 731, and at the close of his history gives an account of himself: " Born in the territory of the monastery of Wearmouth " and Jarrow, I was educated from the age of seven by " the abbot Benedict and his successor Coelfrid. I have " passed my whole life in that monastery. In my 19th " year I was ordained deacon, and presbyter in my 30th " year. I am now in the 59th year of my age." If we suppose that this account of himself was subjoined by Beda in A. D. 732, the 59 years current will carry back his birth to A. D. 574. He died 26 May 735, in about his 62nd year.

328 Hermias. Author of διασυρμὸς τῶν ἔξω φιλοσόφων. His time is unknown.

329 Joannes Damascenus. Flourished A. D. 730—755, within the reigns of Leo Isaurus and of Constantine. At the time of a synod held at Constantinople Feb. 10—Aug. 8 A. D. 754 Joannes was still living.

330 Isidorus Pacensis episcopus. Still living in A. D. 754, in which year he closes his Chronicle. Isidorus is quoted by Fabricius de Ildefonso p. 59: *Wamba Gothorum rex anno regni sui quarto in æra* 723 [A.D. 685] *in Toletana urbe—concilium salutis parat, præsidente tunc sanctissimo Ildefonso* [N° 322] *mellifluo in libris de virginitate nostræ Dominæ Mariæ, ut anchora fidei.* There are two errors in the text of Fabricius or of Isidorus, in this passage. 1. We must read *in æra* 714. sc. A. D. 675 when the

4th year of Wamba was current. 2. Ildefonsus there named was dead eight years before, and Quiricus presided in that council.

331 Nicephorus Callisti. Described at A. D. 579. 610.

332 Œcumenius. Author or compiler of commentaries upon the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistles of St. Paul, and the Apocalypse. Œcumenius was later than A. D. 914, for he quotes not only Photius who flourished A. D. 858, and Andreas of Cæsarea cir. A. D. 840, but Arethas of Cæsarea, who lived in A. D. 914. How long after the time of Arethas Œcumenius lived is not known.

The second volume of the Fasti Romani p. 496 contains some abstracts of Origen and Hieronymus, the whole of which cannot be conveniently inserted in this epitome. The abstract of Origen *de principiis* will accordingly be omitted, but the abstracts of the treatises of Hieronymus against Rufinus and against the Pelagians shall be repeated in this volume.

*Hieronymi ad Pammachium et Marcellinum adversus Rufinum libri tres tom.* 2 *p.* 789—895 *Romæ* 1566.

*Rufinus* had translated *Origen* περὶ ἀρχῶν in 398. *Hieronymus* was informed of that work by *Pammachius* and *Oceanus*. He addressed a letter to *Rufinus* himself in 400, and composed these books in A. D. 402.

I *Lib. I* Rufinus[a] objects to me that I have translated the work of Origen περὶ ἀρχῶν, and that I formerly commended Origen. But Hilarius also translated from Origen 40,000 lines on Job and the Psalms. The works of Ambrosius are full of Origen. Victorinus the martyr approves. Now, because I have censured some doctrines of Origen, Rufinus has renounced my friendship, and is said to have written three books against me[b]. To those books, whenever they

[a] Hieronymus Epitaph. Marcellæ tom. 1 p. 168 describes the rise of Origenism at Rome: *Cum venenata spurcaque doctrina Romæ invenerit quos induceret, tunc librorum* περὶ ἀρχῶν *infamis interpretatio—tunc nostrorum* διδακτικῶν *contradictio, et pharisæorum turbata est schola—ita ut sacerdotes quoque et nonnullos monachorum maximeque sæculi homines in assensum sui traheret, ac simplicitati illuderet episcopi, qui de suo ingenio ceteros æstimabat. Siricius* of Rome. Then follows Ibid. *Non multum tempus in medio; succedit in pontificatu vir insignis Anastasius, quem diu Roma habere non meruit* &c.

[b] The first book of the Invective of

I come to light and reach my hands, I will endeavour to reply. They ask why I translated Origen περὶ ἀρχῶν. My answer is short. Your letters, Pammachius, and those of your friends persuaded me. You told me that these books had been fraudulently translated by others. You sent me a copy of that translation, which when I compared with the Greek original, I immediately perceived that what Origen had impiously said of the Father and Son and Holy Spirit had been softened by the interpreter; that other doctrines, on the fall of the angels, on the descent of souls, on the resurrection, on the world of Epicurus, on the restitution of all things, had been either so rendered as they stood in the Greek, or had been confirmed from the commentaries of Didymus a known vindicator of Origen. Now one who was not his friend might say "Either "change all that is evil or publish all that is good. If you omit "some hurtful things which you pretend are interpolations of the "heretics, prune away all that is noxious. But if you profess to "give a faithful translation, why do you change some things and "leave others untouched?" But I, desirous only of vindicating myself, have expressed in my version simply what I found in the Greek, not that the reader might trust my version, but that he might be put upon his guard against trusting the other. My translation had a double use; that Origen might be shewn to be heretical, and that Rufinus might be shewn to be a false interpreter. True, I have translated formerly seventy books of Origen, and much from his *tomes;* but no one ever complained of my labours. What was fit for Latin ears was delivered to them. But why publish to them what Greece condemned? what the world rejected? I, a translator of many works of Origen, for many years have given no offence; you, Rufinus, are now distinguished by a rash attempt. You tell us in your preface that you have translated the book of Pamphilus the martyr in defence of Origen, and you labour to obtain for Origen the sanction of a martyr's approbation. Eusebius of Cæsarea, an Arian, composed six books in defence of Origen. p. 796 The first book of this work you publish under the name of the martyr Pamphilus. If this is the work of Pamphilus, which of the six is the first of Eusebius? In the very book which you render mention is made of the book that follows. In the second and following books Eusebius refers to the first. If the whole six books are written by Pamphilus, why did you not translate the others?

Rufinus against Hieronymus is lost; the second in two parts is extant apud Hieronymum tom. 4 p. 134—153 ed. Francofurti, 1684, from which edition it is here quoted.

I I do not suppose that you were ignorant that Pamphilus left no written work; for Eusebius himself, the friend of Pamphilus, in his three books of the Life of Pamphilus asserts in the third book "He "himself wrote nothing except some letters to his friends." p. 797 And this account is given after Pamphilus was dead. By that book which you have published with the name of the martyr the consciences of many have been wounded[c]. Of what weight are the letters of Theophilus and Anastasius proclaiming Origen a heretic, when you have placed against them the testimony of a martyr in his favour? Acknowledge your fault. Say that Pamphilus was not the author. I have myself translated many works of Eusebius. Am I therefore an Arian because he was an Arian? Are you offended because I translated the books περὶ ἀρχῶν? What could I do? I was told from Rome that your commendation of me in your preface involved me in the charge of being an Origenist. I was called upon to reply; my silence would imply an assent to the charge. You will observe that this burden was laid upon me against my will. If you had translated these books without naming me, you might complain with reason that I had translated after you. Now you complain without cause. My translation is my defence. But my translation is directed not against you but against *Origen*. You corrected what you supposed was added by the heretics; I published what all Greece admits to have been written by Origen himself.

I hear that you ridicule my letter and affirm that I make *Barabbas* my preceptor in Hebrew[d]. No wonder that you can write *Barabbas* for *Barhanina*, when you can write *Pamphilus* for *Eusebius*. Hear then, thou man of wisdom. I did not call him my preceptor, but I wished to shew my diligence in the study of the Scriptures. Was any injury done to you if I followed Apollinarius and Didymus instead of you? Could I not name in that letter Gregorius, in whom I glory as my teacher? I named those only who were in the same charge as myself, that I might shew myself, like them, an admirer of the learning of Origen but not of his faith. Origen himself, Clemens, Eusebius, are wont to write "The Hebrews so explained it." p. 801 Origen names the patriarch *Huillus*, who lived in his time, and ends the 30th tome upon Isaiah with his exposition of the 89th Psalm; which is inscribed "The song of Moses." And the eleven others which have no inscriptions he gives to Moses with the same expositor.

c *Hieronymus* many years afterwards recurs to this subject: ad Ctesiphont. p. 901.

d Rufinus in Hieron. p. 147 D apud Hieronymi Opp. tom. 4 *Barabbam ejus de synagoga magistrum.*

I I hear that Rufinus, when the letters of Theophilus against Origen were read to him, exclaimed that he had never known before that Origen had written such things. And yet Rufinus had translated him and had published his defence (written by a heretic) under the name of a martyr. Let it be allowed to me then not to have known the books περὶ ἀρχῶν, which I had not read before, and to have known only the homilies which I had translated, and in which there was no mischief. Let me hear wherein I am heretical. Let me know his charge. For it is not possible that in my commentaries on the Ephesians, which I hear he censures[e], I have spoken both well and ill; have drawn both sweet and bitter from the same fountain. What his actual charge is against those books I know not. For the report only of his writings has reached me and not the writings themselves. The style of authors differs according to the subject. Chrysippus and Antipater, Demosthenes and Æschines, Lysias and Isocrates, exhibit three different forms of style. Read the rhetorical books of Cicero and he will teach you that there is one style of writing for history, another for orations, another for dialogues, another for letters, another for commentaries. I have so followed Origen, Didymus, and Apollinarius in the commentary on the Ephesians as not to surrender my own faith. Is any one responsible for all the different interpretations because he records the various expositions of preceding commentators? He is angry because I have said that Origen justifies falsehood. Now Origen does this in the 6th book of his *Stromata*. I am told that he also criticises me because in my exposition of the second Psalm I have mentioned the variations in the Hebrew upon one word of that Psalm. Is the orthodox faith in danger, then, if the reader is informed in how many ways a Hebrew line is interpreted? Read *Aristotle*, and his commentator *Alexander*[f], and learn what ambiguities there are in words.

But since Paulinianus has mentioned to me some passages of his censure upon my commentary on the Ephesians, I will dwell a little on this point. *Origen* wrote three books upon that epistle; Didymus and Apollinarius also wrote upon it; whom I translating or imitating will now add what I have said in the preface to that work, &c.—p. 809 I dictated that commentary 18 years ago, when Origen was a celebrated name, and the books περὶ ἀρχῶν were not yet known to the Latins. And yet at that time I declared my opinion, and

[e] Rufinus in Hieron. p. 139 C *Proferantur ergo isti qui ei soli ex omnibus scriptis suis placent, id est, in epist. Pauli ad Ephes. libri tres, et in Ecclesiasten (ut puto) unus*, &c.

[f] Compare Rufinus in Hieron. p. 141 D referring to some former mention of *Alexander: Sic tibi Alexandri tui Aristotelici commentarii profuere?*

I shewed what displeased me in Origen's doctrines.—(Hieronymus proceeds to vindicate his commentary p. 810—814 upon five other points on which he is informed that *Rufinus* founds objections. He then passes p. 816 to another charge against him.) Rufinus objects to me mingled sacrilege and perjury because in my letter to Eustochium I had promised to lay aside profane studies in future[g]. But I did not engage to forget all that I had learnt already, and besides what I have there related passed in a dream[h]. I hear also that his follower Chrysogonus objects to my sentiments on baptism. They have the treatise to which they object. Let Rufinus reply to it.

II *Lib. II* p. 820 Thus far in vindication of myself. I now come to his apology, in which he endeavours to satisfy *Anastasius* of Rome. He would have gone to Rome to refute the charge against him, but that he had now returned to Aquileia after an absence of 30 years, and was unwilling again to leave his parents. Now his parents are dead. He has been two years at Aquileia and might, if he felt it requisite, have journeyed to Rome to defend his character in person. He boasts that in the time of the Arian persecution in Africa he was imprisoned for the faith at Alexandria and was exiled. p. 821. 822 What imprisonment? what exile? State to us now your creed on the points disputed; on the incarnation, on the resurrection of the body, on the devil, on the state of the soul. p. 826 I know that various opinions on the origin of the soul are expressed by Tertullian, Lactantius, and others. Rufinus treats the subject in a style full of faults and absurdities, and concludes by professing ignorance, like another Arcesilaus or Carneades. p. 828 He is cautious of pronouncing, lest, if he condemn Tertullian or Lactantius, he should also condemn Origen. Having set forth his creed, or rather his profession of ignorance, he proceeds to excuse himself for translating the books περὶ ἀρχῶν. p. 829 "He has been requested to translate "some pieces of Origen into Latin. If there were any merits, or "any faults, they did not belong to him. Why should the faults "of the author be imputed to the translator? He has only rendered "the Greek sense in Roman language."—And do you wonder that men should censure you, when you can say of open blasphemies "If there are any faults?" p. 830 "You were requested to render "the Greek into Latin."—I wish you had done so. You have added,

g The passage of Hieronymus tom. 1 p. 212. 213 is quoted by *Rufinus* in Hieron. p. 145 D—G &c. where he absurdly insists upon the merit of abandoning profane studies and the guilt of reading the εἰσαγωγὴ of *Porphyry*. *Hieronymus* takes a juster view of this subject in his epistle to *Magnus*, Works *n.* 114 p. 461.

h Hieron. ad Eustoch. tom. 1 p. 213.

II you have omitted, and then you say that the faults and merits belong to the author. In the first book περὶ ἀρχῶν you justify by reasons borrowed from Didymus the blasphemies of Origen. p. 831 Your own preface condemns you as a bad translator. You there tell that you have omitted much, although you are silent upon what you have inserted. You say "I could not change all. I have omitted only "what was added by the heretics." What you have left, then, is Origen's own.—(Hieronymus p. 832 proceeds to survey Origen's opinions.)

(He then resumes his address to Rufinus p. 833.) No one objects to you that you have translated *Origen*—otherwise the same objection might be made against Hilarius and Ambrosius—but that you have translated heretical opinions. I myself so translated 70 homilies and some tomes of Origen as to keep out of view the evil[1]. In the book περὶ ἀρχῶν I openly shewed what the reader was to avoid. If you will not hear the admonition of a brother, hear the censure of a bishop. I subjoin a copy of the letter which Anastasius addressed to Joannes against you.

You say you have proved in your supplement to the Apology which Pamphilus wrote for Origen that his books had been corrupted by the heretics, and especially the books περὶ ἀρχῶν.—(Hieronymus proceeds to quote and examine some parts of the first book of Pamphilus, or rather Eusebius, *pro Origene*.)—There is blasphemy in the very passage which you produce in his defence.—Eusebius, a most learned man—learned I say, not orthodox—through six volumes labours no other point than to shew Origen of his own creed; that is, an Arian. Didymus also, who in his opinion of the Trinity is certainly orthodox, acknowledged as genuine those very passages in the books περὶ ἀρχῶν which you reject as spurious.

But how does he prove that Origen has been corrupted by heretics? Clement of Rome (he says) in the books called the Recognitions speaks the language of *Eunomius*. Clement of Alexandria sometimes calls the Son a creature. Dionysius of Alexandria disputing against *Sabellius* lapses into Arianism. Hence he concludes that their writings have been interpolated by heretics. p. 837 By this mode of reasoning neither *Marcion* nor *Manes* nor *Arius* nor *Eunomius* can be accused; because whatever they have written amiss

[1] *Hieronymus* then in his translations had not been exact in rendering the sense of *Origen*. *Rufinus* in Hieron. p. 149 G—H affirms that *Hieronymus* added and omitted at pleasure: *Hoc genus interpretandi uterque nostrum tenuit:* and that *Hieronymus* had set him the example of this free translation: *Verbum de verbo interpretari antea et stultum esse et malitiosum pronunciasti. In hoc secutus sum te.*

II has been inserted by their enemies. Certain passages of Origen are objected to, and instead of defending him you accuse others, and tell us of the errors of Dionysius or of Clemens.

Rufinus affirms that Origen himself in a letter to his friends at Alexandria complains of corruption in his writings. He subjoins a copy of this letter; and he who charges others with falsifying has himself falsified the meaning of this letter, of which he gives an unfaithful interpretation. *Origen* in that letter inveighs against *Demetrius* and other bishops for excluding him from the Church. But *Rufinus*, concealing the true object of the letter, ascribes to Origen what Origen never said. (Hieronymus subjoins a part of Origen's letter, and a specimen of the fraudulent translation of Rufinus. He quotes p. 840 a dialogue between Candidus a Valentinian and Origen, in which Candidus misrepresents him.) If all the heretical passages in Origen's works are not Origen's own, but inserted by others (and almost all his tomes are full of such passages), then nothing is Origen's.

Rufinus not content with calumniating the Greeks passes to the Latins, and first produces Hilarius. We are told that after the council of Ariminum [in A. D. 359] his book was corrupted by the heretics: that in a certain synod of bishops he ordered his book to be brought to him from his house—the book containing without his knowledge heretical passages—that when these passages appeared the author was excommunicated and left the synod. Now shew me where this synod was held in which you pretend that Hilarius was excommunicated. In what city? under what consuls? by the rescript of what emperor? Who were these bishops? of Gaul only, or also of Italy and Spain? You have not produced a single fact; but, that you may defend Origen, you bring this charge against that eminent man. He next proceeds to Cyprian and informs us that the book of Tertullian *de Trinitate* is read under the name of Cyprian by the Macedonian heretics at Constantinople. Now in this there are two falsehoods; for neither is the book Tertullian's nor is it ascribed to Cyprian, but to Novatian: whose name it bears and whose style it exhibits. He then attacks Epiphanius who had pronounced Origen heretical in his letter to Joannes. He affirms that Epiphanius had read by his own acknowledgment 6000 books written by Origen, and was therefore indebted to Origen for his knowledge. Rufinus insinuates that many attempt to deter others from reading Origen, that they may themselves steal from him without detection. Thus Anastasius Theophilus Venerius and Chromatius and the whole synod which condemned Origen as heretical are plagiarists from his works.

11 But the chief attack is against Epiphanius, whose various knowledge of five languages, the Greek the Syrian the Hebrew the Egyptian, and in part even the Latin, is made a subject of accusation. But of the 6000 books of Origen who believes you? How could Epiphanius read what Origen never wrote? Compute the lists of his books contained in the third book of Eusebius on the life of Pamphilus; you will not find the third part of six thousand.

With respect to that book which passes under the name of Pamphilus, I was deceived by your manuscript and imagined that Pamphilus and Eusebius had written different works. Whence ten years ago in my Catalogue of authors I ascribed that book to Pamphilus. But as Eusebius himself says that Pamphilus left no writings except letters to his friends, and as the book which bears his name is no other than the first of the six books of Eusebius, it is clear that you wished to introduce a heresy under the sanction of a martyr's name. I have now read the books περὶ ἀρχῶν and many other pieces which I had not read before; that I may now know what to avoid and what to approve. In my youth I translated his homilies.

I am told that a letter is circulating in my name in which I am made to say that I repent of my translations made from the Hebrew in my youth. I am astonished at this forgery. The author of this forged epistle insinuates that I had translated the Scriptures from the Hebrew in order to disparage the Septuagint Version. *I* disparage the Septuagint[k], which I gave diligently amended in the Roman language many years ago? All my tracts are built upon that text; my commentaries on the twelve prophets interpret mine and the Septuagint edition.—He gives his preface to Genesis. He observes that in the New Testament many things are quoted from the Old which did not appear in their copies[l]. He mentions that the interpreters in the time of Ptolemy wilfully suppressed some particular texts; that the tale of the 70 cells was false; that Aristeas, who lived at the time, and Josephus after him, only relate that the

[k] *Rufinus* in Hieron. p. 151 censures *Hieronymus* upon this subject.

[l] He instances Matt. II. 15 from Hos. XI. 1, John XIX. 37 from Zech. XII. 10, Matt. II. 23 from Isaiah (in reality 1 Sam. I. 11), John VII. 38 from Proverbs XVIII. 4, and 1 Cor. II. 9 from Isaiah LXIV. 4. Passages not found in the Septuagint. *Hieronymus* Algasiæ tom. 3 p. 306 marks in Isaiah XLII a difference between the Septuagint and the Hebrew; and observes that Matthew XII. 17 follows the Hebrew. p. 307 Matthew II. 15 quotes Hosea XI. 1 from the Hebrew and not from the Septuagint. p. 307 When the Septuagint differs from the Hebrew, the evangelists and apostles follow the Hebrew. *Hieronymus* Rustico tom. 1 p. 335 marks in Jerem. III a passage *juxta Hebraicam veritatem, quod in Græcis et Latinis codicibus non habetur.* In Pelag. p. 992 he notices in Ecclesiastes X. 1 a variation between the Seventy and the Hebrew. Ibid. p. 1015 a variation in Isaiah VI.

II translators met in one hall; that they translated but did not prophesy[m]; that they were not inspired but used their learning and knowledge of languages in executing the work. They translated before the Advent of Christ; we, who live after the Resurrection, write not a prophecy but a history. I do not condemn the Seventy, but I prefer the Apostles to them all. If you think that I have erred in my translation, ask the Hebrews. What they have concerning Christ your copies want.—(He quotes p. 848 his remarks on the four books of Kings to shew his respect for the Septuagint, and his preface to the Chronicles addressed to Chromatius, in which he had said that, if the text of the 70 interpreters remained as they had left it, his translation from the Hebrew would have been unnecessary; but now there were different copies in every region, and the genuine and ancient translation was corrupted.) Alexandria and Egypt follow Hesychius in their copy of the Septuagint. From Constantinople to Antioch the copies of Lucianus are approved. The intermediate provinces use the Palestine copies which Eusebius and Pamphilus published as corrected by Origen. And the whole world is ranged under this threefold division. Origen not only exhibited four editions in four columns but with greater boldness added the edition of Theodotion, marking with asterisks what was omitted and with *virgulæ* what was superfluous. Why then may not the Latins admit my labours? I leave the old edition untouched. I found a new one upon Hebrew, and, what is more, upon apostolical authority. I have given five texts on the authority of the Apostles and of our Lord himself, which are not in the Septuagint. p. 850 The Apocrypha is rejected by the church. We find those texts in the Hebrew original. The Greeks themselves after the Septuagint version, and after the Gospel had been preached, diligently read the Jews and Ebionites, Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion, and used these interpreters in their churches through the labours of Origen in his Hexapla.

(Hieronymus proceeds to tell p. 851 that he had many years before translated into Latin the book of Job from the Septuagint as marked by Origen; that he afterwards rendered that book from the Hebrew, and he quotes the preface in which he vindicated his own labour. It was there urged) If among the Greeks, after the Septuagint version, after the preaching of the Gospel, the Jew Aquila and the Judaizing heretics Symmachus and Theodotion were received, who

[m] *Rufinus* in Hieron. p. 151 C adheres to the fable of the seventy-two cells: *Septuaginta duorum virorum per cellulas interpretantium unam et consonam vocem dubitandum non est Spiritus Sancti inspiratione prolatam.*

II craftily glossed over many texts, and are even yet read and expounded in the churches, how much more should I, a Christian, escape censure for my translation?—(He then gives p. 852 his preface to the Psalms which he had rendered long ago from the Septuagint and then again from the Hebrew; and the end of his preface to the books of Solomon p. 853, which he had also translated first from the 70 and then from the Hebrew, dedicated to the bishops Chromatius and Heliodorus; and a part of his prologue to Isaiah translated from the Seventy. Upon Daniel he says p. 854,) I wished to shew what the Hebrew said, and to inform the reader that this prophet is read in the churches according to Theodotion and not according to the Septuagint. There are four editions, Aquila, Symmachus, the Seventy, Theodotion. The churches read Daniel in the last[n]. And when I observe what the Hebrews say against the story of Susanna, of the three children, and of Bel and the dragon, (which are not in the Hebrew copy,) he who censures me for this proves himself a sycophant[o]; for I have not declared my own opinion but what they urge against us. Now you, who are so curious in all that concerns me, and bring an accusation against all that I have written in so many years, why did not you read at least these prefaces to the books which you accused? p. 855 You have, as I know, at a great cost purchased the editions of Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion. Your Origen—and let me call him mine—mine for his genius and learning but not for the truth of his doctrines—in all his works, after the Seventy interpreters explains the Jewish translators. Eusebius and Didymus do the same. I omit Apollinarius, who, with a zeal but not according to knowledge, attempted to combine the translations of all in one, and to weave a text of Scripture not by the rule of truth but by his own judgment. The apostolical men, the apostles and evangelists, our Lord himself, use the Hebrew copies; as in John VII. 38, and on the cross itself quoting Psalm XXI. 1[p], he quotes as in the Hebrew and not as in the Seventy. p. 855 I say then without disparaging the Seventy that the authority of the Apostles is better. Wherever the Seventy and the Hebrew agree, they quote the Seventy; but wherever they differ the Apostles quote the Hebrew. Let my accuser then shew some text in the New Testament quoted from the Seventy which is not in the Hebrew, and our dispute is at an end.

n See Hieron. præf. in Danielem tom. 5 p. 482 B.

o Rufin. in Hieron. p. 151 B C *Nam omnis illa historia de Susanna—ab isto abscissa est et abjecta atque posthabita. Trium puerorum hymnus—ab isto e loco suo penitus erasus est.*

p Matt. XXVII. 46.

II I have exceeded the limits of an epistle, and intending to refute a heresy have been compelled to vindicate myself. I wait for the three books of Rufinus.

III *Lib. III.* Addressed to Rufinus himself in reply to his letter. Hieronymus examines p. 859. 860 the statement of Rufinus in his letter, that copies had got abroad against his will[q]. He quotes p. 861 and examines another passage in which Rufinus charges him with boasting of his own eloquence. p. 862 Hieronymus himself possessed three languages, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, Epiphanius five[r]. The invectives of Rufinus had reached him two days before[s].

He relates p. 863 the causes of their dispute from the beginning. He calls upon Rufinus p. 864. 865 to a reconciliation, and to join with him in condemning the errors of Origen. He repeats p. 866 that he was misled by Rufinus when some years before (namely in A. D. 392) he ascribed the first book of Eusebius *pro Origene* to Pamphilus; that when the question against Origen was agitated he sought with greater diligence and found in the library at Cæsarea the six books of Eusebius ἀπολογίας Ὠριγένους. He renews p. 867 his complaint against the preface to the books περὶ ἀρχῶν. He restates with great vehemence the charges against Rufinus, the forgery of a book in the name of the martyr Pamphilus, the garbled translation of the work περὶ ἀρχῶν, the insidious praise of Hieronymus in the preface. Hieronymus p. 868 justifies himself for quoting in his commentaries Origen, Didymus, and Apollinarius, though differing in their views of the subject. He affirms p. 872 that the heretical faction lately driven from Egypt and Alexandria had taken refuge at Jerusalem; that Rufinus falsely called himself the disciple of Theophilus. He denies p. 873 that he had ever charged Vigilantius with participating in the heresy of Alexandria. He ridicules the plea of Rufinus that the letter of Anastasius against him was not genuine, and challenges him to come to Rome and prove the fact.

Hieronymus p. 875 relates his own departure from Rome in August 385; his voyage to Rhegium, his interview with Epiphanius in Cyprus, with Paulinus at Antioch; his arrival at Jerusalem in the winter, his progress to Egypt, his return to Bethlehem. He lays open the conduct of Rufinus in misrepresenting Epiphanius. He

[q] Rufin. in Hieron. p. 153 D *Meos vero non codices sed schedulas imperfectas inemendatas furto cujusdam nebulonis et fraude subtractas sibique delatas* &c.

[r] Hieron. p. 862 *Ego—Hebræus Græcus Latinus, trilinguis. Hoc modo et tu bilinguis eris qui tantum habes Græci Latinique sermonis scientiam—et papa Epiphanius πεντάγλωττος.* See p. 843.

[s] *Ante biduum mihi—in manus venerunt quæ in me declamasti.*

III explains the causes of the journeys of his own friends Vincentius, Paulinianus, Eusebius, and the presbyter Rufinus to Rome.

He again p. 879 vindicates his version of the Hebrew Scriptures, which he had already treated largely in the second book. He replies p. 880 to the cavil of Rufinus[t] that he had at one time censured Origen and Didymus and praised them at another. The same men were not equally right in all their notions. We praise the genius of Tertullian, we condemn his heresy. We admire in Origen his knowledge of the Scriptures, we reject his false doctrines. We celebrate in Didymus his retentive memory and his pure faith in the Trinity; we withdraw from him in the matters in which Origen has misled him.—Hieronymus ridicules Rufinus for his profession of ignorance. He states p. 882 the perplexing question of the origin of souls. Three opinions were proposed, one Origen's, another Tertullian's, the third the general opinion of Hieronymus and others. But the true difficulty p. 883 is omitted by Rufinus, who asserts what no one ever questioned, but is silent upon the point really in dispute.

He returns p. 885 to the charge made by Rufinus that his papers had been stolen by the emissaries of Hieronymus. He justifies p. 887 his own translation of the work *περὶ ἀρχῶν* as necessary, and asserts his right to do it. He repeats that Eusebius and not Pamphilus was the true author of the Apology. p. 888 That Rufinus called upon him to produce the books of Pythagoras[u], which was an idle cavil; for, though Pythagoras left no writings, yet he left doctrines and precepts, which Hieronymus p. 889 had learnt from Cicero, Iamblichus, and other writers.

He remarks p. 891 upon the conclusion of the letter of Rufinus, and ends his invective p. 893—895 by applying some texts from the book of Proverbs and from the 57th Psalm.

### *Hieronymi ad Ctesiphontem adversus Pelagianos, tom. 2 p. 897—911 ed. Rom.*

He answers the questions of Ctesiphon to the following effect. p. 898 The Pelagians say that man is capable of attaining perfection.

[t] Rufinus in Hieron. p. 147 E—H *Ait duas esse solas præfatiunculas suas in quibus laudare visus est Origenem. Rufinus* proceeds to quote many passages from the works of *Hieronymus* in praise of *Origen*, and affirms p. 149 F that he had produced ten: *Agnoscatur quam verum sit hoc quod scribit, quod in suis duabus tantum præfatiunculis Origenis meminerit, in his non fidem ejus sed ingenium, non dogmatisten eum sed interpretem laudans. Adhibui interim decem.*

[u] Rufinus in Hieron. p. 145 H *Denique inter cætera etiam Pythagoræ libros legisse se jactat: quos ne extare quidem eruditi homines asserunt.*

This is derived from Manes, from Priscillian, who have a part of the gnostic heresy of Basilides. p. 899, 900 Evagrius of Pontus, who writes to virgins, to monks, to Melania, has published a book περὶ ἀπαθείας. His works have been interpreted into Latin by his disciple Rufinus, who also has written a book in which he enumerates many whom he calls Origenists, Ammonius, Eusebius, Euthymius, Evagrius himself, Isidorus and others. Rufinus ascribes a book of *Xystus* the Pythagorean to *Sixtus* the Roman bishop, that the Pythagorean dogma which equals man to God might pass under the authority of a martyr. p. 901 From this book you have quoted many testimonies. Rufinus did the same in the name of the martyr Pamphilus, to whom he attributed the first six books written by the Arian Eusebius, that he might pour into Latin ears with better effect the far-famed books of Origen περὶ ἀρχῶν. Your doctrine is an offshoot from Origen.

The second opinion of Jovinian (that there is no lapse after baptism) is your opinion. My answer to him is an answer to you.—(After mentioning that Simon Magus, Nicolaus, Marcion, Apelles, Montanus, Arius, Donatus, and Priscillian were all aided by women, he proceeds to the Pelagian doctrine.) They affirm the grace of God assisting us means no more than that he has given us free will. p. 903 One of their doctors argues thus: "If I do nothing "without God's help, and all that I do is his, then not I but God "works all things, and free will is given in vain. I therefore either "use the power of willing once given to me, or, if I want aid, "free will is destroyed in me." They assert then that, having freedom of will, they have no need of further aid, not knowing the Scripture [w] *What hast thou that thou didst not receive* &c. Now, who destroys free will? He who gives God thanks and refers all that flows into the stream to the fountain, or he who says "I have no need of thee—Thou hast given me free will. Am I to do nothing without thy help?" But hear the Apostle[x]: *Whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God.* Hear *St. James*[y]*: Ye ought to say, If the Lord will, we will do this or that.* Is freedom of will then destroyed if you recur in all things to God as the author? p. 905 You say the commands of God are easy, and yet you can shew me no man that has fulfilled them all. Answer me. Are they easy or difficult? If easy, shew me the man that has performed them. If difficult, why do you dare to affirm that they are easy, when none has fulfilled them?

You sometimes say "Either the commands are possible and rightly given by God, or impossible, and therefore no fault in those

w 1 Cor. IV. 7. x 1 Cor. X. 31. y IV. 15.

who cannot perform them." You say that man can be without sin if he will; and then you vainly add "not without God's grace." For if man can be without sin of himself, what need of God's grace? If he can do nothing without the grace of God, why affirm that man can do what he cannot do? You say, God has commanded what is possible. Granted. Who denies it? p. 906 But the Apostle[z] teaches how that is to be understood: *What the law could not do, God, sending his own Son—condemned sin in the flesh.* And again[a]: *No flesh shall be justified by the works of the law.* By the Law he means not the Law of *Moses* only, but all commands. For he says[b] *I consent to the Law of God after the inward man* &c.

You will say that we assent to the dogmas of the Manichees, who assert two natures. Impute this to the Apostle who assures us that God is of one nature and man of another. p. 907 The spirit and the flesh oppose each other[c]. In what manner the flesh is frail hear from the Apostle[d]: *What I would I do not, but the evil which I hate, that I do.* What power hinders his will? Hear the Apostle again[e]: *Shall the clay say to the potter, Why hast thou made me thus?* Object further, why he said[f] *Jacob have I loved, Esau I have hated.* Why so many thousands died for the sin of *Achan*[g]*?* Why the ark was taken for the offence of the sons of *Eli*[h]*?* Why 70,000 perished for the fault of *David*[i]*?* and finally p. 907—what your Porphyry is wont to object—why God suffered whole nations from *Adam* to *Moses* and from *Moses* to *Christ* to perish in ignorance? Why should Christ come at the end of time, and not before that innumerable multitude had perished? The Apostle will answer, acknowledging his own ignorance and leaving the knowledge to God. Consent then to be ignorant. Concede to God the power over his own acts. p. 908 We do not differ from brute animals merely in this, that we are formed with freedom of will. The Free Will itself rests upon God's help and wants his aid in all things.

You who boast that man is capable of perfection and yet confess yourself a transgressor answer me. Do you wish or not to be free from sin? If you do, why not fulfil your wish? If you do not, you shew yourself a contemner of God's precepts, and if a contemner, then a sinner. You have another argument which is not to be endured. "It is one thing to be, and another thing to be capable of being. To be is not in our own power; to be capable of being is

z Rom. VIII. 3.
a Rom. III. 20.
b Rom. VII. 22.
c Galat. V. 7.
d Rom. VII. 15.
e Rom. IX. 20.
f Rom. IX. 13.
g Joshua VII.
h 1 Sam. III. IV.
i 2 Sam. XXIV.

affirmed generally; though another has not attained it, yet he who will is able to attain it." Now what kind of reasoning is this? That is possible to be, which has never been. That is possible to be done, which no one has ever done. You attribute to some one, of whose existence you are ignorant, you assign to this nameless person what you cannot shew was ever found in the patriarchs and prophets and apostles.

(He charges them in conclusion p. 909 with concealing their real sentiments and not daring to speak out.) The Eunomians the Arians the Macedonians tell us their meaning. This heresy alone is ashamed to publish what it fears not to teach in secret. p. 911 Upon the point that many are called just in Scripture, as Zacharias, Elizabeth, Job and others, in my promised work I will with God's assistance speak more largely; it may be sufficient now to say that they are so called not because they are wholly faultless but because they are righteous for the most part.

*Hieronymi adversus Pelagianos dialogi tres. tom.* 2 p. 912—1044 *ed. Rom.*

In his preface p. 912—914 he mentions the preceding letter to Ctesiphon. He mentions again Manes, Priscillian, Evagrius, Jovinian. He notices the heretics of Syria, the *εὐχῖται*. In the present work he proposes to write in the Socratic form of dialogue. *Atticus* speaks the doctrine of Hieronymus himself, *Critobulus* delivers the opinions of Pelagius [1].

I *Lib. I.* Critobulus contends p. 917 that, Free Will being once granted, the rest is in our own power. p. 918 that man can be without sin if he will; that if no man has been without sin it is because the will was not perfect; p. 921 that Job, Zacharias, and Elizabeth were examples of just persons. Atticus replies p. 925. 926 that St. Paul himself was not perfect; that the perfection ascribed to men was not the complete and divine perfection, but such as suited the infirm nature of man; that Job and Zacharias and Elizabeth were called just only in a lower sense; that there were different degrees of merit. Zacharias and Elizabeth were in the opinion of Hieronymus p. 929 inferior in merit to the virgin Mary. p. 930 While we are in the body, we must be satisfied with incomplete perfection; when the mortal shall have put on immortality, God will be all in all; so that there will not be wisdom only in Solomon,

[1] Hieronymus refers to his own work against Helvidius A. D. 382—against Jovinian A. D. 393—against Rufinus A. D. 402.

I gentleness in David, zeal in Phineas, faith in Abraham, love of his Lord in Peter, but all qualities will be in all.

Critobulus argues p. 933 that either God has given possible commands or impossible. If possible, we can do them if we will; if impossible, we are not accountable for not performing them. In either case man can be without sin if he will. It is replied p. 934 that of many virtues and qualities each is possible to some, all are attainable by none; that different kinds and degrees of merit will be required from different men according to their lights and opportunities. p. 936 To have all perfection, not one being wanting, belongs only to Him *who did no sin, neither was guile found in his mouth*[m]. In the various pursuits of men in the art of rhetoric, or in commentaries on the Scriptures, all have not the same gifts.

Atticus p. 938—954 examines many positions of Pelagius, quoted from his rules or heads of discourse. It is held that no one can be without sin except he has a knowledge of the law. This is too severe a condition, and would exclude multitudes. The rules quoted and censured by Atticus are the following, taken from the book of Pelagius. § 14 "That women may sing in the churches." This is contrary to the Apostle's precept 1 Tim. II. 12. Pelagius adds "that "the servant of God should say nothing bitter; his conversation "should be sweet and gentle," and yet § 22 and § 31 he asserts "that the priest should boldly censure all." These are held by Atticus p. 939 to be inconsistent. § 72 "The grace of God consists "in the power of free will once given." § 73 "In the day of judg- "ment the wicked must not be spared." This is an intercepting of God's mercy. § 20 "No man can have a knowledge of the Scrip- "tures except he learns them." "That an uninstructed person ought "not to use a knowledge of the law." § 73 "That a Christian "ought to be of such patience as to part with his goods joyfully and "gratefully if any one spoils him." This goes further than the Gospel requires. Is it not enough to lose our own with patience? Must we give thanks and express joy at our losses? § 164 "Love "your enemies as your neighbours." § 161 "Never trust your "enemy." Two contrary propositions. But though we are commanded to love our enemies, are we required to love them as our neighbours? as we love our friends? If I love them as my friends, what more can I do for my friends? § 123 "The kingdom of Heaven "is promised in the Old Testament." On the contrary it is manifest that the kingdom of heaven is first promised in the Gospel. You call us Manichees (says Atticus) because we call the Law a

[m] 1 Pet. II. 22.

I shadow. We do not condemn the Law with Manes, we only assert that the Gospel is better. The Law is the promise, the Gospel the fulfilment; the Law is the beginning, the Gospel the completion; the Law is the foundation, the Gospel the superstructure.

§ 100 "Man can be without sin and perform God's will." This has been considered already. § 123 "Thou must not sin at all—*ne* "*leviter quidem.*" § 131 "Evil must not be in the thoughts." Atticus p. 946—954 treats of sins of ignorance. But all his examples of expiations for sins of ignorance are from the ceremonial Law and from the Old Testament.

II *Lib. II.* Critobulus replies p. 955 that sins of ignorance were expiated under the Law, but that under the Gospel no man is punished for sins of ignorance. He repeats that men being delivered from death by *Christ* need sin no more. Atticus p. 956—958 quotes Rom. VII and other texts to shew the corruption of man. To the position that the commands of God are easy Atticus p. 960 opposes many texts of Scripture, and the perturbations to which the mind of man is subject. God alone is immortal, because other beings are so *per gratiam.* God is immortal *per naturam.* God alone is wise, because others who are called wise are only so in an imperfect sense. The perfection of man is *ex gratia;* the perfection of God alone *ex natura.* It is one thing to be purified by God, another thing to be without sin of ourselves. What have you that you have not received? And if you have received it, why do you boast as if you had it of yourselves[n]? We are not preserved then by the power of free will but by the clemency of God. Having proved these positions from St. Paul, Atticus p. 997 proceeds to quote the Gospels and shews that God has there commanded things so difficult as almost to seem impossible, overthrowing the doctrine that his commands are easy. p. 1001 The Son of God in his human nature could not do some things[o]. Are *we* then, who are altogether carnal, able to do all things that we would? The Son knows not the day and hour[p]. Shall *we* then pretend to full knowledge? The Son of God felt human infirmity, and prayed, if it were possible, that the hour might pass[q].—*You* say that it is possible to be always free from sin. *Christ* is tempted[r]. And yet this successor of Jovinian presumes to say that those who have been baptized in faith cannot be tempted afterwards. The Apostles themselves are fallible. The Saviour in his agony is comforted by an angel[s].—*You* want no help from God,

[n] 1 Cor. IV. 7. [o] Mark VI. 5. [p] Mark XIII. 32. [q] Mark XIV. 35. [r] Luke IV. [s] Luke XXII. 43.

II having once received freedom of will. The Saviour says *I can do nothing of myself*[t]. On which the Arians found a calumny. To whom the church replies that this is said in his human character.— *You* on the contrary say "I can be without sin if I will." Paul and Silas were prevented by the Spirit from preaching in Asia or from going into Bithynia[v]. Why so, if the free will once given was all-sufficient? Atticus p. 1007. 1008 confirms by other texts and by examples from the Old Testament, and by many passages from the prophets p. 1013. 1014 that man can only stand through the help and compassion of God. And yet this heir of Jovinian can say "I am altogether without sin. I am greater than the Apostle. He "does what he would not, and what he would he does not[w]. But I "do what I will, and what I do not will I forbear to do. I have pre- "pared the kingdom of heaven for myself by my own virtues. I am "not obnoxious to the sentence incurred by *Adam*." (He quotes p. 1016—1021 other passages to shew the infirmity the insufficiency and the evil propensities of man.) You ask in what Abel Enoch Joshua and other holy men have transgressed. I answer that I know not; for I am not conscious of what passes within. But God sees the thoughts, and in his sight no man is justified.

III *Lib. III.* (Critobulus p. 1022 affirms that those who are baptized, being cleansed from all sin, are just and may remain so. This is called the exploded invention of Jovinian, long since condemned in Rome and Africa; and he is referred to the books against *Jovinian* for an answer.) Baptism remits former sins but does not ensure our future righteousness; this is to be maintained by labour, industry and diligence, and by the help of God. We can only ask; He must give. We begin, He accomplishes. We offer all we can; He supplies our deficiency. We say that God can do whatever he will and that man cannot of his proper will and of himself be free from sin. If he can, then you needlessly insert "by the grace of God;" which is not needed, if you are all-sufficient of yourselves. If you cannot act without that grace, then you foolishly affirm that you have a power which you have not. For it is manifest that whatever depends upon another's will is not theirs for whose power you are contending, but His without whom they can do nothing. God indeed commands possibilities. But because men do not perform possibilities; therefore they need God's mercy. Shew me an example of a man who has performed fully every point of duty, and then you

[t] John V. 19. 30. [v] Acts XVI. 6. 7. [w] Rom. VII. 19.

III may shew one who has no need of indulgence. But take the example of *David*, a holy man and especially chosen by God. And yet he transgressed. Man, if he remits his vigilance but a little, feels his own weakness. p. 1026 *St. Paul* was not perfect. The natural wants, the physical infirmities of man will divide his attention with higher matters, and will not suffer his whole time to be employed upon solemn thoughts and holy meditations. You may complain that God has not repressed evil, that he has permitted the existence of the devil. This is the language of *Marcion* and the whole tribe of heretics. They argue thus. Either God knew that man in Paradise would fall, or he did not know it. If he knew it, then man who could not avoid what God foreknew is not in fault, but God who so formed him. If he knew it not, you destroy his divinity by destroying his prescience. Why was Saul chosen, who was to become a most impious king? Was it not either ignorance or injustice to choose twelve Apostles, of whom one was a devil? Why choose the traitor Judas?—The answer is, God judges the present and not the future. Nor does he from his prescience condemn those of whom he knows that they will hereafter displease him. Such is his goodness, so unspeakable his clemency, that he elects those whom he sees to be now good and yet knows will be wicked hereafter, granting them an opportunity for conversion and penitence. *Adam* therefore did not sin because God foreknew it, but God foreknew what Adam of his own free will would do. We see in the example of the Ninevites [y] and in the declaration of Jeremiah [z] that God will spare when man repents.

It is answered p. 1029 "You give free will in words, you take it "away in fact; making God the author of evil when you assert that "man can do nothing of himself and that all we do is to be imputed "to God. Our doctrine on the contrary is that the good and evil "done by man through free will is to be imputed to himself and not "to that Being who once for all granted him free will." Atticus replies that even by this reasoning if God does not assist, yet he is the author of evils, because he could prevent and yet permitted. He then shews p. 1031 from Scripture in the examples of Jacob and Joseph that all depend upon the immediate agency of God; that St. Paul affirms our sufficiency to be from God; p. 1032 that our Lord in the Gospels declares *I am the vine, you are the branches. No man can come to me unless the Father draw him* [a]; p. 1033. 1034 that, as the perpetual health of the body cannot be secured, so the

[y] Jonah IV. 10. 11. [z] Jerem. XVIII. 7. 8. [a] John VI. 44.

III perpetual purity of the mind (for sin is to the mind what disease is to the body) cannot be maintained without God; that if we are invited to perfection in Scripture, this is to be understood of good things to come. The Lord addressing his disciples calls them *evil*[b]. *Abraham* fell to the ground from a sense of his own weakness[c]. It is said in Genesis *I have seen God face to face*[d]. It is said again *Thou canst not see my face, for no man can see my face and live*[e]. And again *The invisible and only God, whom no man hath seen or can see*[f]. And *No man hath seen God at any time*[g]. The latter expressions teach you how to understand the first. p. 1037 A resemblance to God and a true contemplation of him is then promised when he shall appear in his glory.

Pelagius writing to a widow in what manner saints should pray prescribes a form exhibiting a proud self confidence, like that of the Pharisee in the Gospel. Compare that prayer with the form commanded by our Lord. p. 1040 Our Lord says *Lead us not into temptation.* You with Jovinian say that after baptism there is no temptation and no sin. Pelagius flatters that widow and is not ashamed to ascribe to her a piety and truth which even the angels do not claim. p. 1041 Those two clauses of prayer and panegyric Pelagius is wont to deny to be his own, though the style confirms them to be his.

Critobulus exclaims Grant at least that children are without sin, who from their age are incapable of transgressing. Atticus replies I grant it, if they are baptized. Infants are baptized that their sins may be remitted by baptism. Critobulus enquires What evil had they done? Is any one loosed who is not bound? Atticus quotes St. Paul[i] *Death reigned from Adam to Moses even over those who had not sinned after the similitude of Adam's transgression.* He argues that all men are liable either on their own account or through Adam; that children by baptism are loosed from the guilt derived from Adam; adults both from that and from their own personal sins. He quotes Cyprian p. 1043 who calls the nature derived from Adam "the contagion of the old death." Atticus mentions Augustine *ad Marcellinum de infantibus baptizandis*[k], and a letter of Augustine to Hilarius against the doctrine of Pelagius[l]; and concludes p. 1044 "If the remission to children by baptism of the sin which another

[b] Matt. VII. 11.
[c] Genes. XVII. 3.
[d] Gen. XXXII. 30.
[e] Exodus XXXIII. 20.
[f] 1 Timoth. VI. 16.
[g] John I. 18.
[i] Rom. V. 14.
[k] *Scripsit dudum Augustinus ad Marcellinum duos libros* &c.—*Tertium quoque ad eundem Marcellinum contra eos qui dicunt—posse hominem sine peccato esse si velit.* Sc. tom. 13 Augustini Opp. ed. Ven. p. 2—103. Written A. D. 412.
[l] He refers to Augustine Ep. 89 (157) Hilario Syracusano p. 453 ed. Lugdun.

" has committed seems to you unjust, because he who could not sin " wants not that remission, go to your favourite Origen [m]. You " follow him in other matters, and may also adopt his error in this."

### *Theodorus of Mopsuestia.*

We will now add from the work of Theodorus of Mopsuestia " against those who affirm that men sin by nature and " not by their own will," (which has been described already at N° 219,) the argument against Hieronymus, so far as it is set forth in the abstract of Photius Cod. 177, to which we will add the remarks of Photius himself.

The chief dogmas of this sect are these: that men sin through nature and not through their own will; and this not a nature such as that with which Adam was originally created, for this they say was good, the workmanship of a good God, but such a nature as was afterwards allotted to him upon his transgression, when he received in exchange an evil nature for a good, and a mortal for an immortal. In this manner then it is affirmed that men become by nature evil, who were by nature good before, and incur sin by nature and not through their own will. This second proposition follows from the former; that not even new born infants are free from sin, inasmuch as the nature of man is founded in sin. For after the transgression of Adam (as they affirm) a sinful nature extended to all his posterity. And they bring such texts as *I was born in sin* [n] to confirm their dogmas. The sacrament of Baptism itself, and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper they apply to the remission of sins; and to establish their own opinions they administer these sacraments even to infants. Moreover, as a consequence of their original proposition they affirm that no one among men is just, and they apply the text *In thy sight no flesh shall be justified* [o]. In the fourth place (O blasphemous and impious words) they hold that not even Christ himself, who is our God, is pure from sin, because he received a corrupt nature: and yet, as Theodorus affirms, in other parts of their blasphemy it may be seen that they do not ascribe to him the human nature in reality and in truth, but only by a figure. Fifthly they hold that marriage and the union of the sexes by which the race of man is con-

[m] *Transite ad amasium vestrum.* sc. *Origenem.* Conf. ad Ctesiph. p. 901 *Doctrina tua Origenis ramusculus est.*

[n] Psalm LI. 5. [o] Psalm CXLIII. 2.

tinued are the works of a sinful nature—of that sinful nature into which Adam fell through his transgression, when he received from the inherent wickedness of his nature a mass of evils.

Such are the maxims of these heretics; and Theodorus does well to reject them, and sometimes excellently and forcibly rebukes their absurd and blasphemous opinions, and, adapting an opposite sense to those texts of Scripture which they have misinterpreted, he convicts them of utter ignorance. But he is not always right; for in many passages he may be seen to incline to the Nestorian dogma, and to hold with Origen that future punishments will not be eternal. Moreover when Theodorus asserts that Adam was originally created mortal, and that God threatened him with death, and pronounced death to be the consequence of sin, only to deter men from committing it, this dogma, as it seems to me, is not founded upon sound principles and might be fully refuted and disproved if it were to be examined; however much this opinion, as he affirms, may be adverse to those heretics. For we are not to conclude at once an argument to be good, because it combats a bad one; for evil will contradict itself. But if any thing is consonant to right reason and recognised by Scripture, this is to be accepted, even though no heresy ventures to oppose it.

Neither do I admit that sentiment among true dogmas, a sentiment superfluous and unheard of in the church, that there are two remissions of sins, the one of sins committed, the other a security against sinning in future, which I know not how to call, as he does, a remission of sins; for we shall need, as it seems, many explanatory interpretations to make this new form of remission of sins intelligible; which in exact language would be called impeccability, but which he names the complete and perfect remission and extinction of sin. What then is this remission, and where given, and whence proceeding? It began (he says) to manifest itself at the Advent of Christ; and to be given as a pledge. It is given completely both for works themselves and in the restitution of things at the resurrection; to obtain which both we and infants are baptized. Thus far all is splendid, and prepares us to expect the end. Tell us then what follows; we listen with attentive ears. What is that perfect remission of sins? After the resurrection, you say, there will be no more sin. From what hopes you have snatched us away! For not to enquire how this can be called remission of sins, I briefly ask, was it for this that Christ assumed flesh and was crucified, that after the resurrection you should sin no more? Did those then sin who died before the Advent? Will the unbaptized, whether adults or

infants, sin in that future world? Will unbelievers repent of their sins in that state? For whom you have not found adequate punishment for what they have committed here.

I have pointed out what I cannot admit in his doctrine concerning the remission of sins. Perhaps however he has not willingly come to this conclusion himself, but has endeavoured to solve the difficulty which they create, when they ask wherefore are children admitted to the sacraments of the Lord's Supper and of Baptism if they themselves are not full of sin implanted in their nature. For these sacraments are administered for the remission of sins. But he ought to have solved that difficulty, which admits of many other solutions, in some other way, and, duly considering the absurdities which follow from his scheme, to have avoided so extravagant a supposition.

This is the Theodorus who in 28 books contended not amiss with Eunomius, and supported the opinions of Basil of Cæsarea, which are truth itself.

Photius then, although he disapproves of the explanation offered concerning the remission of sin, and although he disapproves also of those three other points,—the assertion that Adam was created mortal, the inclination to the dogma of Nestorius, and the adoption of the opinion of Origen that future punishments would have an end,—yet agreed with Theodorus in condemning the doctrine of Augustine and Hieronymus concerning Original Sin, and thus with him may be charged with adopting the Pelagian principle.

## §. 9. TESTIMONIA PATRUM.

It remains in conclusion to collect the testimony of the Fathers to some important questions which force themselves on the attention of earnest and thoughtful minds.

Some have been apt to hold the authority of the Fathers in too high respect, while others passing to the opposite extreme have rejected it altogether. But in the first place their evidence is important. They possessed the advantage of being near the apostolical times, and within reach of tradition of what the apostles taught. With reference to the

ministry of Christ upon earth, we of these latter days[a] *behold Him but not nigh.* The immediate successors of the apostles might converse with those who remembered the time when *He dwelt among them full of grace and truth.* Even *Hieronymus* and *Chrysostom* were scarcely more distant from the Resurrection and Ascension than *we* are from *Luther.* But in the next place, besides their value as reporters of evidence, the ancient Fathers with all their imperfections are valuable interpreters in may respects. In the fundamental doctrines they are generally safe guides. If, in the display of an impassioned eloquence, they are often inconclusive reasoners; if, in the heat of contest, they sometimes press an argument too far, the same or equal faults may be charged upon many modern preachers and interpreters. The Greek Fathers also possessed the important advantage that the language in which the New Testament is written was their own vernacular tongue, the language in which they thought and discoursed and wrote. In their commentaries they expounded the original text. Hence the petition in the Lord's prayer, ῥῦσαι ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ τοῦ πονηροῦ, is interpreted in its true meaning by Chrysostom in Matth. Opp. tom. 7 p. 254 A πονηρὸν δὲ ἐνταῦθα τὸν διάβολον καλεῖ. They comprehended every shade of meaning which that unrivalled language was capable of conveying; and when they set forth the abstruse doctrines they could express themselves with greater force and clearness in Greek than in most other languages. Augustine, though imperfectly acquainted with the Greek language, yet was conscious of its superiority to the Latin; and felt the difficulty of expressing in the latter language the difference between οὐσία and ὑπόστασις. Of his own knowledge of Greek

[a] It may not be uninteresting to the reader to be informed that the manuscript of the lamented Author of this Epitome terminates with these words. The unfinished sentence was never completed by him. He was transcribing from the larger work, and the sentence is finished by the Editor as it stands in that work. From an entry in the Author's Journal it appears that this last page of the manuscript of the Epitome was written about 18 days before his decease. The cause of the abrupt termination of the manuscript in the middle of a sentence is not known. That he did use his pen again is evident from further entries in his Journal, which was completed to the day previous to his departure. The last entry is the following: (1852) "Octr. 23. Received the "Holy Sacrament from G. H. H.—Pre-"sent K—, E—, A—." He expired early on the morning of the 24th.

For the compilation of the remainder of the Epitome the Editor is responsible. See Preface.

he confesses *Ego quidem Græcæ linguæ perparum assecutus sum et prope nihil.*

On the fundamental doctrines, the Trinity, the Incarnation, the Atonement, they appeal to apostolic teaching. They acknowledge that the Apostles alone were inspired; that other interpreters are fallible; and that Theology like other sciences is now to be acquired by study and labour.

But the Fathers gradually lapsed into gross errors and superstitions. They taught that Saints were to be invoked and relics to be honoured; that self-inflicted austerities had a spiritual effect; that monachism was the most acceptable mode of life; that the state of celibacy was more pleasing to God than the state of marriage. They multiplied forms and ceremonies, fasts and festivals. They claimed exorbitant power for the clergy. They persecuted heretics with intolerant zeal. In these things however they had not the same authority to produce. They are witnesses against themselves. And this is important; for testimony is always valuable when it is at variance with the prejudices and opposed to the inclinations of the witness. From their own evidence it appears that these things were devised by themselves and not enjoined by the Apostles,—were the inventions of men and not the commandments of God.

Holy Days. The Jewish polity under the Law was a system of rites and ceremonies appointed by Divine command. But under the Gospel the ceremonies of the Law were abolished. The Apostles themselves instituted no forms. Socrates on this subject speaks as follows: "No law of Christ "allowed the faithful to follow Jewish rites. On the con- "trary the Apostle forbids this, not only casting out circum- "cision, but counselling them not to dispute about festal "days . . . . . He loudly exclaims that *the observances were a* "*shadow.* Wherefore he says, *Let no man judge you in eat-* "*ing and drinking or in the matter of a festival, or a new* "*moon, or a sabbath, which are a shadow of the future* . . . . . "Nowhere therefore has the Apostle nor have the Evan- "gelists imposed a yoke of servitude upon those who came "to their preaching. They left it to the gratitude of those "who had received the benefits to honour the Passover and "the other festivals. Whence, since men love festivals, (for

" in these they rest from their labours) each in his several " abode, as he pleased, commemorated the Crucifixion. Nei- " ther *Christ* nor the Apostles commanded these observances " by any law. Neither the Gospels nor the Apostles have " threatened us with any penalty or punishment or impreca- " tion as the Mosaic law threatens the Jews. The object of " the Apostles was not to legislate concerning festal days, " but to point the way to a good life and piety towards " God."

There is evidence to shew that the Apostles observed the first day of the week or the *Lord's day*. But of so little importance was the observance of other stated days in their eyes, that *St. Peter* and *St. Paul* in Italy, and *St. John* and *St. Philip* in Asia, observed Easter by a different rule and commemorated the Crucifixion on different days. From the testimony of the Fathers we learn that certain festivals and days were not observed in the early times. Centuries passed before even the Nativity of Christ, or of the Baptist, or the Presentation in the temple, or the Annunciation were appointed to be celebrated. See F. Rom. Vol. 2 c. 2 p. 209. That the other days here mentioned were not fixed till after the Nativity had been placed at Dec. 25 is manifest; for their position depended upon this. The Nativity of the Baptist was assumed to be six months before, the Annunciation nine months before, and the Presentation in the temple 40 days after the Nativity of *Christ*. That the first day of the week was observed by the Apostles is shewn by Bingham, who quotes among other testimonies the following from Scripture, Acts XX. 7. 1 Cor. XVI. 2. Rev. I. 10.

Holy Table. The Gentiles might remark with wonder that the Christians had neither altars nor temples. The table of the Lord was a *Table* and nothing more. *Athanasius* and *Chrysostom* still called it by the name which it had received from St. Paul (1 Cor. X. 21. τραπέζης Κυρίου); and although soon after the Apostolic age, by an easy metaphor, it was called an *altar*, yet the Gentiles in the time of *Minucius Felix* and *Origen* and *Arnobius* might observe that the Christians had no altars, because their Holy Table was applied to none of the purposes of an altar. In the time of *Athanasius* the Table was still of wood. Writing *ad Mona-*

*chos* he calls the table at Alexandria τὴν τράπεζαν; and adds, ξυλίνη γὰρ ἦν. The expression however seems to intimate that in some places it was no longer of wood. *Themistius* in describing the different religions in the time of *Jovian* opposes the *tables* of the Christians to the *altars* of the heathen. *Theodoret* is careful to explain that the bread and wine used in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper underwent no miraculous change. They still remained bread and wine. *Chrysostom* affirms of the bread that it was still bread after consecration. *Origen*, so far as we can discern from the translation of Rufinus, explains that the bread and wine are not really *Christ's* body and blood; that they had a mystical meaning; that Christ, himself the Bread, ate it with us; that Christ, himself the Wine, drank it with us.

Ecclesia. The heathen nations had temples—ἱερά—for their worship, because their gods were supposed to dwell in the sacred place. At Jerusalem also the Temple was the appointed place for the sacrifices and ceremonies of the Law. The Holy Spirit was especially present in the Holy Place. But the Christians were taught that *God dwelleth not in temples made with hands;* that *Christ* was present *wherever two or three were gathered together in his name.* The disciple was commanded to *enter into his closet and shut the door and pray to the Father who seeth in secret.* The efficacy of prayer depended upon the devotion of the worshipper and not upon the place or form of words. The building in which the Christians assembled was not called a Temple or a Holy Place, but a place of prayer, or a house of the congregation, or *ecclesia.* The place of worship received its name from those who assembled in it. In the time of the monk *Antonius* it was called "*The Lord's house,*" or κυριακόν. It was also called οἶκος εὐκτήριος by Basil; and προσευκτήριον by Eusebius H. E. VIII. 1, where he marks the increasing pomp and splendour of the buildings at the time of the persecution in A. D. 302. The place of worship is called *Ecclesia* by Aurelian; a *house* by Eunapius. It was not till the reign of Constantine that the edifice for Christian worship was called ναός. We know from Origen the Christians had no temples down to A. D. 250; for (Cels. VIII. 19) he speaks of temples in a figurative sense, and describes the Christians as living temples of the Spirit.

The ambiguous word *ecclesia* gradually came to be used in so many senses that it is necessary to trace and distinguish the various meanings of the word. It means

(1) An assembly generally.

(2) A legislative or judicial assembly.

(3) The whole Christian society collectively, of either sex and of every age and profession; and this either (*a*) the Christian society throughout the world, or (*b*) of each particular place, or (*c*) the Congregation assembled for prayer.

(4) The building for public worship. Examples have been already given of ecclesia in this sense. It is not used in this meaning in the New Testament.

(5) *Ecclesia* in Matt. XVIII. 17 is used in a peculiar sense, and perhaps has a reference to Jewish institutions. Cranmer translates the passage thus: "Tell it unto the Con-"gregation; if he hear not the Congregation, let him be to "thee as an heathen man and a publican." It is evident that the assembly here called *ecclesia* had not the power of compelling or commanding, but only the power of advising. (For these various uses of the word *ecclesia* see F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 524, 525. notes.)

(6) The above meanings of the word *ecclesia* are found in the ancient republics and secular and Gentile writers, and in Scripture and the early Church. But when the Clergy increased in influence and power they applied the term exclusively to themselves. The Clergy were *ecclesia*, the people were the *laity;* the power of the Church meant the power of the Clergy, the revenues of the Church were the revenues of the Clergy. *Ecclesia*, for the Clergy, appears in the Theodosian Code. In this sense the word is applied by the Church of Rome; and some English theologians assign to it this meaning, in opposition to their own Articles, in which the true definition is given: "The visible Church of Christ is a "congregation of faithful men." Art. 19. Wheatly's supposition that "the Church must mean the Clergy where there was no Christian civil magistrate," is the reverse of the truth; for in the time of *heathen* princes *ecclesia* meant the whole Society of Christian people. But when *Christian* princes reigned, and when there was a Christian civil magistrate, then it was that *ecclesia* came to be used in its limited sense,

and to mean the Clergy only[b]. A dexterous disputant can apply the word *ecclesia* or *church* as he finds it convenient to his argument, sometimes in its original sense to the whole Christian community, sometimes in the limited sense which it afterwards acquired, to the Clergy only.

Celibacy. The Fathers of the Church, even the wisest and the best, obstinately persisted in the pernicious error that celibacy was more acceptable and more holy than marriage. But the declaration of the Apostle, that false teachers should arise, *forbidding to marry*, was too clear to be mistaken; and the Fathers in commenting on it were compelled to bear testimony to its meaning. Even *Hieronymus* himself, the great champion of celibacy and monachism, in many passages of his works finds it difficult to defend his own favourite dogma. *Irenæus* speaks justly and liberally of marriage. *Athanasius* extols celibacy and virginity tom. 1 p. 105 c; but in tom. 2 p. 496 p. 501 B. he takes a liberal view of the subject, approving of marriage, but preferring celibacy as more holy in his opinion. *Clemens Alexandrinus* in many passages celebrates celibacy, but in others allows and vindicates marriage. He asserts that the apostles *Philip* and *Paul* were married. Φίλιππος καὶ τὰς θυγατέρας ἀνδράσιν ἐξέδωκεν· καὶ ὅ γε Παῦλος οὐκ ὀκνεῖ ἔν τινι ἐπιστολῇ τὴν αὐτοῦ προσαγορεύειν σύζυγον. Mistaking (as Potter remarks) *Philip* the deacon for *Philip* the apostle, and misinterpreting σύζυγος in Philipp. IV. 3. *Chrysostom* Olympiadi Ep. 2 tom. 7 p. 61, 10 Sav. admits that celibacy was not enjoined by Christ. *Tertullian* ad uxorem II. 1 p. 76. 77. 84. celebrates celibacy, but fully admits the lawfulness of marriage. *Basilius Cæsar.* Amphilochio Ep. 2 p. 766 quest. on virgins, who had married after their engagement of virginity, says that the Clergy treated such as widows who had contracted a second marriage; and excluded them for a year. But he thinks that as the Church is now stronger and the number of such virgins greater, they should be treated with greater rigour. But he equitably determines p. 767 D that those who are pledged to

[b] On the authenticity of the 20th Article, to which Wheatly refers in the above remarks, see Mr. Hallam in his Constitutional History of England Vol. I p. 192 note. It is not yet fully proved that this Article had the sanction of the Legislature.

virginity in their infancy by their parents are not bound; that it must be their own act at the age of maturity, at more than 16 or 17 years of age. Then it is to be binding, and those who lapse are to be inexorably punished.

It appears from *Augustine* Ep. 109 p. 587 ad monachas that down to A.D. 423, the date of this Epistle, these societies were voluntary, and that the nun might leave or be expelled from the society.

Some ages passed before celibacy could be fully established among the clergy: Hieronymus Oceano tom. 2 p. 1068, "*Carterius*, a Spanish bishop, had a wife before his baptism, "and after her death and after baptism married another. "You think that he does not come within the description of "*St. Paul* 1 Tim. III. 2.—I wonder that you should produce "this single example, when the world is full of persons mar- "ried under similar circumstances, not only presbyters but "bishops: whom if I were to name their number would be "greater than that of the Synod of Ariminum." *Gregory* of *Nazianzus* was himself the son of a bishop: *Theodorus*, bishop of Rome in 642, was the son of a bishop. *Synesius* bishop of Pentapolis refuses to part with his wife, and in writing to his brother Euoptius on the subject displays a mind superior to the narrow prejudices of his time: see Fast. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 524 note *w*. *Filii clericorum* in the time of Athanasius are mentioned in a law of *Constantius II*. *Paphnutius*, an Egyptian bishop, is memorable for the wise and prudent counsel which he gave on this occasion, in Socrates H. E. I. II. at the council of Nice in 325.

Persecution and Intolerance. The spirit of Christianity was especially adverse to intolerance. The precept was *Judge not that ye be not judged*. Another Scripture said *Who art thou that judgest another's servant? To his own master he stands or falls*. Those who would have called down fire from heaven were met by the rebuke, *Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of*. The weapon with which the Faith was to be propagated was Persuasion and not Force. This is acknowledged by Augustine de vera relig. c. 16=c. 31 (*Christus*) *nihil egit vi, sed omnia suadendo et monendo*. But when the Clergy had attained power, that spirit and those precepts were forgotten. From that time for many ages the persecution of heretics

never ceased. Not only the church of Rome, but the Greek churches and the Protestant churches were persecutors. Says Mr. Hallam, "Such a genuine toleration as Christianity and "philosophy alike demand had no place in our statute book "before the reign of George III." Complete liberty of conscience was not finally established in England by law till that period. Some specimens however remain of men who conformed to the precepts of their religion rather than to the practice of their times. The death of *Priscillian* was condemned, and its authors punished. *Martin of Tours* interposed with *Maximus* to stay persecution. *Chrysostom* advised to spare heretics,—not to slay them, but to deal mildly with them. *Augustine* in the preamble to a treatise against the Manichees has these noble sentiments, which ought to be perpetually remembered by every theologian: *Unum verum Deum omnipotentem, ex quo omnia, per quem omnia, in quo omnia, et rogavi et rogo ut in refellenda et revincenda hæresi vestra, Manichæi, cui et vos fortasse imprudentius quam malitiosius adhæsistis, det mihi mentem pacatam atque tranquillam, et magis de vestra correctione quam de subversione cogitantem. Quanquam enim Dominus per suos servos regna subvertat erroris, ipsos tamen homines, in quantum homines sunt, emendandos esse potius quam perdendos jubet. Et quidquid divinitus ante illud ultimum judicium vindicatur, sive per improbos sive per justos, sive per nescientes sive per scientes, sive occulte sive palam, non ad interitum hominum sed ad medicinam valere credendum est. ——Nostrum igitur fuit eligere et optare meliora, ut ad vestram correctionem aditum haberemus non in contentione et æmulatione et persecutionibus, sed mansuete consolando, benevole cohortando, leniter disputando; sicut scriptum est 'Servum autem Domini non oportet litigare.'—Illi in vos sæviant qui nesciunt cum quo labore verum inveniatur et quam difficile caveantur errores. Illi in vos sæviant qui nesciunt quam rarum et arduum sit carnalia phantasmata piæ mentis serenitate superare. Illi in vos sæviant qui nesciunt quibus suspiriis et gemitibus fiat ut ex quantulacunque parte possit intelligi Deus. Postremo, illi in vos sæviant qui nunquam tali errore decepti sunt quali vos deceptos vident.*

Augustine wrote thus in A. D. 397. Unhappily he afterwards abandoned these generous opinions, and adopted very different maxims, calling for imperial edicts against the

heretics. He recommends indeed in Ep. 127 = 100, written A. D. 408 *Donato proconsuli*, that the *lives* of the Donatists should be spared; but in A. D. 412 he urges against them every degree of punishment except the infliction of death. And in A. D. 418 Ep. 105 = 194 *Sixto presbytero Romano*, where he treats at large of the Pelagian question, he gives the following rules for the treatment of heretics p. 529: *Alii severius coercendi, alii vigilantius vestigandi, alii tractandi quidem lenius, sed non segnius sunt docendi, ut, si non timentur ne perdant, non tamen negligantur, ne pereant.*

Paley at the close of his Evidences for Christianity among many valuable and just remarks has one observation to which we cannot assent. He says Vol. 2 p. 367 "I apologize for no "species nor degree of persecution; but I think that even "the fact has been exaggerated. The slave-trade destroys "more in a year than the Inquisition hath done in a hundred "years, or perhaps hath done since its foundation." But, if we number those who have been destroyed by persecution, we must not limit our view to the victims of the Inquisition alone. We must take a wider survey of the times that preceded it and the countries into which it was not introduced. We must add, for example, the *Paulicians*, who arose in A. D. 660, and were persecuted for many centuries in the East and in the West. We must add the *Albigenses*, who were exterminated by *Innocent III* (who died in 1216) before the establishment of the Inquisition, which began in 1233. We must add the heretics who were destroyed in England in the reigns of Henry IV and V, and of Henry VIII and of Mary, under the act *de hæretico comburendo*, which was passed in A. D. 1400. Paley *has not shewn by any proofs* that "the fact has been exaggerated." But we are not to limit the enquiry to those only who suffered death from their oppressors. When life was spared, the persecution was exercised in other forms. Through the whole period from *Constantine* to A. D. 1688, a period which will include the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and the reign of James II of England, there was exile, or confiscation, or imprisonment, or torture for the heretic. The sum of all must be computed before we can estimate the full amount of misery. And, lest the mention of the *slave-trade*, and the ideas excited by that odious term, should abate some-

what of the abhorrence which is due to the Inquisition, we must observe that the guilt of that tribunal does not merely consist in the number of its victims, but that we must bear in mind all the circumstances—the mockery of a judicial process, the hypocritical pretext of religion, the lingering torments of the rack and the flames; and all this inflicted by men who called themselves ministers of *Christ*.

The Theodosian Code exhibits in the laws against heretics the intolerance of the times. It is declared that the least deviation from the appointed path is to be called Heresy. The penalties enacted were a prohibition of publicly exercising their worship, or expulsion from the cities and from particular districts, or interdiction of civil rights, or incapacity of bequeathing or inheriting by will, or confiscation, or corporal punishment, or death. The Novatians are treated with less rigour than the rest; but even these in some laws are included in the same description as other heretics. Against the Manichees many edicts were issued [d]. The most severe language is employed against the Quartadecimans. Those who presumed to commemorate the Crucifixion on the day on which it was observed by the Apostle and Evangelist St. John are pronounced to have committed an offence *which exceeds the madness of all heretics*. And in another law it is declared that *those who differ from others in the day of observing Easter are worse than all heretics, and are to be banished like the Manichees*. It is ordered that they should be searched out by inquisitors: *Summa exploratione rimetur ut quicunque in unum Paschæ diem non obsequenti religione convenerint tales indubitanter quales hac lege damnavimus habeantur.*

Some particular facts and opinions deserve to be noticed, which rest upon early and unsuspected authority.

*Laymen* were permitted to teach: for Origen while yet a layman presided in the Catechetical School at Alexandria.

*Fasting* and *abstinence* were not held in great esteem, and were not supposed to convey any spiritual benefits; for a martyr at Lyons in A. D. 177, who had been accustomed to

[d] In Fasti Rom. Vol. 2 p. 531 note y, the laws against heretics which are contained in the Code are enumerated; where it will be seen that 61 are recorded within A. D. 379—435.

subsist on bread and water, and proposed during his imprisonment to continue that practice, as a self-discipline, was dissuaded by his Christian brethren, and was advised to partake of the gifts which God had designed for the use of man.

It was held that men are responsible for their own acts alone. Ezekiel XVIII. 20 expresses that *the son shall not bear the iniquity of the father, neither shall the father bear the iniquity of the son.* This declaration of the Prophet is applied to the state of man by *Basil* and *Hieronymus*. *Justin Martyr* in speaking of the actions of men excludes the idea of Destiny.

That there will be different degrees, of blessedness in Heaven, and of punishment for the wicked, is the opinion of the greatest authorities among the Fathers. Those who hold that the lot of all in both states will be equal, and that all transgressions will be visited with the same measure of punishment, are refuted by the interpretations of the Fathers not less than by Scripture itself and by reason.

*Hieronymus* admits that faith is a difficult thing; but *Gregory* of Nazianzus truly observes that the difficulties in the doctrine of the Trinity are not greater than the difficulties in the constitution of man and in the laws of visible and material Nature. *Basil* also concludes an argument on the same subject thus: "If we know not the structure of an ant, how can "we boast of comprehending the nature of God?"

That upon some questions appertaining to Theology men must think differently according to the different bias of their minds is acknowledged by *Gregory*, who, writing against the Eunomians, remarks that every one is not qualified to discourse concerning God; and advises men to contend against the heathen sects of philosophers rather than to argue too curiously upon questions of doctrine. He concludes that men may express their thoughts upon the following questions: upon the plurality of worlds—matter—the soul—good and evil intellectual natures—the Resurrection—the future Judgment and the retribution appointed for all men according to their works—and upon the sufferings of *Christ*.

Upon Creeds it were much to be desired that modern theologians had imitated the moderation and followed the examples of *Athanasius* and *Basil*. *Athanasius* writes thus: "Those who accept all other points of the Nicene Creed,

" but do not admit the word *Homoüsion*, we will not reject " as adversaries." *Basil* holds that " nothing can be added " to the Creed agreed upon by the Nicene Council, not even " in the smallest particulars, except the doxology with refer- " ence to the Holy Spirit; because the Fathers only men- " tioned that subject incidentally; that question being not " yet agitated." But the dogmas interwoven with this Creed concerning the Incarnation *Basil* " neither examines nor ac- " cepts." He considers them " as too abstruse for human " comprehension," and knows that " when the simplicity of " the Faith is once disturbed there is no need of arguments."

## § 10. BISHOPS OF ROME, ALEXANDRIA, &c.

Eusebius supplies materials for the years and successions of the Bishops down to his own time. The lists of Nicephorus continue the series for some centuries longer, and supply valuable information, although in the years assigned to each episcopate the numbers are sometimes erroneous through the mistake of Nicephorus himself, and sometimes corrupted through the fault of his transcriber.

The following Catalogue contains the bishops of Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, Jerusalem, Constantinople, who belong to this work. Appended is an account, omitting what has been said before, of those who are not already described.

| 1 Rome | 2 Alexandria | 3 Antioch | 4 Jerusalem | 5 CP. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Linus | | | | |
| Anacletus | 1 Annianus A. D. 63 | | | |
| Clemens | 2 Abilius 85 | 1 Euodius [43] | 2 Simeon | |
| Euarestus | 3 Cerdon 98 | | | |
| Alexander | 4 Primus 109 | 2 Ignatius [70] | 3 Justus [108] | |
| | | 3 Heros 115 | 4 Zacchæus | |
| | | | 5 Tobias | |
| | | | 6 Benjamin | |
| | | | 7 Joannes | |
| | | | 8 Matthias | |
| Xystus A. D. 117 | 5 Justus 120 | | 9 Philippus | |
| | | | 10 Seneca | |
| | | | 11 Justus | |
| | | | 12 Levi | |
| | | | 13 Ephraim | |
| | | | 14 Joseph | |
| | | | 15 Judas | |
| Telesphorus A.D.127 | 6 Eumenes A. D. 131 | 4 Cornelius A.D. 129 | 16 Marcus A. D. 136 | |
| Hyginus 138 | | | 17 Cassianus | |
| Pius 142 | 7 Marcus 143 | 5 Eros 143 | 18 Publius | |
| | | | 19 Maximinus | |
| | | | 20 Julianus | |

| 1 Rome | 2 Alexandria | 3 Antioch | 4 Jerusalem | 5 CP. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 21 Gaius | |
| | | | 22 Symmachus | |
| | | | 23 Gaius | |
| 10 Anicetus 150 | 8 Celadion 153 | | 24 Julianus | |
| | | | 25 Capito | |
| 11 Soter 162 | | | 26 Maximus | |
| | | | 27 Antoninus | |
| 12 Eleutherus 171 | 9 Agrippinus 168 | 6 Theophilus 171 | 28 Valens | |
| | 10 Julianus 180 | 7 Maximus I 183 | 29 Dolichianus | |
| 13 Victor 185 | 11 Demetrius 190 | 8 Serapion 190 | 30 Narcissus 190 | |
| | | | 31 Dius | |
| | | | 32 Germanio | |
| | | | 33 Gordianus | |
| 14 Zephyrinus 197 | | 9 Asclepiades 203 | *Narcissus* again | |
| 15 Callistus I 217 | | 10 Philetus 218 | 34 Alexander 214 | |
| 16 Urbanus I 222 | | | | |
| 17 Pontianus 230 | 12 Heraclas 233 | 11 Zebinus 229 | | |
| 18 Anteros 235 | | | | |
| 19 Fabianus 236 | | 12 Babylas (238) | | |
| 20 Cornelius 250 | 13 Dionysius 249 | 13 Fabius 250 | 35 Mazabanes 250 | |
| 21 Lucius 252 | | 14 Demetrianus 252 | | |
| 22 Stephanus I 252 | | | | |
| 23 Xystus II 257 | | | | |
| 24 Dionysius 259 | | 15 Paulus I Sam. (260) | | |
| 25 Felix I 270 | 14 Maximus 265 | 16 Domnus I 270 | 36 Hymenæus 262 | |
| 26 Eutychianus 275 | | 17 Timæus 272 | | |
| 27 Caius 283 | 15 Theonas 283 | 18 Cyrillus 280 | | |
| 28 Marcellinus 296 | | | 37 Zabdas 298 | |
| 29 Marcellus I 308 | 16 Petrus I 301 | 19 Tyrannus 302 | 38 Hermon 300 | |
| 30 Eusebius 310 | | | | |
| 31 Melciades 310 | 17 Achillas 312 | 20 Vitalis | | |
| 32 Silvester 314 | 18 Alexander 313 | 21 Philogonius | 39 Macarius 324 | |
| | | 22 Paulinus I 321 | | |
| | | 23 Eustathius 325 | | |
| | | 24 Paulinus II 328 | | 1 Alexander A.D. |
| | 19 Athanasius 326 | 25 Eulalius 329 | | |
| | | | | |
| 33 Marcus 336 | | 26 Euphronius | | |
| 34 Julius 337 | | 27 Placillus (332) | 40 Maximus 336 | 2 Eusebius 340 |
| | 20 Gregorius 341 | 28 Stephanus I 342 | | 3 Paulus 340 |
| 35 Liberius 352 | *Athanasius* ag. 347 | 29 Leontius | 41 Cyrillus 348 | 4 Macedonius I 34 |
| 36 Felix II 355 | 21 Georgius 356 | 30 Eudoxius 358 | 42 Eutychius | |
| *Liberius* again 358 | | 31 Anianus 359 | *Cyrillus* again | |
| | | 32 Meletius 360 | 43 Irenæus [360] | 5 Eudoxius 360 |
| 37 Damasus 366 | *Athanasius* ag. 363 | 33 Euzoius 361 | *Cyril* again | 6 Demophilus 370 |
| | 22 Petrus II 373 | 34 Paulinus III 362 | | 7 Evagrius 370 |
| | 23 Lucius 373 | *Meletius* again 362 | 44 Hilarius 376 | |
| | *Petrus* again | 35 Dorotheus 376 | | 8 Greg. Naz. 380 |
| | 24 Timotheus I (380) | *Meletius* again 378 | *Cyril* again 381 | 9 Nectarius 381 |
| 38 Siricius 385 | 25 Theophilus 385 | 36 Flavianus 381 | 45 Joannes I 388 | |
| 39 Anastasius I 398 | | | | 10 Joan. Chrysost. |
| 40 Innocentius I 402 | | 37 Porphyrius 404 | | 11 Arsacius 404 |
| 41 Zosimus 417 | 26 Cyrillus 412 | 38 Alexander 413 | 46 Praylus 416 | 12 Atticus 406 |
| 42 Bonifacius I 418 | | 39 Theodotus 420 | | 13 Sisinnius 426 |
| 43 Cœlestinus 422 | | 40 Joannes I 429 | 47 Juvenalis 425 | 14 Nestorius 428 |
| 44 Sixtus III 432 | | | | 15 Maximianus 431 |
| | | | | 16 Proclus 434 |
| 45 Leo I 440 | 27 Dioscorus 444 | 41 Domnus II 442 | | 17 Flavianus 447 |
| | 28 Proterius 452 | 42 Maximus II 449 | | 18 Anatolius 449 |
| 46 Hilarus 461 | 29 Timotheus II 457 | 43 Basilius 456 | | |
| | | 44 Acacius 458 | 48 Anastasius 458 | 19 Gennadius 458 |
| | | 45 Martyrius 459 | | |
| 47 Simplicius 468 | 30 Timotheus III 460 | 46 Julianus 471 | 49 Martyrius 478 | 20 Acacius 471 |
| | *Tim. II* again 476 | 47 Petrus 476 | | |
| | *Tim. III* again 477 | 48 Joannes II 477 | | |
| | | 49 Stephanus II 478 | | |
| | 31 Joannes I 482 | 50 Stephanus III 480 | | |
| 48 Felix III 483 | 32 Petrus III (483) | 51 Calandio 481 | | |
| | | *Petrus* again 485 | 50 Salustius 486 | 21 Fravitta 489 |
| 49 Gelasius 492 | 33 Athanasius II 490 | 52 Palladius 488 | | 22 Euphemius 489 |
| 50 Anastasius II 496 | 34 Joannes II 496 | 53 Flavianus II 498 | 51 Elias 494 | 23 Macedonius II |
| 51 Symmachus 498 | 35 Joannes III 506 | 54 Severus 512 | 52 Joannes II 513 | 24 Timotheus 511 |
| 52 Hormisdas 514 | 36 Dioscorus II 517 | 55 Paulus II 519 | | 25 Joannes II 518 |
| 53 Joannes I 523 | 37 Timotheus IV 519 | 56 Euphrasius 521 | | 26 Epiphanius 520 |
| 54 Felix IV 526 | | 57 Ephraimus 527 | 53 Petrus 524 | |
| 55 Bonifacius II 530 | | | | |
| 56 Joannes II 533 | 38 Gaianus 537 | | | |
| 57 Agapetus 535 | 39 Theodosius 537 | | | |
| 58 Silverius 536 | 40 Paulus 538 | | | 27 Anthimus 535 |
| 59 Vigilius 537 | | | | 28 Menas 536 |
| | 41 Zoilus 541 | 58 Domnus III 545 | 54 Macarius 544 | |
| 60 Pelagius I 555 | 42 Apollinarius 551 | 59 Anastasius I 559 | 55 Eustochius 552 | 29 Eutychius 552 |
| 61 Joannes III 560 | | | *Macarius* ag. 563 | 30 Joannes III 565 |

| 1 Rome | 2 Alexandria | 3 Antioch | 4 Jerusalem | CP. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Benedictus I 574 | 43 Joannes IV 569 | 60 Gregorius 570 | 56 Joannes III 573 | *Eutychius* again 577 |
| Pelagius II 578 | 44 Eulogius 580 | | | 31 Joannes IV 582 |
| Gregorius I 590 | | *Anastasius* ag. 593 | 57 Amos 594 | 32 Cyriacus 595 |
| Sabinianus 604 | | 61 Anastasius II 599 | 58 Isacius 601 | |
| Bonifacius III 607 | 45 Theodorus 607 | | | 33 Thomas 607 |
| Bonifacius IV 608 | 46 Joannes V 609 | | 59 Zacharias 609 | 34 Sergius 610 |
| Deus dedit 615 | 47 Georgius 616 | | | |
| Bonifacius V 619 | | | 60 Modestus 629 | |
| Honorius I 625 | 48 Cyrus 630 | | 61 Sophronius 633 | |
| Severinus 640 | | | | 35 Pyrrhus 639 |
| Joannes IV 640 | | | | 36 Paulus II 641 |
| Theodorus 642 | | | | |
| Martinus I 649 | | | | *Pyrrhus* again 655 |
| Eugenius I 654 | | | | 37 Petrus 655 |
| Vitalianus 657 | | | | 38 Thomas II 666 |
| | | | | 39 Joannes V 668 |
| A Deo datus 672 | | | | 40 Constantinus 674 |

## 1 *Bishops of Rome.*

The first twelve are here given as they stand in Irenæus quoted in the Tables A.D. 179 p. 177, F. Rom. Vol. I. who does not number *St. Peter* among the bishops, and reckons *Eleutherus* the twelfth.

The two lists of Roman bishops in Eusebius, the Catalogue in Bucherius, and the series of names in Augustine, shall be given in parallel columns, that their variations may be compared.

| | Euseb.H. E. A.D. | y. | | Euseb. Chron. A.D. | y. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Petrus | | | | 39. | 20. | |
| Linus | 68. | 12. | | 66. | 14. | |
| Anacletus | 80. | 12. | | 79. | 8. | |
| Clemens | 92. | 9. | | 87. | 9. | |
| Euaristus | 100. | 8. | | 95. | 8. | |
| Alexander | 109. | 10. | | 103. | 10. | |
| Xystus | 119. | 10. | | 114. | 11. | |
| Telesphorus | 128. | 11. | | 124. | 11. | |
| Hyginus | 139. | 4. | | 134. | 4. | |
| Pius | 142. | 15. | | 138. | 15. | |
| Anicetus | 157. | 11. | | 152. | 11. | |
| Soter | 168. | 8. | | 164. | 8. | |
| Eleutherus | 177. | 13. | | 173. | 15. | |
| Victor | 189. | 10. | | 186. | 12. | |
| Zephyrinus | 201. | 18. | | 200. | 12. | |
| Callistus | 218. | 5. | | 212. | 9. | |
| Urbanus | 223. | 8. | | 220. | 9. | *H.* |
| Pontianus | 231. | 6. | | 230. | 9. | |
| Anteros | 238. | —1*m* | 238. | — 1*m* | 13. | |
| Fabianus | 238. | | | | | |
| Cornelius | 250. | 3. | | 247. | 3. | |
| Lucius | 252. | —8*m* | 252. | — 2*m* | 2. | |
| Stephanus | 254. | 2. | | | | |
| Xystus | 255. | (11.) | | 255. | 11. | |
| Dionysius | 266. | 9. | | 263. | 12. | |
| Felix | 275. | 5. | | 273. | (19.) | |
| Eutychianus | 280. | —10*m* | 280. | —2*m* | 15. | |
| Caius | 281. | 15. | | | | |
| Marcellinus | 296. | | | 296. | 9. | *H* |
| | | | | | *m* | |
| Eusebius | 304. | | | 304. | —7. | *H* |
| Miltiades | 304. | | | 304. | 3. | *H* |
| Sylvester | 311. | | | 311. | 23. | *H* |
| Marcus | 330. | | | 330. | — | 8*m* |
| Julius | 330. | | | 330. | 16. | 4*m* |
| Liberius | 349. | | | | | |
| Damasus | 366. | | | | | |

| Pont. apud Bucherium p. 269 Syncellum tom. 2 p. 198. A.D. | y. | m. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Petrus | 30. | 25. | 1. 9. |
| Linus | 56. | 12. | 4. 12. |
| Clemens | 68. | 9. | 11. 12. |
| [Cletus] | 76. | 6. | 2. 10. |
| Anacletus | 84. | 12. | 10. 3. |
| Euaristus | 96. | 13. | 7. 2. |
| Alexander | 109. | 7. | 2. 1. |
| Sixtus | 117. | 10. | 3. 21. |
| Telesphorus | 127. | 11. | 3. 3. |
| Hyginus | [150] | 12. | 3. 6. |
| Pius | 146. | 20. | 4. 21. |
| * * * | | | |
| Soter | [171] | 9. | 3. 2. |
| * * * | | | |
| Victor | [198] | 9. | 2. 10. |
| * * * | | | |
| Callistus | 218. | 5. | 2. 10. |
| Urbanus | 223. | 8. | 11. 12. |
| Pontianus | 231. | 5. | 2. 7. |
| Anteros | 235. | 0. | 1. 10. |
| Fabianus | 236. | 14. | 1. 10. |
| Cornelius | 251. | 2. | 3. 10. |
| Lucius | 252. | 3. | 8. 10. |
| Stephanus | 253. | 4. | 2. 21. |
| Sixtus | 256. | 2. | 11. 6. |
| Dionysius | 259. | 8. | 2. 4. |
| Felix | 269. | 5. | 11. 25. |
| Eutychianus | 275. | 8. | 11. 3. |
| Caius | 283. | 12. | 4. 7. |
| Marcellinus | 296. | 8. | 3. 25. |
| Marcellus | 308. | 1. | 7. 20. |
| Eusebius | | 0. | 4. 16. |
| Miltiades | 311. | 3. | 6. 9. |
| Sylvester | 314. | 21. | 0. 11. |
| Marcus | 336. | 0. | 8. 20. |
| Julius | 337. | 15. | 1. 11. |
| Liberius | 352. | | |

| Augustin. Ep. 165 p. 867. |
|---|
| Petrus |
| Linus |
| Clemens |
| Anacletus |
| Euaristus |
| Alexander |
| Sixtus |
| Telesphorus |
| Higinus |
| Anicetus |
| Pius |
| Soter |
| Eleutherus |
| Victor |
| Zephyrinus |
| Calixtus |
| Urbanus |
| Pontianus |
| Anteros |
| Fabianus |
| Cornelius |
| Lucius |
| Stephanus |
| Sixtus |
| Dionysius |
| Felix |
| Eutychianus |
| Gaius |
| Marcellinus |
| Marcellus |
| Eusebius |
| Melcades |
| Sylvester |
| Marcus |
| Julius |
| Liberius |
| Damasus |
| Siricius |
| Anastasius |

Eusebius in Chronico numbers the bishops exclusive of *St. Peter.* Anacletus is the second, and Caius the 27th Bishop. The dates of *Marcellinus, Eusebius, Miltiades,* and *Sylvester* are from the translation of Hieronymus; *Marcus, Julius, Liberius,* and *Damasus* are from his Supplement. The rest are given in the continuation of Prosper in this manner:

| | A. D. | y. | m. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siricius | 384. | ——16. | | |
| Anastasius | 398. | 4. | 0. | 22. |
| Innocentius | 402. | 15. | 2. | 21. |
| Zosimus | 416. | 1. | 9. | 9. |
| Bonifacius | 419. | 3. | 8. | 6. |
| Celestinus | 423. | 9. | 10. | 17. |
| Xystus | 432. | 8. | 0. | 19. |
| Leo | 440. | | | |

In the liber pontificalis apud Acta Concil. tom. I ascribed to Damasus the bishops to Eleutherus are thus given:

| | | A. D. | y. | m. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| p. 71 | Linus | 56. | 11. | 3. | 12. |
| p. 74 | Cletus | | 12. | 1. | 11. |
| p. 75 | Clemens | 68. | 9. | 0. | 0. |
| p. 513 | Anacletus | 84. | 9. | 3. | 10. |
| p. 534 | Euaristus | 96. | 9. | 10. | 2. |
| p. 543 | Alexander | | 10. | 7. | 2. |
| p. 555 | Sixtus | | 10. | 3. | 21. |
| p. 562 | Telesphorus | | 11. | 3. | 21. |
| p. 567 | Hyginus | 138. | 4. | 3. | 4. |
| p. 573 | Pius | 146 | (19). | 4. | 3. |
| p. 583 | Anicetus | 150. | 11. | 4. | 3. |
| p. 589 | Soter | 162. | 9. | 7. | 21. |
| p. 592 | Eleutherus | | 15. | 3. | 2. |

16 *Urbanus I.* Acta Concil. tom. I *Urbanus natione Romanus ex patre Pontiano sedit annos IV menses X dies XII.* His appointment is determined by the death of his predecessor to A. D. 222. But Pagi tom. 1. p. 214 extends his pontificate to A. D. 230.

17 *Pontianus.* Pagi places his appointment at June 22 A. D. 230. The account of the liber Damasi is given in the tables A. D. 236 p. 251 F. Rom. Vol. 1.

21 *Lucius.* On the pontificate of Lucius conf. Pagium tom. I p. 248. *Stephanas* succeeded in May of 253: Pagi tom. 1 p. 252 assigns to *Stephanas* $4^{y}\ 2^{m}\ 21^{d}$ which commence at May 13 A. D. 253, eight months after the death of *Cornelius.* These eight months contain the episcopate of *Lucius,* and the *dies interpontificiales* which preceded and followed his episcopate.

28 *Marcellinus. Natione Romanus:* presided $9^{y}\ 2^{m}\ 16^{d}$ to A.D.304.

*Quo tempore fuit persecutio magna—Cessavit episcopatus annos VII* [Pagi rightly gives *annos III*] *menses VI* [Pagi III] *dies XXV* persequente Dioclesiano Christianos. His successor *Marcellus* was appointed in A. D. 308. Marcellus is confounded with his predecessor, and is omitted by Hieronymus in Eusebii Chronico, by Nicephorus in catalogo p. 411 C. D. The pontificate of *Eusebius* is determined to A. D. 310 by Pagi tom. 1 p. 356.

31 *Melciades. Natione Afer.* Pagi throws back the beginning of this episcopate to A. D. 310 because the $3^{y}\ 7^{m}\ 9^{d}$ of its duration terminate in Jan. A. D. 314.

32 *Silvester. Natione Romanus:* presided $21^{y}\ 11^{m}$, to A. D. 335.

33 *Marcus.* $8^{m}\ 20^{d}$ in A. D. 336 *ex die XV Kal. Feb. usque in diem Non. Oct. Nepotiano et Facundo coss.*

34 *Julius I. Fuit temporibus Constantis, et consulatu Feliciani et Titiani A. D.* 337 *ex die VIII Id. Feb. in diem Prid. Id. April. Constantio V et Constantio Cæsare coss.* A. D. 352.

35 *Liberius.* Appointed June 21 A. D. 352. He was exiled by Constantius II, in A. D. 355, because he refused his assent to the heresy of Arius, and remained in exile 3 years. *Felix* was chosen in his room. He returned from exile Aug. 2 A. D. 358, and was permitted to resume his office. His death is marked by Pagi at Sept. 24 A. D. 366.

38 *Siricius.* Succeeded *Damasus* at the end of December 384, or the beginning of January 385: he was succeeded by *Anastasius* in A. D. 398. His episcopate was not $15^{y}\ 11^{m}\ 25^{d}$ as Lib. Pont. gives it; nor, as Pagi amends it, $13^{y}\ 11^{m}\ 25^{d}$; but from the end of December A.D. 384 to Feb. 22 A.D. 398, about $13^{y}\ 2^{m}$. Prosper and Marcellinus are also both inaccurate in assigning the period of this episcopate. See Tables F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 553.

40 *Innocentius I.* Succeeded in A. D. 402. *Natione Albanensis:* presided $15^{y}\ 2^{m}\ 21^{d}$.—*Hic invenit Pelagium et Cœlestium hæreticos et damnavit eos.* Gennadius asserts that he was the author of a decree against the Pelagians, which his successor *Zosimus* more extensively promulgated.

Thirty-four Epistles of *Innocentius* are given *apud Acta Concil.* tom. 3.

Innocentius is at Rome during the first siege in 408. At the second siege he is at Ravenna with Honorius.

41 *Zosimus. Natione Græcus.* As the $15^{y}\ 2^{m}\ 21^{d}$ of *Innocentius* commenced, according to Prosper, in A. D. 402, they terminate in A. D. 417, and the succession of *Zosimus* is fixed to that year. His episcopate of $1^{y}\ 9^{m}\ 9^{d}$ ends a day or two before Dec. 26 A.D. 418.

The years 417, 418 are confirmed by the dates of his Epistles, 13 in number, apud Acta Conc. tom. 3 p. 399.

42 *Bonifacius I. Natione Romanus, ex patre Jocundo presbytero;* presided $3^{y}$ $8^{m}$ $7^{d}$, or $3^{y}$ $8^{m}$ $6^{d}$ according to Prosper. *Hic sub contentione ordinatur cum Eulalio, et fuit dissentio in clero menses VII dies XV.* Lib. Pont. apud Acta Conc. tom. 3 p. 433. As the period of his episcopate began at the close of December A. D. 418, it terminated in the beginning of September A. D. 422.

Three letters of *Bonifacius* are extant in Actis Conc. tom. 3 p. 434.

43 *Cœlestinus. Natione Romanus.* Pagi vol. 2 p. 242 fixes the period of this episcopate to $9^{y}$ $10^{m}$ $9^{d}$, and, as this term commenced in September A. D. 422, it terminated in August A. D. 432.

Gennadius c. 54 *Cœlestinus urbis Romæ episcopus decretum synodi adversus Nestorium habitum volumine describens ad orientis et occidentis ecclesias dedit, duabus in Christo manentibus perfecte naturis, unam Filii Dei credendam esse personam. Huic enim sententiæ supradictus Nestorius ostensus est esse contrarius. Similiter etiam Xystus esse successor Cœlestini pro eadem re et ad ipsum Nestorium et ad orientis episcopos adversum errorem ejus succidendum sententias direxit.*

Fourteen letters of *Cœlestinus* are extant apud Acta Conc. tom. 3 p. 469.

44 *Sixtus III. Natione Romanus:* presided $8^{y}$ $19^{m}$. *Hic post annum unum et menses VIII incriminatur a quodam Basso. Eodem tempore audiens hoc Valentinianus Augustus jussit concilium et sanctam synodum congregari. Et, facto conventu cum magna examinatione, per judicium synodicum purgatur a* LVI *episcopis.* He was succeeded by Leo in A. D. 440.

Hieronymus omits Marcellus (N° 29) whom he confounds with Marcellinus (as before stated). Hence he numbers *Marcellinus* 28 and *Eusebius* 29. He omits again *Felix II* (N° 36) who presided during the exile of *Liberius;* and *Liberius* is called by Hieronymus the 34th instead of the 35th, *Damasus* the 35th instead of the 37th. From these omissions all the succeeding bishops of Rome are reckoned two below the real number in Prosper and Marcellinus.

52 *Hormisdas.* Appointed A. D. 514, died A. D. 523: see F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 541 for the epistles of *Hormisdas* apud Acta Conc. Eighty are there enumerated.

53 *Joannes I.* Succeeded A. D. 523, died A. D. 526. In the consulship of Olybrius A. D. 526 the dates June 11 and Oct. 18 were after the death of *Joannes.* Two epistles of *Joannes* are extant apud Acta Conc. Both were written in A. D. 523.

55 *Bonifacius II.* Succeeded *Felix IV* in A.D. 530, died in 532. In Actis Conc. Ep. 2 *Cæsario Arelatensi episcopo* is dated *VIII Kal. Feb.* Lampadio et Oreste VV. CC. consulibus A.D. 530. But as Felix was still living at Jan. 25, we may read *VIII Kal. Jan.* Dec. 25, or VIIII Kal. Jan. Dec. 24.

56 *Joannes II.* Appointed Jan. 1 A.D. 533.

57 *Agapetus.* Appointed A.D. 535. For Epistles of *Agapetus* see F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 542, and Tables p. 765.

60 *Pelagius I.* Succeeded A.D. 555. To the epistles of Pelagius enumerated in Tables F. Rom. p. 807, add Ep. 2. 3. 4. 5 apud Acta Conc. tom. 6 p. 467—470 all addressed *Narsæ patricio et duci in Italia.* Ep. 16 p. 479 *Childeberto regi Pelagius episcopus.* In this epistle he adduces the first four General Councils, but not the fifth: *Definitiones quæ in quatuor sanctis conciliis statutæ sunt.*

65 *Sabinianus. Natione Tuscus de civitate Ulera:* presided $1^{y}$ $5^{m}$ $26^{d}$.—*Et cessavit episcopatus menses XI dies XXVI.*

66 *Bonifacius III. Natione Romanus:* presided $8^{m}$ $28^{d}$. *Hic obtinuit apud Phocam principem ut sedes apostolica B. Petri apostoli caput esset omnium ecclesiarum, id est, ecclesia Romana, quia ecclesia CP. primam se omnium ecclesiarum scribebat.—Sepultus est—die XII mensis Novembris.—Et cessavit episcopatus menses X dies VI.* The periods of $1^{y}$ $5^{m}$ $9^{d}$ and $11^{m}$ $26^{d}$ from the appointment of *Sabinianus* will place this pontificate in A.D. 607.

67 *Bonifacius IV. Natione Marsorum de civitate Valeria,* presided $6^{y}$ $8^{m}$ $13^{d}$. Appointed according to Pagi Vol. 2 p. 728 Aug. 25 A.D. 608. He died *imperante Domino Heraclio, anno ejus V.*

68 *Deus dedit. Natione Romanus ex patre Stephano subdiacono:* presided $3^{y}$ $24^{d}$: buried Nov. 8—*et cessavit episcopatus mensem unum dies XVI.* As he succeeded in A.D. 615, he died in Nov. A.D. 618.

69 *Bonifacius V. Natione Campanus de civitate Neapoli:* presided $5^{y}$ $13^{d}$: buried Oct. 25.—*Et cessavit episcopatus menses VI dies XVIII.* The interval which followed the death of his predecessor was more than a year, and his episcopate commenced Dec. 23 A.D. 619 according to Pagi Vol. 2 p. 756: and according to *Epitaphium apud Pagium* p. 771 he presided $5^{y}$ $10^{m}$; and Pagi determines his death to Oct. 22 A.D. 625.

70 *Honorius I. Natione Campanus:* presided $12^{y}$ $11^{m}$ $17^{d}$. *Hic temporibus suis multa bona fecit.—Sepultus est sub die IV Id. Oct. et cessavit episcopatus annum unum menses VII dies XVII.* Ordained

Oct. 27 A.D. 625: five days after the death of his predecessor: Pagi p. 772. For epistles of Honorius see F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 543.

71 *Severinus. Natione Romanus:* presided $2^{m}$ $4^{d}$: buried *IV Non. Aug. et cessavit episcopatus menses IV dies XXIX.* His pontificate is fixed to A.D. 640 by Pagi Vol. 2 p. 814.

72 *Joannes IV. Natione Dalmata ex patre Venantio Scholastico:* presided $1^{y}$ $9^{m}$ $18^{d}$. *Sepultus est sub die IV Id. Oct. et cessavit episcopatus mensem unum dies XIII.* Appointed Dec. 24 A.D. 640.

73 *Theodorus. Natione Græcus ex patre Theodoro episcopo de civitate Hierosolyma:* presided $6^{y}$ $5^{m}$ $18^{d}$. *Sepultus est sub die II Id. Maii, et cessavit episcopatus dies LII.* The periods assigned under *Joannes IV*, namely $1^{y}$ $9^{m}$ $18^{d}$ + $1^{m}$ $13^{d}$ = $1^{y}$ $11^{m}$, computed from Dec. 24 A.D. 640 will fix the appointment of *Theodorus* at Nov. A.D. 642; and his episcopate of $6^{y}$ $5^{m}$ $18^{d}$ is terminated at May A.D. 649.

74 *Martinus I. De civitate Tudertina provincia Tusciæ:* presided $6^{y}$ $1^{m}$ $26^{d}$. Martin in a council of one hundred and five bishops, which he held in the Lateran, denounced anathemata on the Monothelites and their patrons Cyrus of Alexandria, Sergius, Pyrrhus, and Paulus. For these proceedings he was deposed by the emperor Constans, and carried a prisoner first to Naxos, then to Byzantium. From thence he was banished to Cherson, where he died. For particulars of his imprisonment and exile see below, *Bishops of CP.* 36 *Paulus.* The preceding interval of 55 days brings the appointment of *Martinus* to July A.D. 649. According to authorities quoted by Pagi tom. 3 p. 13, 14 he died in his exile in Cherson, Sep. 16 A.D. 655. Whence Pagi assigns $6^{y}$ $2^{m}$ $12^{d}$ to his pontificate, including the term of his exile.

75 *Eugenius I. Natione Romanus—clericus a cunabulis, ex patre Ruffiano:* presided $2^{y}$ $8^{m}$ $24^{d}$: *sepultus est sub die IV Non. Junii, et cessavit episcopatus mensem I dies XXIX.* His election in the absence of Martinus is fixed by Pagi to Sept. 8 A.D. 654, and his death to June 1 A.D. 657.

76 *Vitalianus. Natione Signiensis provinciæ Campaniæ:* presided $14^{y}$ $6^{m}$. *Sepultus est sub die VI Kal. Feb. Et cessavit episcopatus menses II dies XIII.* The interval of $1^{m}$ $29^{d}$ brings the succession of *Vitalianus* to July 30 A.D. 657. His episcopate of $14^{y}$ $6^{m}$ brings his death to VI Kal. Feb. A.D. 672. Among his epistles extant in Actis Conc. Ep. 2. 3. 4 are dated VI Kal. Feb. Indict. II. Jan. 27 A.D. 659.

77 *A Deo datus. Natione Romanus ex monachis:* presided $4^{y}$ $2^{m}$ $5^{d}$. *Sepultus est sub die VI Kal. Jul. Et cessavit episcopatus menses IV*

*dies XV.* The preceding interval will place his appointment at April A. D. 672. His $4^{y}$ $2^{m}$ $5^{d}$ terminate VI Kal. Jul. A. D. 676, which carries back the beginning to 22 April, 672; and Pagi enlarges the preceding interval to $2^{m}$ $25^{d}$.

Pagi fixes the day of each bishop's accession. But we cannot be certain in all cases of the *precise* day. 1 The years and months and days assigned in the *liber pontificalis* are often variously given in different copies; and, although the year and the month may be fixed from other testimony, yet the days must often remain uncertain. 2 The day of a bishop's death is often called the day of his funeral. 3 The day of accession and day of the death are sometimes included in the episcopate, but sometimes reckoned to the *dies interpontificiales*. See Pagi Vol. 2 p. 414. 4 Pagi endeavours so to adjust the periods as to place the ordination on a *Sunday*. But he himself admits that this rule was not always observed.

Geiseler Vol. 1 p. 373: "The collection of *vitæ paparum Rom.* is "by very different authors; but two general divisions may be ob- "served. The first consists of short notices of each pope, and ends "with *Sisinnius* [A.D. 708], soon after whose time it was compiled; "the 2nd beginning with Constantine [A. D. 709] gives copious "biographies, and contains important materials for ecclesiastical his- "tory in general."

## 2 *Bishops of Alexandria.*

1 *Annianus.* Eusebius H. E. II. 24 Νέρωνος δὲ ὄγδοον ἄγοντος τῆς βασιλείας ἔτος, πρῶτος μετὰ Μάρκον τὸν ἀπόστολον καὶ εὐαγγελιστὴν τῆς ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ παροικίας Ἀννιανὸς τὴν λειτουργίαν διαδέχεται, ἀνὴρ θεοφιλὴς ὢν καὶ τὰ πάντα θαυμάσιος. He presided $22^{y}$.

2 *Abilius.* Eusebius states that he succeeded *Annianus* in the fourth year of Domitian: he presided $13^{y}$.

3 *Cerdon.* Succeeded in A. D. 98, and presided eleven years.

4 *Primus.* Was chosen A. D. 109, according to Chron. Armen. Hieronymus gives 9th of Trajan for the date of his succession.

5 *Justus.* Succeeded in the fourth year of Hadrian, A. D. 120, and held his episcopate eleven years.

6. *Eumenes.* Appointed in the fifteenth year of Hadrian, A. D. 131. Hadrian in epistola apud Vopiscum p. 960 at this time calls the bishop of Alexandria the *patriarch.*

7 *Marcus.* After *Eumenes* had presided twelve years *Marcus* was appointed A. D. 143, in the 6th year of Antoninus. He presided ten years, and was succeeded by

8 *Celadion.* A. D. 153. Erroneous and conflicting dates for his succession are given in Chron. Hieron. and Chron. Armen.

9 *Agrippinus.* Succeeded A. D. 168: and held his episcopate for twelve years.

10 *Julianus.* Succeeded in the last year of the emperor Marcus Aurelius A. D. 180, and presided ten years.

24 *Timotheus I.* Present at the second Council A. D. 381. Placed too low in Theophanes. As the eight years of *Timotheus* terminated in July A. D. 385, they commenced in 377.

29 *Timotheus II Ælurus,* 30 *Timotheus III Salophacialus.*

*Timotheus II* succeeded in A. D. 457: was expelled in 460. His successor Timotheus III is addressed by Leo Ep. 139 *Timotheo episcopo catholico Alexandrinæ ecclesiæ* Aug. 18 A. D. 460. From the date of Leo's epistle we may collect that Timotheus III was appointed in July, and the preceding five months, during which the episcopal chair was vacant after the expulsion of *Timotheus II,* will carry back his expulsion to Feb. A. D. 460. He was restored by Basiliscus in A. D. 476. Zeno fled at the close of 475, and Basiliscus might restore *Timotheus II* in the beginning of 476. *Timotheus II* died in 477. Gennadius c. 72 supposed Timotheus Ælurus to be still living in 492. That this was an error appears from Liberatus, Theophanes, and Victor.

*Timotheus III* died in A. D. 482: Simplicii Romani Ep. 17 July 15 A. D. 482: *Ad nos ex more relatio missa patefecit—obiisse Timotheum, inque ejus vicem consona fidelium voluntate Joannem—subrogatum.* His death therefore may be referred to June A. D. 482. Placed too high in Victor Tun. From the first appointment of *Timotheus III* in July 460 to his death about June 482 are 22 years complete.

31. 32 *Joannes I. Petrus III. Joannes* was appointed in June A. D. 482. He is described by Theophanes as *ἀνὴρ σόφος καὶ τῶν ὀρθῶν δογμάτων ὑπέρμαχος.* But *Petrus Mongus* was preferred by Zeno; whose appointment is referred to by Simplicius Ep. 17 July 15 A. D. 482. On the expulsion of Joannes and the appointment of Petrus see Liberatus c. 17 tom. 6 p. 445, 446. The death of Petrus is recorded by Theophanes in the 16th year of Zeno A. D. 489.

33 *Athanasius II.* His appointment is placed by Victor in A. D. 490. His death in 495. But he presided 7 years current: Severus apud Renaudot p. 125 *sedit annos 7 obiitque* $20^a$ *mensis Thoth die Martis.* Pagi quoting from the same authority which Severus used, expresses the same time; and then adds *Dies* $20^a$ *mensis Thoth concurrit cum die* $17^a$ *Septembris in quam anno* 496 *feria tertia incidebat.* The death of Athanasius is therefore fixed to Sept. 17 A. D.

496, and his 6$^{y}$ 223$^{d}$ commence at Feb. 7 A. D. 490. The character of Athanasius II is thus described by Severus: *Vir bonus et plenus Spiritu Sancto, qui munere sibi credito præclare functus est.* And he adds: *Nulla ejus tempore persecutio, turbæ nullæ ecclesiam agitaverunt.*

34 *Joannes II.* Succeeded in Sept. A. D. 496. His death is given by Theophanes in the 15th year of Anastasius A. D. 505. He assigns 9 years to *Joannes II.* Also 9 years in Eutychius. Pagi, from the author *historiæ patriarcharum Coptitarum,* gives 8$^{y}$ 224$^{d}$. This period is Sept. 18 A. D. 496—April 29 A. D. 505 both inclusive. Elmacin apud Renaudot records that the see was vacant for one year after the death of Joannes.

35 *Joannes III.* Theophanes gives him 11 years, and thus assigns his death at A. D. 516. Pagi fixes the period of his episcopate at 11$^{y}$ 23$^{d}$. The 11$^{y}$ 23$^{d}$ are April 30 A. D. 506 May 22 A.D. 517. But Pagi has omitted to observe that from Ap. 29 A. D. 505, where he places the death of *Joannes II* to May 22 A. D. 517, where he places the death of *Joannes III*, are *twelve* years and twenty-three days. Which will be explained if we admit the interval of one year recorded by Elmacin apud Renaudot p. 226.

36 *Dioscorus II.* Succeeded in May A. D. 517 and presided 2$^{y}$ 146$^{d}$. From May 22 A. D. 517 to Oct. 14 A. D. 519 both inclusive.

37 *Timotheus IV.* Succeeded *Dioscorus* in Oct. A. D. 519. Pagi fixes the death of *Dioscorus* at Oct. 8 because he had read in his copy *historiæ patriarcharum Coptitarum* 10$^{a}$ *Babæ.* But the numbers in Renaudot, 17$^{a}$ *Babæ* and *dies* 146, correspond, and confirm each other.

40 *Paulus.* Succeeded *Theodosius* at the close of A. D. 538. Liberatus c. 23: *Postquam ergo Theodosius Alexandrinus in exilium missus est, Paulus quidam unus abbatum Tabennensium monachorum ad Alexandriam sedem ordinatur episcopus.—Plane orthodoxus, suscipiens Chalcedonensem synodum.* Theophanes, after referring to the events which followed the death of *Timotheus IV*, adds—καὶ οἱ μὲν Θεοδόσιον οἱ δὲ Γαϊνᾶν προεβάλλοντο εἰς ἐπίσκοπον Ἀλεξανδρείας· καὶ Γαϊνᾶς μὲν ἐκράτησε τῆς ἐπισκοπῆς ἐνιαυτὸν, ὁ δὲ Θεοδόσιος δύο· τούτους δὲ Ἰουστινιανὸς πέμψας ἤγαγεν ἐν Βυζαντίῳ—Παῦλον δέ τινα δοκούμενον εἶναι ὀρθόδοξον ἐπίσκοπον Ἀλεξανδρείας προεβάλετο. Theophanes has placed these facts at too low a date. If, according to Victor, *Zoilus* succeeded in 541, *Paulus* had something more than two years. See, for these transactions, F. Rom. Vol. I Page 823.

41 *Zoilus.* Theophanes gives the 16th of Justinian for the suc-

cession of *Zoilus*, and assigns him 7 years. His deposition is at A. D. 551 in Victor Tun. He had probably more than 7 years; for these would only place his appointment at A. D. 544, more than two years after the deposition of his predecessor.

The years of the preceding bishops from *Proterius* to *Zoilus* are given in Nicephorus (see Fasti Rom. Vol. 2 p. 547); and the sum of these years is 92. But from the appointment of *Proterius* in A. D. 452 to the deposition of *Zoilus* in 551 are 99 years; a deficiency therefore of 7 years in the whole amount in Nicephorus. Intervals—*dies vel menses interpontificiales*—might in part supply this deficiency; and an interval (which Pagi seems to suppose) might precede the episcopate of *Zoilus*.

42 *Apollinarius*. Already appointed before September 551: Malalas XVIII p. 230. He has 19 years in Nicephorus p. 417 B. and in Theophanes p. 192 A. His 19th year was current in 569.

43 *Joannes IV*. Appointed before the exile of *Anastasius* of Antioch. See the Tables F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 828. *Joannes IV* has eleven years in Nicephorus p. 417 B—and in Theophanes p. 205 C. Theophanes assigns Sept. 1 A. D. 568 as the date of his succession. But as the last year of his predecessor *Apollinarius* was current in A. D. 569, and as the first year of his successor *Eulogius* was at A. D. 580, the appointment of *Joannes* is fixed to the close of A. D. 569.

47 *Georgius*. His predecessor *Joannes V* withdrew, when Alexandria was taken by the Persians, to his native country, Cyprus; where he died. But Alexandria was taken by the Persians in A. D. 616 (see Tables A. D. 616); and Georgius was therefore appointed in that year. Theophanes assigns him 14 years, which terminated in A. D. 630; and Cyrus was already bishop of Alexandria in 631.

48 *Cyrus*, who succeeded in 630, was called to CP. in A. D. 640. See the reasons for his summons thither stated by Nicephorus in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 547, 548.

Heracleonas, during his short reign in 641, restored *Cyrus*. His successor was *Petrus*, who might succeed in A. D. 644. Nicephorus Chron. p. 417 B (where in the present copies *Cyrus* is omitted) ends his catalogue of bishops of Alexandria with *Petrus*.

### 3 *Bishops of Antioch.*

1 *Euodius*. Euseb. Chron. Arm. *Anno* 2058 Claudii 2° [A.D. $4\frac{2}{3}$] *primus Antiochiæ episcopus Euodius fuit*.

2 *Ignatius*. Eusebius places the succession of *Ignatius* in the first

of Vespasian [A. D. $\frac{69}{70}$]. A. D. 70 will be 45 years before the death of *Ignatius*. But as Eusebius has erred in the year of the death of Ignatius he may have placed the beginning of the episcopate too high.

3 *Hero*. The succession of *Hero* is determined by the death of his predecessor to A. D. 115.

4 *Cornelius*. Eusebius assigns the 12th of Hadrian A. D. $12\frac{8}{9}$ as the date of the accession of *Cornelius*.

5 *Eros*. Hieronymus: *Anno* 2158 *Antiochiæ quintus constituitur episcopus Heros ann. XXIV*. The 24 years would place *Theophilus anno* 2182. But *Theophilus* is placed by Eusebius and Hieronymus at 2186 or 2184.

The years of these five bishops are thus given in Nicephorus:

Εὐόδιος—ἔτη κγ΄
Ἰγνάτιος—ἔτη δ΄
Ἥρων—ἔτη κ΄
Κορνήλιος—ἔτη ιγ΄
Ἔρως—ἔτη κς΄

Making 86 years. But from the accession of *Euodius* to the accession of *Theophilus* are computed in Eusebius 128 years, *anni* 2058—2186. Wherefore we may supply Ἰγνάτιος—ἔτη μδ΄ to bring the amount to a nearer agreement with Eusebius.

10 *Philetus*. Eusebius assigns the 6th of Caracalla A. D. 217 for the accession of *Philetus*.

11 *Zebinus*. A. D. 229. See Tables F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 243.

12 *Babylas*. His death in A. D. 250 would place the beginning of his thirteen years current at A. D. 238, the 1st of Gordian. *Babylas* died in prison in the Decian persecution.

20 *Vitalis*. He succeeded Tyrannus, according to Hieronymus, *anno* 2344 A. D. $32\frac{8}{9}$.

21 *Philigonius*. 22 *Paulinus I*. *Paulinus* is omitted by Theodoret; but is mentioned by Sozomen, and by Nicephorus.

*Paulinus* was deposed; and perhaps on that account omitted by Theodoret. He was still living in A. D. 347.

23 *Eustathius*. See Sozomen quoted in Tables F. Rom. Vol. 1 A. D. 324. The Tables in Theophanes place *Eustathius* many years too high. Hieronymus records the deposition of *Eustathius* at the year 2344 A. D. $32\frac{8}{9}$, which agrees with the term of Philostorgius, three whole years from A. D. 325; therefore after June A. D. 328, about 31 years before the appointment of *Meletius* in 360. *Eustathius* was still living in A.D. 370, 42 years after his expulsion. For the expulsion of *Eustathius* see F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 549.

24 *Paulinus II.* Transferred from Tyre to Antioch. He had been long dead in 336. Hieronymus records the deposition of *Eustathius*, and thus proceeds: *Quo in exilium ob fidem truso, usque in præsentem diem* [*A. D.* 378] *Ariani ecclesiam occupaverunt. Id est*

Eulalius
Eusebius
Euphronius
Placillus
Stephanus
Leontius
Eudoxius
Meletius
Euzoius
Dorotheus
Rursum Meletius

*Quorum idcirco tempora non digessi, quod eos hostes potius quam episcopos Christi judicavi.* See for the catalogue of Nicephorus F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 549.

*Paulinus II* is omitted by Hieronymus, Nicephorus, and Sozomen. But he was succeeded after six months by *Eulalius.* Eusebius addresses this *Paulinus* H. E. X. I ἱερώτατε Παυλῖνε.

25 *Eulalius.* Named by Theodoret, who omits *Paulinus.* Hieronymus inserts *Eusebius,* but, as appears from Theodoret, without reason. Nicephorus mentions that *Eusebius* was proposed, ὡς δ' ἐκεῖνος ἀπεῖπε, καὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀπηγόρευσε τὴν μετάθεσιν, σχολάσαι φασὶ τὸν θρόνον ἑξῆς ἐπὶ ἔτη ὀκτώ· εἶτα χειροτονοῦσιν Εὐφρόνιον. Socrates omitting *Eulalius* names *Euphronius.* Sozomen also omitting *Eulalius* relates that *Eusebius* declined the episcopate of Antioch, and that *Euphronius* was appointed.

26 *Euphronius.* See 24.

27 *Placillus.* Present at the synod of Tyre A. D. 335. He was also at the synod of Antioch in 341.

28 *Stephanus I.* See 24. The predecessor of *Leontius. Stephanus* was deposed.

29 *Leontius.* See 24. For the testimonies against *Leontius* see F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 550. In Chron. Pasch. A. D. 350 he is very differently described as ὁ μακάριος Λεόντιος ὁ ἐπίσκοπος Ἀντιοχείας τῆς Συρίας, ἀνὴρ κατὰ πάντα πιστός τε καὶ εὐλαβὴς καὶ ζηλωτὴς ὑπάρχων τῆς ἀληθοῦς πίστεως. His death is recorded by Sozomen. The following incidents—the emperor at Sirmium in spring 358, the return of *Liberius* Aug. 2, 358, and the testimony of Athanasius that *Leontius* still lived in that year, place the death of *Leontius* at the close of A. D. 358. Socrates

in his narrative appears to place the death of *Leontius* a year earlier, which is inconsistent with Athanasius.

30 *Eudoxius*. Appointed at the close of A. D. 358. He was already bishop of Germanicia in A. D. 341, when he was present at the Arian synod of Antioch. He was present again at the synod in 345. Deposed in September A. D. 359 by the synod of Seleucia.

31 *Anianus*. Omitted by Hieronymus and Theodoret. Appointed at the synod of Seleucia Sept. A. D. 359. Nicephorus gives to *Anianus* four years. But for the whole interval between *Eustathius* A. D. 328 and *Meletius* A. D. 360 (less than 32 years) he gives 40 years. The numbers then of Nicephorus are not to be trusted; and Pagi tom. 1 p. 445 is not justified in giving 12 years to *Placillus* because 12 years are assigned by Nicephorus.

32 *Meletius*. Transferred from Sebastia of Armenia to Antioch. But he was immediately expelled. This expulsion of *Meletius* happened in the winter of A. D. 36$\frac{9}{7}$. He was restored by Julian A. D. 362: was at Antioch in 363: again expelled by Valens, after Nov. 10 A. D. 371, during the stay of Valens at Antioch. For Valens at Antioch see the Tables A. D. 370, and F. Rom. Vol. 2 c. 1 p. 119, 120. After the death of Valens A. D. 378, he is restored by Gratian. Theodoret relates the contest between the parties of *Paulinus*, *Euzoius*, and *Meletius*. Meletius died in A. D. 381.

33 *Euzoius*. Appointed by Constantius II in the winter of 36$\frac{9}{7}$.

34 *Paulinus III*. Socrates: Παυλῖνος μίαν τῶν μικρῶν ἔνδον τῆς πόλεως ἐκκλησιῶν εἶχεν, ἧς αὐτὸν Εὐζώϊος αἰδοῖ τῇ πρὸς αὐτὸν οὐκ ἐξέβαλε.

35 *Dorotheus*. Succeeded *Euzoius* in 376.

36 *Flavianus*. Succeeded *Meletius* in 381. Is mentioned by Chrysostom in the Tables. He refused to take part in the proceedings against Chrysostom, and died at the time of the exile of Chrysostom A. D. 404; before Nov. 18, when his successor *Porphyrius* is mentioned in a law of Arcadius. The episcopate of *Flavianus* extended from the middle of 381 to the middle of 404, 23 complete years.

37 *Porphyrius*. Succeeded before Nov. 18 A. D. 404. See 36. The unpopularity of *Porphyrius*, who was the adversary of Chrysostom, is marked by Auctor dialogi de Chrysostomo. His death is fixed by a notice in Theodoret to A. D. 413.

38 *Alexander*. The term of 85 years noted by Theodoret commences at the deposition of *Eustathius*. And as that deposition was at the close of A. D. 328, the 85 years place the appointment of *Alexander* at A. D. 413.

39 *Theodotus.* Theophanes assigns 12th of Theodosius II (A. D. 419) for the appointment of *Theodotus.* This date is consistent with authorities quoted by Norisius and Pagi, which establish that *Alexander* lived through A. D. 418. But *Theodotus* still lived at the time of the death of *Theodorus* of *Mopsuestia.* And the death of *Theodotus* must be referred to A. D. 429. His episcopate therefore was of 10 years' duration instead of 4 years. The last 6 years of *Theodotus* and the 13 years of his successor are described by Theodoret. The 13 years of *Joannes* terminate in 442: the seventh year of *Domnus* is current at 448.

40 *Joannes I.* His episcopate is determined by Theodoret to A. D. 429—442.

41 *Domnus II.* Succeeded in 442. Deposed by the Council of Ephesus in August 449.

42 *Maximus.* He was appointed in 449. Nicephorus: Μάξιμος ὁ ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ συνόδῳ ἐν Καλχηδόνι, ὃς ἐξεβλήθη διὰ πταῖσμα, ἔτη δ'. The charge against *Maximus* is referred to by Leo of Rome. His successor *Basilius* was appointed before the death of Marcian,—therefore before Feb. A. D. 457, about the close of 456, seven years after the deposition of *Domnus.* *Maximus* is at the Council of Chalcedon A. D. 451.

43 *Basilius.* Succeeded at the close of A. D. 456. Norisius has shewn that he still lived in the beginning of A. D. 458. This is consistent with Nicephorus who records that *Acacius* was bishop at the time of the earthquake. But the earthquake happened Sept. 13 A. D. 458.

44 *Acacius.* Succeeded between February and September A. D. 458. Called *Alexander* in the present copies of Victor Tun.

45 *Martyrius.* The episcopate of *Acacius* determines the succession of *Martyrius* to A. D. 459. His 13th year was current at A. D. 471, where Victor names his successor *Julianus.*

During the episcopate of *Martyrius Peter* the *fuller* disturbed the Church of Antioch. See F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 553. The beginning of the troubles excited by *Peter* are placed by Cedrenus at the 7th of Leo, A. D. 463.

46 *Julianus.* Was appointed in A. D. 471, on the resignation of *Martyrius.* *Julianus* died during the reign of Basiliscus, in A. D. 476. For Basiliscus reigned from Nov. 475 to July 477.

47 *Petrus Fullo.* Expelled by *Joannes* probably in the close of A. D. 477; and *Joannes* appointed in the beginning of 478.

48 *Joannes II.* For the expulsion of *Petrus Fullo* and the appointment of *Joannes II* see F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 553.

49 *Stephanus II.* Appointed in the beginning of 478. Nicephorus has these numbers:

Πέτρος ὁ γραφεὺς—ἔτη γ΄
Ἰωάννης ὁ μετὰ τρίμηνον ἐκβληθείς
Στέφανος—ἔτη γ΄
Στέφανος ἄλλος—ἔτος ἕν
Καλανδίων—ἔτη δ΄
Πέτρος πάλιν γραφεὺς—ἔτη γ΄
Παλλάδιος—ἔτη ι΄.

*Stephanus* has also 3 years in Theophanes. Three years current will place the death of *Stephanus II* at the close of A. D. 480, and the death of *Stephanus III* at the close of A. D. 481.

50 *Stephanus III.* Murdered probably on June 22 A. D. 482.

51 *Calandio.* Appointed at the close of 481. Expelled in 485, and *Peter* restored. The expulsion of *Calandio* by *Peter* is fixed to 485 from the date of a Roman synod, in which *Peter* was condemned, held in that year. *Calandio* therefore presided 4 years, and his deposition is placed 4 years too low by Theophanes and Cedrenus.

Evidence to the troubles at Alexandria and Antioch in the reigns of Leo and Zeno is contained in an authentic document quoted by Pagi and Basnage, and extant in Act. Concil. tom. 5 p. 173—176. This document is given in full in F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 554—555.

*Petrus Fullo* died in A. D. 483. The death of *Stephanus III*, the episcopate of *Calandio*, his expulsion, and the restoration of *Petrus*, are related by Malalas XV p. 91.

52 *Palladius.* Succeeded *Petrus Fullo* in 488. He has ten years in Nicephorus and in Theophanes.

53 *Flavianus II.* Appointed in 498. Succeeded by *Severus* in 512. He presided therefore 14 years, from his appointment to his deposition. Theophanes only assigns 13 years. In the reckoning of Theophanes the 1st of Anastasius was computed from Sept. 1. A. D. 491, the 9th of Anastasius and the 1st of *Flavianus* from Sept. 1 A. D. 499; the 21st of Anastasius and the 13th of *Flavianus* from Sept. 1 A. D. 511. But *Flavianus* was appointed in 498, within the eighth year of Anastasius, and *Severus* in Nov. 512, in the 22d of Anastasius.

58 *Domnus III.* Succeeded *Epiphanius* in A. D. 545. *Anastasius* succeeded *Domnus III* in A. D. 559. *Anastasius* was expelled and succeeded by *Gregory* in A. D. 570: see Tables F. Rom. Vol. 1 p. 828: but was restored in the middle of 593. His successor *Anastasius II* is addressed by *Gregory* of *Rome* in Ep. IX 49, written

in March A. D. 599. *Anastasius I* might die at the close of 598. He has six years in Theophanes after his restoration. He was restored in the 11th of Mauricius, and died in the 17th. Nicephorus in his list omits *Severus*, and gives wrong numbers to *Flavianus*. For the rest he agrees with Theophanes.

61 *Anastasius II.* Succeeded about the beginning of A. D. 599. Slain in a sedition in Sept. A. D. 610, in the 11th year current of his episcopate. And he presided about $10^{y}\ 8^{m}$ instead of 9 years, the term assigned by Theophanes and Nicephorus.

### 4 *Bishops of Jerusalem.*

2—16 *Simeon—Marcus.* Twelve bishops of Jerusalem are placed in 26 years between *Justus* and *Marcus*. *Simeon* was bishop after the death of *St. James;* and *St. James* was put to death A. D. 67 or 70. See F. Rom. Vol. 2 p. 556.

17—30 *Cassianus—Narcissus.* *Narcissus* seceded from his bishopric between A. D. 197—212 for about 15 years. In this interval *Dius*, *Germanio*, and *Gordianus* presided in succession. *Narcissus* then returned to his charge, and resigned it to *Alexander* A. D. 214.

46 *Prayllus.* 47 *Juvenalis.* 48 *Anastasius.*

*Prayllus* succeeded *Joannes* after Dec. A. D. 415: after *Prayllus* Nicephorus proceeds

Ἰουβενάλιος—ἔτη λη΄
Θεοδόσιος ὁ ἐκβληθεὶς ὑπὸ Μαρκιανοῦ,
Καὶ πάλιν Ἰουβενάλιος
Ἀναστάσιος—ἔτη ιη΄
Μαρτύριος—ἔτη η΄
Σαλούστιος—ἔτη η΄

*Anastasius* was appointed in July A. D. 458.

Theophanes assigns to *Juvenalis* 38 years. He had 38 years, from A. D. 421; or 34 years from A. D. 425.

*Anastasius*, who has 18 years in Nicephorus and Theophanes, survived till A. D. 478. He presided therefore 20 years from July A. D. 458, instead of 18 years.

49 *Martyrius.* Died in the 8th year of his episcopate, in A. D. 486. Cyrillus in Vita Sabæ states that *Martyrius* died in the 48th year of Sabas. Sabas was born in Jan. A. D. 439. His 48th year commenced in Jan. A. D. 486, to which year the death of *Martyrius* is determined. *Martyrius* died about April. And, as his 8th year was current in April 486, his first year might commence in 478.

50 *Salustius.* Cyrillus in vita Sabæ asserts that *Salustius* died in

the 56th year of Sabas. That year commenced in Jan. A. D. 494; and the death of *Salustius* is in July of the second indiction A. D. 494. The $8^{y}$ $3^{m}$ of his episcopate, which is the period Cyril assigns to it, carry back his appointment and the death of his predecessor to April A. D. 486. *Salustius* has 8 years in Nicephorus and Theophanes.

51 *Elias.* Appointed July 23 A. D. 494. His deposition is fixed to A. D. 513 by Cyrillus. He survived till A. D. 518, and died ten days after the emperor Anastasius.

52 *Joannes II.* Appointed in 513. Died in 524. Cyrillus gives the 86th year of the life of Sabas as the date of the death of *Joannes.* The 86th year of Sabas commenced in Jan. A. D. 524. Cyrillus assigns to *Joannes* the term of $7^{y}$ $9^{m}$; which commenced, as Pagi explains, from a point of time in the 4th year of his episcopate.

53 *Petrus.* Succeeded *Joannes* in 524. He has 20 years in Nicephorus, and in Theophanes. Victor Tun. marks the date of his death A. D. 544.

54 *Macarius.* Appointed in 544.

55 *Eustochius.* *Macarius* was expelled from his bishopric, and *Eustochius* appointed in his room in 552. In 563 *Eustochius* was deposed, and *Macarius* reappointed. He held his episcopate the second time 8 or 10 years.

56 *Joannes III.* Succeeded *Macarius* 573. Evagrius closed his history in the interval between the death of *Joannes* and the appointment of his successor. *Joannes* therefore died in A. D. 593; and at the close of that year, when Evagrius wrote, *Amos* was not yet appointed.

The year of the death of *Macarius* and the succession of *Joannes* can only be assigned upon the uncertain evidence of Nicephorus and Theophanes, and of the years assigned to *Macarius* and *Joannes.* The term of 22 years will begin in A. D. 571, of 20 years in 573; and *Macarius* after his restoration presided either 8 or 10 years.

57 *Amos.* Appointed in the beginning of 594. His death is fixed to A. D. 601 by Greg. Rom. A letter written by Gregory, on the accession of *Isacius* determines his appointment to the beginning of A. D. 601. The period of 8 years assigned by Nicephorus to *Amos* must be understood of 7 years complete and 8 years current.

58 *Isacius.* Succeeded in 601. His death is marked at A. D. 609; agreeing with the term of 8 years assigned by Nicephorus and Theophanes.

59 *Zacharias.* Succeeded in 609. Mentioned at A. D. 610 by Nicephorus. He died in 629.

60 *Modestus.* 61 *Sophronius.* *Modestus* was appointed in the spring of A. D. 629. He has two years in Theophanes, but in Nicephorus one year, and in Eutychius nine months, followed by an interval of 6 years.

*Sophronius* survived the capture of Jerusalem, and died at the close of A. D. 637 in the beginning of the 28th year of Heraclius and of the 11th indiction. He has 4 years in Eutychius. These years current might commence in the beginning of 633. The nine months of *Modestus* might terminate in the beginning of 630, leaving a space of 3 years instead of 6 between the two pontificates. Theophanes assigns 3 years to *Sophronius*, and places his first year at the 24th of Heraclius A. D. $63\frac{3}{4}$, and his death after the capture of Jerusalem at the 26th of *Heraclius*.

After the death of *Sophronius* the see was vacant for 29 years. Zonaras observes that at the 6th council Nov. A. D. 680 there was no patriarch of Alexandria or of Jerusalem, because these cities had fallen under the dominion of the Saracens.

## 5 *Bishops of Constantinople.*

1 *Alexander.* His predecessor *Metrophanes* survived till the council of Nice A. D. 325. This is proved by the subscriptions to the council apud Gelasium. *Alexander* therefore succeeded *Metrophanes* at Byzantium about A. D. 326. He died in A. D. 340; for he survived Arius.

2 *Paulus.* Succeeded *Alexander* in A. D. 340. See A. D. 340. 352.

*Eusebius of Nicomedia* is appointed to CP. in the same year with *Paulus* A. D. 340.

6 *Demophilus.* Succeeded *Eudoxius* in A. D. 370. *Eudoxius* had been transferred from Antioch to CP. in A. D. 360. He therefore presided at CP. $10^{y}$ or $11^{y}$ current, and Valesius rightly ascribes δεκαεννέα in Socrates IV. 14 to corruption of the text.

7 *Evagrius.* Also appointed on the death of *Eudoxius*.

Valesius ad Socr. IV. 14 rejects the account that *Eustathius* the deposed bishop of Antioch was still living, because the time is too remote, and because the place of his exile and death is Trajanopolis in Hieronymus. But the space of 42 years from his deposition in A. D. 328 to the appointment of *Evagrius* in 370 does not seem incredible, and *Eustathius* might have passed, or have been transferred, from Bizya in Thrace (which Socrates states to have been the place of his exile) to Trajanopolis, also in Thrace. His place of exile is

called *Philippi* in Theodorus Lector. Perhaps by an error for *Trajanopolis*.

17 *Flavianus*. Succeeded Proclus in A. D. 447. Deposed in A. D. 449.

21 *Fravitta*. Succeeded *Acacius* in A. D. 489, and presided 3 months. *Euphemius*, described by Zonaras as ὅσιος ἀνὴρ καὶ ὀρθοδοξότατος, succeeded *Fravitta*. For the deposition of *Euphemius* see A. D. 496.

36 *Paulus II*. Appointed Oct. A. D. 641 on the deposition of *Pyrrhus*. Twelve years are assigned him by Zonaras and Theophanes, which would terminate in Oct. A. D. 653. But the death of *Paulus* is fixed by the imprisonment and exile of *Martin* of *Rome* to the year 655. Attested by the letter of Martin himself and the narrative of his companion, which are extant apud Acta Concil. *Martinus* Ep. XV Theodoro p. 66 describes his abduction from Rome June 15. He was put on board a ship June 19: he reached Messina July 1: he remained in the isle of Naxos a year. The narrative of his companion supplies the rest. He reached Byzantium Sept. 17 A. D. 654. He was imprisoned 93 days, when on Friday Dec. 19 he was brought before the senate. He was then imprisoned 85 days longer, until March 13 A. D. 655. He is next banished to Cherson: there he died Sept. 16 of the 14th indiction. The days of the week in these narratives and the indiction determine these events to June 15 A. D. 653—Sept. 16 A. D. 655; for indict. 14 commenced Sept. 1 A. D. 655.

When Martinus was brought out Dec. 19 A. D. 654, *Paulus* was near his end. *Paulus* therefore died soon after Dec. 19 A. D. 654. He completed his 13th year in Oct. preceding, and was in the 14th year of his episcopate.

*Pyrrhus* thus restored presided only $4^{m}$ $23^{d}$. He died therefore and was succeeded by *Petrus* in A. D. 655. Not however in the 12th of Constans, as Zonaras assigns it,—for the 12th of Constans began before Oct. 5 A. D. 652, and was current in Indict. 11. But it has been shewn that Paulus died in Indict. 13, in the 14th of Constans.

37 *Petrus*. The appointment of *Petrus* is fixed by the dates in 36 to A. D. 655. He died 15 years before the 6th Council A. D. 680; therefore, as Pagi determines, in A. D. 666, in the 12th year current of his pontificate.

38 *Thomas II*. Presided $2^{y}$ $7^{m}$. As he succeeded in 666, his episcopate will terminate in the close of 668.

39 *Joannes V.* Nicephorus assigns him $5^{y}\ 9^{m}$. Zonaras gives no years. In the Tables of Theophanes he has 6 years. He succeeded towards the close of 668; and $5^{y}\ 9^{m}$ will place his death in 674.

40 *Constantinus.* Succeeded in 674. He has $1^{y}\ 8^{m}\ 7^{d}$ in Nicephorus. He has 2 years in Zonaras. *Constantinus* therefore died in 676; *Theodorus* his successor was expelled in 678; and *Georgius,* who followed *Theodorus,* was present in the 6th Council in 680.

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| 784 | | 31 | 18 Fall of Sejanus. [Crucifixion: *Prosp.*] |
| 785 | | 32 | 19 Otho born. [Crucifixion: *Chron. Pasch.*] |
| 786 | 203 | 33 | 20 Agrippina ob. Drusus ob. [Crucifix. *Euseb.*] |
| 787 | | 34 | 21 |
| 788 | | 35 | 22 |
| 789 | | 36 | 23 |
| 790 | 204 | 37 | Tiberius ob. Birth of Nero. |
| 791 | | 38 | 2 Caligulæ. Cotys. Polemo. Birth of Josephus. |
| 792 | | 39 | 3 Herod Antipas deposed. |
| 793 | | 40 | 4 Agrippa. Ptolemy. Lucan brought to Rome. |
| 794 | 205 | 41 | Caligula slain. Birth of Titus. |
| 795 | | 42 | 2 Claudii. Moors conquered. |
| 796 | | 43 | 3 Expedition into Britain. |
| 797 | | 44 | 4 Return of Claudius. Agrippa ob. |
| 798 | 206 | 45 | 5 The younger Agrippa. |
| 799 | | 46 | 6 |
| 800 | | 47 | 7 Ludi sæculares. |
| 801 | | 48 | 8 Lustrum. Messalina ob. Agrippa. |
| 802 | 207 | 49 | 9 Marriage of Agrippina. Domitius Afer. |
| 803 | | 50 | 10 Ostorius in Britain. |
| 804 | | 51 | 11 Burrus præfect. A famine. |
| 805 | | 52 | 12 Influence of Pallas. |
| 806 | 208 | 53 | 13 Nero marries Octavia. Agrippa. |
| 807 | | 54 | Lepida ob. Claudius ob. Corbulo. Gallio and Seneca. |
| 808 | | 55 | 2 Neronis Britannicus ob. Paullinus. |
| 809 | | 56 | 3 |
| 810 | 209 | 57 | 4 |
| 811 | | 58 | 5 Corbulo. Poppæa. |
| 812 | | 59 | 6 Agrippina slain. |
| 813 | | 60 | 7 Corbulo. |
| 814 | 210 | 61 | 8 Boadicea. Galba in Spain. Pliny the younger born. |
| 815 | | 62 | 9 Burrus ob. Poppæa. |
| 816 | | 63 | 10 |
| 817 | | 64 | 11 Fires at Rome. The persecution. |
| 818 | 211 | 65 | 12 Piso's conspiracy. Poppæa ob. Peter and Paul martyred. |
| 819 | | 66 | 13 Ostorius ob. Jewish war. Martial at Rome. |
| 820 | | 67 | 14 Nero in Greece. Vespasian. Josephus captured. |
| 821 | | 68 | Nero slain. Galba. Vespasian. |
| 822 | 212 | 69 | Vitellius. Otho. Galba slain. |
| 823 | | 70 | 2 Vespasiani. Jerusalem taken. Temple burnt. |
| 824 | | 71 | 3 Triumph of Vespasian and Titus. |
| 825 | | 72 | 4 Commagenë a province. Pliny at this date. |
| 826 | 213 | 73 | 5 |
| 827 | | 74 | 6 Flaviopolis. Lustrum. Philosophers expelled. |

| U.C. | Ol. | A.D. | Events |
|---|---|---|---|
| 828 | | 75 | 7 Pacis templum. Colossus. |
| 829 | | 76 | 8 Hadrian born. |
| 830 | 214 | 77 | 9 Earthquake. Pestilence. |
| 831 | | 78 | 10 Agricola in Britain. |
| 832 | | 79 | Sabinus slain. Vespasian ob. Vesuvius. |
| 833 | | 80 | 2 Titi. Fire at Rome. Games of Titus. |
| 834 | 215 | 81 | Titus ob. 4th campaign of Agricola. |
| 835 | | 82 | 2 Domitiani. Capitol restored. |
| 836 | | 83 | 3 Domitian's expedition. 6th campaign of Agricola. |
| 837 | | 84 | 4 Domitian Germanicus. 7th campaign of Agricola. |
| 838 | 216 | 85 | 5 |
| 839 | | 86 | 6 Capitoline games. Antoninus born. Dacian war. |
| 840 | | 87 | 7 |
| 841 | | 88 | 8 Ludi sæculares. Tacitus prætor. |
| 842 | 217 | 89 | 9 Quintilian teaches at Rome. |
| 843 | | 90 | 10 Domitian expels the philosophers. |
| 844 | | 91 | 11 Domitian triumphs. Cornelia. Antonius. |
| 845 | | 92 | 12 |
| 846 | 218 | 93 | 13 Death of Agricola. Sarmatian war. |
| 847 | | 94 | 14 Tyranny of Domitian. |
| 848 | | 95 | 15 Conspiracy of Celsus. Clemens cos. slain. |
| 849 | | 96 | Domitian slain. |
| 850 | 219 | 97 | 2 Nervæ. Trajan adopted. Sedition. |
| 851 | | 98 | Death of Nerva. |
| 852 | | 99 | 2 Trajani. Trajan at Rome. Dio Prusæus. |
| 853 | | 100 | 3 St. John still survives. |
| 854 | 220 | 101 | 4 First Dacian war. Hadrian quæstor. |
| 855 | | 102 | 5 Dacian war. |
| 856 | | 103 | 6 Victories in Dacia. Triumph of Trajan. |
| 857 | | 104 | 7 Second Dacian war. Pliny in his province. |
| 858 | 221 | 105 | 8 Bridge over the Danube. |
| 859 | | 106 | 9 Decebalus ob. Second triumph of Trajan. |
| 860 | | 107 | 10 Public works of Trajan. |
| 861 | | 108 | 11 |
| 862 | 222 | 109 | 12 Road to Brundusium finished. |
| 863 | | 110 | 13 Road through the Pontine marshes. |
| 864 | | 111 | 14 |
| 865 | | 112 | 15 Hadrian Archon at Athens. |
| 866 | 223 | 113 | 16 Trajan's column. |
| 867 | | 114 | 17 Trajan winters at Antioch. |
| 868 | | 115 | 18 Earthquake at Antioch. Armenia conquered. |
| 869 | | 116 | 19 Trajan at Ctesiphon: and in Arabia. |
| 870 | 224 | 117 | 20 Sedition suppressed. Trajan ob. |
| 871 | | 118 | 2 Hadriani. Hadrian at Rome. Favorinus. |
| 872 | | 119 | 3 Turbo pf. p. Dionysius of Miletus. |
| 873 | | 120 | 4 Journeys of Hadrian. |
| 874 | 225 | 121 | 5 Birth of M. Aurelius. |
| 875 | | 122 | 6 Hadrian at Athens. |
| 876 | | 123 | 7 |
| 877 | | 124 | 8 Philo Byblius. |
| 878 | 226 | 125 | 9 Hadrian at Athens. Pausanias. |
| 879 | | 126 | 10 Birth of Pertinax. |
| 880 | | 127 | 11 |
| 881 | | 128 | 12 Hadrian pater patriæ. |
| 882 | 227 | 129 | 13 Hadrian at Athens. |
| 883 | | 130 | 14 Hadrian at Gaza and in Egypt. Birth of Galen. |
| 884 | | 131 | 15 Hadrian in Syria. Jews rebel. |
| 885 | | 132 | 16 Jewish war. Perpetual edict. |
| 886 | 228 | 133 | 17 Jewish war. Coins of Hadrian. |
| 887 | | 134 | 18 Barchochebas. Basilides. |

| U.C. | Ol. | A.D. | Events |
|---|---|---|---|
| 888 | | 135 | 19 Jewish war ended. Verus adopted. |
| 889 | | 136 | 20 Verus Cæsar. |
| 890 | 229 | 137 | 21 |
| 891 | | 138 | Death of Verus. Death of Hadrian. |
| 892 | | 139 | 2 Antonini. |
| 893 | | 140 | 3 Valentinus. Cerdon. |
| 894 | 230 | 141 | 4 Death of Faustina. |
| 895 | | 142 | 5 |
| 896 | | 143 | 6 Herodes Atticus. |
| 897 | | 144 | 7 Aristocles of Pergamus. Galen. |
| 898 | 231 | 145 | 8 Galen wrote on Logic. |
| 899 | | 146 | 9 Birth of Severus. |
| 900 | | 147 | 10 Marcus receives the tribunician power. |
| 901 | | 148 | 11 Arrian the philosopher. |
| 902 | 232 | 149 | 12 Inscriptions. |
| 903 | | 150 | 13 Marcion the heretic. |
| 904 | | 151 | 14 Justin Martyr *Apologia I.* |
| 905 | | 152 | 15 Hegesippus at Rome. |
| 906 | 233 | 153 | 16 Verus quæstor. |
| 907 | | 154 | 17 Bardesanes born. |
| 908 | | 155 | 18 |
| 909 | | 156 | 19 |
| 910 | 234 | 157 | 20 |
| 911 | | 158 | 21 Galen returns to Pergamus. |
| 912 | | 159 | 22 Coins. Philager the sophist. |
| 913 | | 160 | 23 |
| 914 | 235 | 161 | Death of Antoninus. Commodus born. |
| 915 | | 162 | 2 Aurelii. Parthian war. |
| 916 | | 163 | 3 Parthian war. Hermogenes of Tarsus. |
| 917 | | 164 | 4 Marriage of Verus and Lucilla. |
| 918 | 236 | 165 | 5 Parthian war continued. Peregrinus. |
| 919 | | 166 | 6 Triumph of Marcus and Verus. Commodus Cæs. |
| 920 | | 167 | 7 A pestilence. |
| 921 | | 168 | 8 Quadi submit. |
| 922 | 237 | 169 | 9 Death of Verus. Galen at Aquileia. |
| 923 | | 170 | 10 Marcomannic war continued. |
| 924 | | 171 | 11 Vota decennalia. |
| 925 | | 172 | 12 The title Germanicus assumed. |
| 926 | 238 | 173 | 13 Rise of the Montanists. |
| 927 | | 174 | 14 Battle with the Quadi. |
| 928 | | 175 | 15 Revolt and death of Cassius. Faustina ob. |
| 929 | | 176 | 16 Triumph of Marcus. Phrynichus. |
| 930 | 239 | 177 | 17 Commodus receives the tribunician power. |
| 931 | | 178 | 18 Marcus in Germany. Christianity preached in Britain. |
| 932 | | 179 | 19 Marcomanni defeated. |
| 933 | | 180 | Death of Marcus. Chronicle of Chryseros. |
| 934 | 240 | 181 | 2 Commodi. Coins. |
| 935 | | 182 | 3 Luciani *Alexander vel pseudomantis.* |
| 936 | | 183 | 4 Conspiracy of Lucilla. Pollux. Irenæus. |
| 937 | | 184 | 5 Successes in Britain by Ulpius Marcellus. |
| 938 | 241 | 185 | 6 Death of Perennis. Commodus *Felix.* |
| 939 | | 186 | 7 Corn from Africa. Coin. Commodus names the months. |
| 940 | | 187 | 8 |
| 941 | | 188 | 9 Birth of Caracalla. Fire at Rome. |
| 941 | 242 | 189 | 10 Fall of Cleander. Travels of Aristides. |
| 943 | | 190 | 11 Coins. Dion Cassius *Senator.* |
| 944 | | 191 | 12 Fire at Rome. Temples burnt. |
| 945 | | 192 | Commodus slain. |
| 946 | 243 | 193 | Pertinax slain. Julianus slain. Niger. |
| 947 | | 194 | 2 Severi. Niger defeated and slain. |

| U. C. | Ol. | A.D. | Events |
|---|---|---|---|
| 948 | | 195 | 3 Severus in the East. Byzantium besieged. |
| 949 | | 196 | 4 Byzantium taken. Severus at Rome. Caracalla Cæs. |
| 950 | 244 | 197 | 5 Albinus slain. Dispute on Easter. |
| 951 | | 198 | 6 War with Parthia. Severus crosses the Euphrates. |
| 952 | | 199 | 7 Severus in the East. |
| 953 | | 200 | 8 Severus in the East. |
| 954 | 245 | 201 | 9 Severus in Syria. Ammonius Saccas. |
| 955 | | 202 | 10 Severus returns to Rome. Persecution of Christians. |
| 956 | | 203 | 11 Plautianus slain. Origen æt. 18. |
| 957 | | 204 | 12 Ludi sæculares. |
| 958 | 246 | 205 | 13 Severus in Italy. Plotinus. Clemens Alex. |
| 959 | | 206 | 14 Ammonius Saccas teaches Origen. |
| 960 | | 207 | 15 War in Britain. Tertullian adv. Marcion. |
| 961 | | 208 | 16 Severus in Britain. |
| 962 | 247 | 209 | 17 Invasion of Caledonia. Three Augusti. |
| 963 | | 210 | 18 Wall in Britain. Papinian. |
| 964 | | 211 | Death of Severus. Oppian fl. |
| 965 | | 212 | 2 Caracallæ. Geta slain. Olymp. Antioch. |
| 966 | 248 | 213 | 3 Caracalla in Gaul. Philostratus. |
| 967 | | 214 | 4 Alamanni invaded. |
| 968 | | 215 | 5 Caracalla at Antioch and Alexandria. |
| 969 | | 216 | 6 Parthian expedition. Caracalla at Edessa. |
| 970 | 249 | 217 | Caracalla slain. Macrinus. Artabanus. |
| 971 | | 218 | Macrinus slain. Dion Cassius. |
| 972 | | 219 | 2 Elagabali. Elagabalus at Rome. |
| 973 | | 220 | 3 Philinus archon. Preceptors of Alex. Severus. |
| 974 | 250 | 221 | 4 Alexander Severus Cæsar. Coins. |
| 975 | | 222 | Elagabalus slain. Ælian flourished. |
| 976 | | 223 | 2 Alexandri. [Persian war.] |
| 977 | | 224 | 3 Pisander of Laranda flourished. |
| 978 | 251 | 225 | 4 Ulpian flourished. |
| 979 | | 226 | 5 Rise of Artaxerxes. Origen at Antioch. |
| 980 | | 227 | 6 Artaxerxes invades Armenia. |
| 981 | | 228 | 7 Death of Ulpian. |
| 982 | 252 | 229 | 8 Alexander in Italy. |
| 983 | | 230 | 9 |
| 984 | | 231 | 10 Persian war. Aspasius flourished. |
| 985 | | 232 | 11 Campaign in Mesopotamia. |
| 986 | 253 | 233 | 12 Triumph of Alexander. Birth of Porphyry. |
| 987 | | 234 | 13 German war. |
| 988 | | 235 | Alexander slain. |
| 989 | | 236 | 2 Maximini. Maximin in Germany. Apsines. |
| 990 | 254 | 237 | 3 Maximin at Sirmium. Coins. |
| 991 | | 238 | Maximin slain. Gordians proclaimed. |
| 992 | | 239 | 2 Gordiani III. Manes born. |
| 993 | | 240 | 3 Sedition in Africa suppressed. |
| 994 | 255 | 241 | 4 Preparation for Persian war. Sapor. |
| 995 | | 242 | 5 Persian war. Misitheus. |
| 996 | | 243 | 6 Death of Misitheus. Coins. |
| 997 | | 244 | Gordian slain. Plotinus at Rome. |
| 998 | 256 | 245 | 2 Philippi. War with the Carpi. |
| 999 | | 246 | 3 Coins. Amelius at Rome. |
| 1000 | | 247 | 4 Philip the son (æt. 10) Augustus. |
| 1001 | | 248 | 5 Ludi sæculares. Cyprian. |
| 1002 | 257 | 249 | 6 Philip slain at Verona. Decius. Porphyry. |
| 1003 | | 250 | 2 Decii. Goths in Thrace. Churches in Gaul. |
| 1004 | | 251 | Death of Decius. Gallus. Novatus at Rome. |
| 1005 | | 252 | 2 Galli Gallus at Rome. Pestilence. Antony. |
| 1006 | 258 | 253 | 3 Æmilianus. Valerian. Coins. |
| 1007 | | 254 | 2 Valeriani et Gallieni. Galli slain. Æmilianus slain. |

| U. C. | Ol. | A.D. | Events |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1008 | | 255 | 3 Gallienus in Gaul. Minucianus. |
| 1009 | | 256 | 4 The Franks in Spain. Goths in Illyricum. |
| 1010 | 259 | 257 | 5 Aurelian repels the Goths. Cyprian in exile. |
| 1011 | | 258 | 6 Postumus in Gaul. Martyrdom of Cyprian. |
| 1012 | | 259 | 7 The Goths plunder Bithynia. |
| 1013 | | 260 | 8 Valerian captured. Ingenuus. Regalian. |
| 1014 | 260 | 261 | 9 Gallieni. Macrianus. Coins. Franks. |
| 1015 | | 262 | 10 Macrianus slain. Persians sack Antioch. |
| 1016 | | 263 | 11 Decennalia. Postumus. Odenathus. |
| 1017 | | 264 | 12 Odenathus Augustus. Porphyry at Rome. |
| 1018 | 261 | 265 | 13 Victorinus in Gaul. Longinus. |
| 1019 | | 266 | 14 Coins. Lupercus Callinicus. |
| 1020 | | 267 | 15 Odenathus slain. Gallienus in Greece. |
| 1021 | | 268 | Tetricus in Gaul. Gallienus slain. Coins. |
| 1022 | 262 | 269 | 2 Claudii. Goths defeated. Paul of Samosata. |
| 1023 | | 270 | Goths defeated. Death of Claudius. |
| 1024 | | 271 | 2 Aureliani. Juthungi. Walls of Rome. |
| 1025 | | 272 | 3 War with Zenobia. Coins. Hormisdas. |
| 1026 | 263 | 273 | 4 Zenobia captured. War with the Carpi. |
| 1027 | | 274 | 5 Tetricus subdued. Triumph of Aurelian. |
| 1028 | | 275 | Aurelian slain. Coins. |
| 1029 | | 276 | Tacitus ob. Florianus ob. Probus. |
| 1030 | 264 | 277 | 2 Probi. Campaign in Gaul. Germani. |
| 1031 | | 278 | 3 Probus in Illyricum. Manichæan heresy. |
| 1032 | | 279 | 4 Rise of Saturninus. Coins. |
| 1033 | | 280 | 5 Saturninus slain. Cyril of Antioch. |
| 1034 | 265 | 281 | 6 |
| 1035 | | 282 | Probus slain. Carus. Carinus. Numerian. |
| 1036 | | 283 | Carus. Death of Carus. Nemesianus. |
| 1037 | | 284 | Numerian slain. Diocletian. Coins. |
| 1038 | 266 | 285 | 2 Diocletiani. Carinus slain. Theognostus. |
| 1039 | | 286 | 3 Maximian Augustus. Maximian in Gaul. |
| 1040 | | 287 | 4 Rise of Carausius. |
| 1041 | | 288 | 5 Preparations against Carausius. |
| 1042 | 267 | 289 | 6 Carausius repulses Maximian. |
| 1043 | | 290 | 7 Peace with Carausius. Lactantius fl. |
| 1044 | | 291 | 8 Conference at Milan. Trebellius Pollio. |
| 1045 | | 292 | 9 Constantius and Galerius Cæsars. Quinquegentiani. |
| 1046 | 268 | 293 | 10 Carausius slain. Vararam III. Eusthenius. |
| 1047 | | 294 | 11 Laws dated *Cæss. conss.* |
| 1048 | | 295 | 12 Defeat of the Carpi. |
| 1049 | | 296 | 13 Constantius recovers Britain. |
| 1050 | 269 | 297 | 14 Achilleus slain. Persian war. Narses. |
| 1051 | | 298 | 15 Victory of Galerius. Narses defeated. |
| 1052 | | 299 | 16 Marcomanni defeated. Alexandrian coins. |
| 1053 | | 300 | 17 [Victory of Constantius.] Methodius fl. |
| 1054 | 270 | 301 | 18 Kings of Persia. Theonas of Alexandria. |
| 1055 | | 302 | 19 Triumph of Diocletian and Maximian. |
| 1056 | | 303 | 20 The Persecution. Revolt of Eugenius. |
| 1057 | | 304 | 21 Diocletian at Ravenna and Nicomedia. |
| 1058 | 271 | 305 | Abdication of Diocletian and Maximian. Galerius. |
| 1059 | | 306 | 2 Constantii. Constantius ob. Maxentius. |
| 1060 | | 307 | 2 Constantini. Severus slain. Licinius. |
| 1061 | | 308 | 3 Maxentius cos. Alexander *Augustus.* |
| 1062 | 272 | 309 | 4 Sapor king of Persia. Onasimus. |
| 1063 | | 310 | 5 Death of Maximian. |
| 1064 | | 311 | 6 Death of Galerius. Alexander slain. |
| 1065 | | 312 | 7 Maxentius slain. Indictions begin. |
| 1066 | 273 | 313 | 8 Maximin ob. Diocletian ob. Cæcilianus. |
| 1067 | | 314 | 9 War with Licinius. Birth of Libanius. |

| U. C. | Ol. | A.D. | Events |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1068 | | 315 | 10 Valeria slain. |
| 1069 | | 316 | 11 |
| 1070 | 274 | 317 | 12 Three Cæsars. Lactantius in old age. |
| 1071 | | 318 | 13 |
| 1072 | | 319 | 14 |
| 1073 | | 320 | 15 Crispus defeats the Franci. |
| 1074 | 275 | 321 | 16 Nazarii Panegyr. Arius condemned. |
| 1075 | | 322 | 17 The Sarmatæ defeated. |
| 1076 | | 323 | 18 War with Licinius. |
| 1077 | | 324 | 19 Licinius slain. Eustathius flourished. |
| 1078 | 276 | 325 | 20 Vicennalia. Council of Nice. Eusebius. |
| 1079 | | 326 | 21 Vicennalia at Rome. Death of Crispus. |
| 1080 | | 327 | 22 Fausta put to death. |
| 1081 | | 328 | 23 Libanius at Antioch. Donatus flourished. |
| 1082 | 277 | 329 | 24 Juvencus flourished. |
| 1083 | | 330 | 25 Dedication of Constantinople. |
| 1084 | | 331 | 26 Birth of Julian. Birth of Hieronymus. |
| 1085 | | 332 | 27 Gothic war. Olympia at Antioch. |
| 1086 | 278 | 333 | 28 Constans Cæsar. |
| 1087 | | 334 | 29 Sarmatæ. Calocærus. |
| 1088 | | 335 | 30 Tricennalia. Synods of Tyre and Jerusalem. |
| 1089 | | 336 | 31 Marriage of Constantius. Synod of CP. |
| 1090 | 279 | 337 | Death of Constantine. |
| 1091 | | 338 | 2 Constantini II Constantii II Constantis. Sapor. |
| 1092 | | 339 | 3 Constantius in Syria. |
| 1093 | | 340 | 4 Death of Constantine II. Proæresius fl. |
| 1094 | 280 | 341 | 5 War with the Franci. Arian synod of Antioch. |
| 1095 | | 342 | 6 Victory of Constans. Sedition of CP. |
| 1096 | | 343 | 7 Constans in Britain. Cod. Theod. |
| 1097 | | 344 | 8 Earthquake in Pontus. |
| 1098 | 281 | 345 | 9 Earthquakes in Greece and Italy. |
| 1099 | | 346 | 10 Siege of Nisibis. Reckoning of Hieronymus. |
| 1100 | | 347 | 11 Synod of Sardica. Athanasius. |
| 1101 | | 348 | 12 Battle of Singara. Serapion fl. |
| 1102 | 282 | 349 | 13 Gregorius Alex. slain. Cod. Theod. Athanasius. |
| 1103 | | 350 | 14 Constans slain. Magnentius. Vetranio. |
| 1104 | | 351 | 15 Gallus Cæsar. Battle of Mursa. Julian a pagan. |
| 1105 | | 352 | 16 Revolt of the Jews. Codd. Just. Theod. |
| 1106 | 283 | 353 | 17 Magnentius slain. Marriage of Eusebia. |
| 1107 | | 354 | 18 Gallus slain. Birth of Augustine. |
| 1108 | | 355 | 19 Silvanus slain. Julian Cæsar. Synod at Milan. |
| 1109 | | 356 | 20 Julian's 1st campaign in Gaul. Athanasius expelled. |
| 1110 | 284 | 357 | 21 Constantius at Rome. Julian's 2nd campaign. |
| 1111 | | 358 | 22 Julian's 3rd campaign. Earthquake. |
| 1112 | | 359 | 23 Julian's 4th campaign. Persian war. Synods. |
| 1113 | | 360 | 24 Julian Aug. Constantius in Syria. Synod at CP. |
| 1114 | 285 | 361 | 25 Death of Constantius. Julian. |
| 1115 | | 362 | 2 Juliani. Julian at Antioch. Adonia. |
| 1116 | | 363 | Julian slain. Jovianus. Gregory Naz. |
| 1117 | | 364 | Jovian ob. Valentinian. Valens. Eutropius. |
| 1118 | 286 | 365 | 2 Valentiniani Valentis. Procopius. |
| 1119 | | 366 | 3 Procopius slain. Alamanni defeated. |
| 1120 | | 367 | 4 Gothic war. Gratian Aug. Picti. Scotti. |
| 1121 | | 368 | 5. 2 Gratiani. Gothic war. Theodosius. |
| 1122 | 287 | 369 | 6. 3 Gothic war ended. Theodosius in Britain. |
| 1123 | | 370 | 7. 4 Valens at Nicomedia. The Saxons. Famine. |
| 1124 | | 371 | 8. 5 Valens at Antioch. Campaign of Sapor. |
| 1125 | | 372 | 9. 6 Revolt of Firmus, a Moorish chief. |
| 1126 | 288 | 373 | 10. 7 Valens in Syria. Augustine 19. |
| 1127 | | 374 | 11. 8 The Quadi in Illyricum. Para slain. |

| U. C. | Ol. | A. D. | Events |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1128 | | 375 | 12. 9 Valentinian ob. Valentinian II. Chrysostom. |
| 1129 | | 376 | 13. 10. 2 Valentiniani II. The Huns. |
| 1130 | 289 | 377 | 14. 11. 3 The Goths rebel. Valens at Antioch. |
| 1131 | | 378 | 15. 12. 4 Valens slain. Gratian in Mœsia. |
| 1132 | | 379 | 13. 5 Theodosius Augustus. The Lombards. Sapor ob. |
| 1133 | | 380 | 14. 6. 2 Theodosii. War with the Goths. Ambrose. |
| 1134 | 290 | 381 | 15. 7. 3. Athanaric ob. Council of CP. |
| 1135 | | 382 | 16. 8. 4 Peace with the Goths. Alaric. |
| 1136 | | 383 | 9. 5 Arcadius Aug. Maximus. Gratian slain. |
| 1137 | | 384 | 10. 6 Treaty with Persia. Birth of Honorius. |
| 1138 | 291 | 385 | 11. 7 Augustine at Milan. Hieronymus. |
| 1139 | | 386 | 12. 8 Greothingi conquered. Martyn of Tours. |
| 1140 | | 387 | 13. 9 Sedition at Antioch. War with Maximus. |
| 1141 | | 388 | 14. 10 Maximus slain. Sedition at CP. Vararam IV. |
| 1142 | 292 | 389 | 15. 11 Theodosius at Rome. Agelmundus. |
| 1143 | | 390 | 16. 12 Massacre at Thessalonica. Serapis. |
| 1144 | | 391 | 17. 13 Theodosius returns to CP. Tichonius. |
| 1145 | | 392 | 14 Valentinian slain. Eugenius. Chrysostom. |
| 1146 | 293 | 393 | 15 Honorius Aug. Dexter fl. |
| 1147 | | 394 | 16 Eugenius slain. Empress Galla ob. |
| 1148 | | 395 | 1 Arcadii et Honorii. Theodosius ob. Rufinus slain. |
| 1149 | | 396 | 2 Alaric in Greece. Claudian. |
| 1150 | 294 | 397 | 3 Revolt of Gildo. Flaccilla born. Ambrose ob. |
| 1151 | | 398 | 4 Death of Gildo. Stilicho. Mascezel. |
| 1152 | | 399 | 5 Fall of Eutropius. Kings of Persia. |
| 1153 | | 400 | 6 Revolt and defeat of Gainas the Goth. |
| 1154 | 295 | 401 | 7 Birth of Theodosius II. Troilus. |
| 1155 | | 402 | 8 Alaric enters Italy. Epistles of Hieronymus. |
| 1156 | | 403 | 9 Battle of Pollentia. Exile of Chrysostom. |
| 1157 | | 404 | 10 Ravages of the Isaurians. Eudoxia ob. |
| 1158 | 296 | 405 | 11 The Isaurians. Radagaisus. Chrysostom at Cucusus. |
| 1159 | | 406 | 12 The Isaurians. The Vandals; Alani; Suevi. |
| 1160 | | 407 | 13 Quinquennalia. Isaurians. Chrysostom ob. |
| 1161 | | 408 | 14 Arcadius ob. Stilicho slain. Alaric at Rome. |
| 1162 | 297 | 409 | 15. 2 Theodosii II. Vandals in Spain. |
| 1163 | | 410 | 16. 3 Capture of Rome. Alaric ob. |
| 1164 | | 411 | 17. 4 Decennalia. Gerontius invades Gaul. |
| 1165 | | 412 | 18. 5 Jovinus. Ataulphus in Gaul. Cyril bp. of Alex. |
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[a] *Procopius* calls her Matasuentha, *Jornandes* Malasuentha.

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# ERRATA.

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37 A. D. 153 for "L. Ælius Verus" read "L. Aurelius Verus"
46 A. D. 180 for "*Arsaces XXVII*" read "*Arsaces XXVIII*"
74 A. D. 261 after "1014" add "Ol. 260"
81 A. D. 272 for "Scythianus is his disciple" read "Scythianus is his preceptor"
105 A. D. 335 for "Constantius celebrates the tricennalia" read "Constantine &c."
164 line 8 for "Sirena" read "Serena"
198 A. D. 480 for "Victor" read "Viator"
203 A. D. 492 for "Cyrus" read "Conon" See A. D. 493, p. 204.
205 line 2 for "Enphemius" read "Euphemius"
218 line 1 for "Persamenia" read "Persarmenia"
257 A. D. 623 for "Martiana" read "Martina"
335 line 2 for "Murgiana" read "Margiana"
409 No 201 for "Appianus" read "Annianus"
454 line 9 for "may" read "many"
465 line 11 for "need" read "end"

The names in this Epitome are given, for the most part, (as in the larger work,) as they are exhibited in the author quoted. Some names are variously written in different authors. Thus *Delmatius* and *Dalmatius* both occur. So also *Volagases* and *Vologesus: Yezdejerd* and *Yazdejerd.* Some other variations of this kind are noticed in the General Index.

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